

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.1120, 3.1610,  
14.3050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	705A79
RGB	112, 90, 121
RGB Percent	44%, 35%, 47%
CMY	0.5607, 0.6471, 0.5255
CMYK	0.07, 0.26, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	283°, 15%, 41%
HSV	283°, 26%, 47%
XYZ	13.7908, 12.1371, 19.7041
YIQ	100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

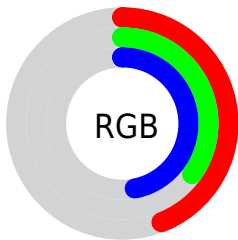
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 90, 121
Decimal	7363193
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.43, 15.18, -14.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 20.720, 317.105
Yxy	12.1371, 0.3022, 0.2660
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285553273 (0xFF705A79)
YUV	100.1120, 10.2978, 10.4258
Hunter-Lab	34.8384, 9.6923, -9.1467

# Details

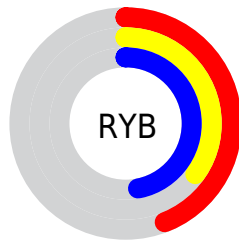
The YIQ color **100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **110.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.9380, 3.7110, 15.3510**, and **53.1720, 2.9320, 12.9480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.1710, 4.6730, 19.9450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770**.

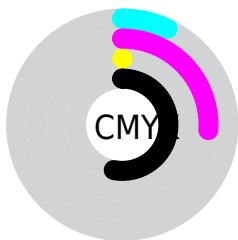
# Distribution



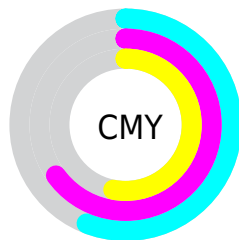
- Red (44%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050 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 100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.1120, 3.1610,  
14.3050

■ 100.1120, 3.1610,  
14.3050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 75.6990, 2.8860,  
13.7820

■ 150.9380, 3.7110,  
15.3510

■ 53.1720, 2.9320,  
12.9480

■ 178.0520, 3.3900,  
15.6620

■ 31.4600, 2.0610,  
12.2130

■ 205.4650, 3.6650,  
16.1850

■ 10.1830, 4.3990,  
13.8950

■ 233.5360, 4.9030,  
15.7750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

100.1120, 3.1610,  
14.3050

100.1120, 3.1610,  
14.3050

92.1710, 4.6730,  
19.9450

108.3520, 2.2450,  
8.8770

83.9310, 5.5890,  
25.3730

116.2930, 0.7330,  
3.2370

75.9900, 7.1010,  
31.0130

124.5330, -0.1830,  
-2.1910

67.7500, 8.0170,  
36.4410

132.4740, -1.6950,  
-7.8310

58.9230, 9.2080,  
42.3920

140.7140, -2.6110,  
-13.2590

50.9820, 10.7200,  
48.0320

149.2420, -4.3980,  
-19.4220

42.7420, 11.6360,  
53.4600

157.4820, -5.3140,  
-24.8500

39.5080, 12.4150,

165.4230, -6.8260,

55.8630

-30.4900

 173.6630, -7.7420,  
-35.9180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



100.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120

# Triad

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



100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



97.2720, 22.4210, -4.3550



88.4620, -36.9520, -13.1440

# Complementary

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



100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



110.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050

# 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.



91.3080, -21.9590, -15.0390



100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



96.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

# Square

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



100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



98.9510, 28.0590, 3.6030



93.4040, -4.6740, -14.4180



88.9980, -41.2170, -7.4330



# Rectangle

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



100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



99.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510



93.4040, -4.6740, -14.4180



88.9740, -32.6420, -14.1620

# Sweetspot

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



100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



149.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



98.8170, -12.4260, 4.9340



73.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



125.0510, 5.1310, 22.6590



102.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



56.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



40.8610, 12.9190, 57.7430



82.2490, 25.7920, 116.3200



# Inverse Universe

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



100.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710



125.2470, 24.7100, 14.7420



108.8810, -10.4510, -14.3470



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.4790, 62.9440, 37.6960



83.6700, 126.7590, 76.1270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050 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 100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

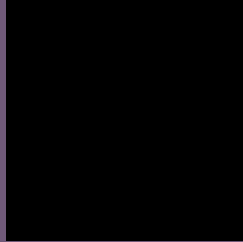
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1120, 3.1610,



# 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

100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050

### Protanopia

98.2130, -13.4810, 7.5350

### Deuteranopia

98.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



## Tritanopia

99.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050

## Protanomaly

98.6160, -7.2460, 10.1780

## Deuteranomaly

99.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820

## Tritanomaly

99.7930, 5.3170, 8.2690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050 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(112, 90, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 90, 121)  
}
```

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(112, 90, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 90, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050 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(112, 90, 121) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 90, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 90, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 90, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 90, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 90,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 90, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 90,  
121) }
```

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](#).

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