

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(94.9220, -5.1050,  
87.0470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9028F9
RGB	144, 40, 249
RGB Percent	56%, 16%, 98%
CMY	0.4349, 0.8433, 0.0237
CMYK	0.42, 0.84, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	270°, 95%, 57%
HSV	270°, 84%, 98%
XYZ	29.3674, 14.2893, 90.7948
YIQ	94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

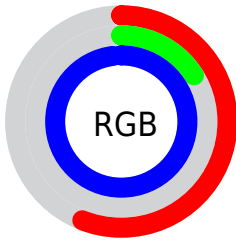
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 40, 249
Decimal	9447673
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.64, 76.62, -83.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 113.466, 312.476
Yxy	14.2893, 0.2184, 0.1063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287637753 (0xFF9028F9)
YUV	94.9220, 75.9605, 43.0414
Hunter-Lab	37.8012, 72.5230, -115.9481

# Details

The YIQ color **94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as middle washed purple. A complement of this color would be **194.0780, 5.1050, -87.0470**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.9510, 13.1460, 70.1540**, and **45.6940, -13.6310, 76.3610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.6590, -5.3820, 97.5780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.4840, -4.2320, 76.7280**.

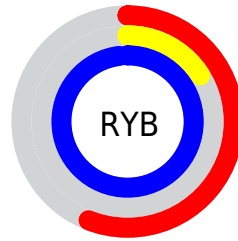
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (16%)

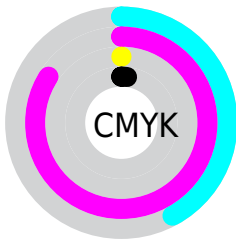
Blue (98%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (98%)

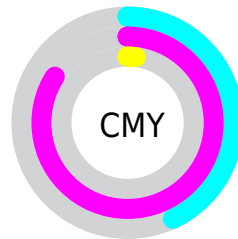


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (84%)


Yellow (2%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 94.9220, -5.1050,  
87.0470


 94.9220, -5.1050,  
87.0470


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 58.8670, -3.2720,  
92.3760


 149.9510, 13.1460,  
70.1540


 45.6940, -13.6310,  
76.3610


 175.6560, 23.9220,  
62.0820


 31.1400, -27.2910,  
59.5970


 198.0610, 26.6750,  
50.7310

 15.5040, -43.6560,  
42.2960

 215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640

 12.4260, -34.9890,  
33.8990

 232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

 11.3370, -27.7890,  
24.5550

 249.1300, 2.7500,

 10.2480, -20.5890,

5.2300

15.2110

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 94.9220, -5.1050,  
87.0470

■ 94.9220, -5.1050,  
87.0470

■ 76.6590, -5.3820,  
97.5780

■ 113.4840, -4.2320,  
76.7280

■ 65.4620, -6.0250,  
103.7270

■ 131.7470, -3.9550,  
66.1970

■ 150.3090, -3.0820,  
55.8780

■ 168.5720, -2.8050,  
45.3470

186.5470, -1.6570,  
35.5510

204.8100, -1.3800,  
25.0200

223.3720, -0.5070,  
14.7010

241.6350, -0.2300,  
4.1700

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.0530, -111.8300, 22.2980



94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



89.6730, 88.2870, 101.5590

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



98.1000, 81.3830, -4.6410



97.5360, -84.4950, -27.0790

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



194.0780, 5.1050, -87.0470

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



83.9190, -50.2860, -57.8540



94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



95.0130, 23.2070, -40.6410

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



68.7700, 137.0800, 48.7600



76.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



108.9700, -113.9350, -0.1350



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



87.9870, 118.9170, 86.0930



76.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



93.1870, -73.6270, -36.8190

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



207.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



127.2220, -96.7890, 8.5150



99.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



67.0430, -6.1630, 106.2290



125.1210, 55.0910, 108.4590



115.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



49.6520, -4.6450, 78.7070



15.9240, -1.7010, 25.3310



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



114.4610, 90.8590, 76.9630



90.8370, 110.8920, 93.8680



163.5800, -55.6870, -108.6710



116.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



67.3410, 82.1490, 69.6130

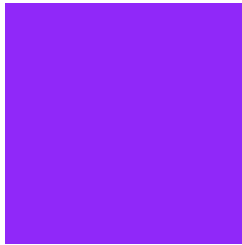


21.7730, 26.4050, 22.5730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

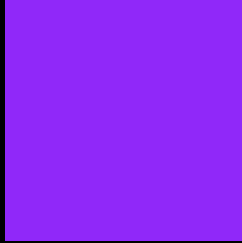
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

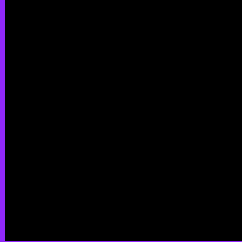
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.9220, -5.1050,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470

### Protanopia

84.3840, -97.0650, 13.5190

### Deuteranopia

84.4860, -89.0850, 1.0510



## Tritanopia

106.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



## Protanomaly

87.7990, -63.6000, 40.3040



## Deuteranomaly

87.9810, -58.6010, 32.3030



## Tritanomaly

101.8030, 0.4980, 35.0420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470



## Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

95.0260, -1.7480, 31.6920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(144, 40, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 40, 249)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(144, 40, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 40, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(144, 40, 249) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 40, 249) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 40, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 40, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 40, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 40,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.9220, -5.1050, 87.0470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 40, 249) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 40,  
249) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

**@ConvertingColor**