

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.1160, 42.0370,
36.6370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A34174
RGB	163, 65, 116
RGB Percent	64%, 25%, 45%
CMY	0.3605, 0.7452, 0.5450
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.29, 0.36
HSL	329°, 43%, 45%
HSV	329°, 60%, 64%
XYZ	20.1603, 12.8313, 17.9470
YIQ	100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

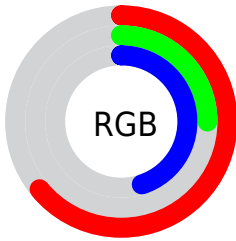
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 65, 116
Decimal	10699124
CIE _{Lab}	42.51, 46.00, -8.78
CIE _{LCh}	43, 46.829, 349.191
Yxy	12.8313, 0.3958, 0.2519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288889204 (0xFFA34174)
YUV	100.1160, 7.8308, 55.1493
Hunter-Lab	35.8207, 37.7755, -4.6311

Details

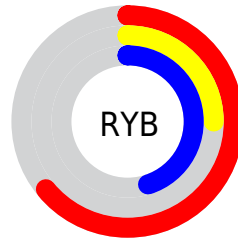
The YIQ color **100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **127.8840, -42.0370, -36.6370**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.1980, 44.7420, 37.1740**, and **41.8050, 41.7150, 42.4750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.8120, 49.0050, 42.5170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.4200, 35.0690, 30.7570**.

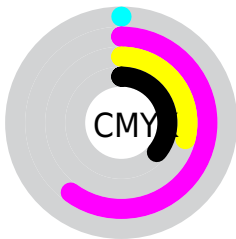
Distribution



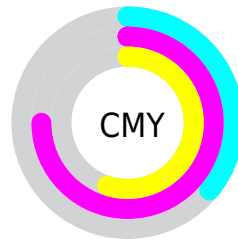
- Red (64%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (36%)





- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370 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 100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 100.1160, 42.0370,
36.6370


 100.1160, 42.0370,
36.6370


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 73.0450, 40.7990,
37.0470


 154.4970, 45.3380,
37.3860


 41.8050, 41.7150,
42.4750


 182.0950, 46.5300,
37.8100

 29.4630, 33.5100,
31.4780

 202.6310, 33.0970,
33.4570

 19.5940, 25.3510,
19.6470

 222.3730, 16.0880,
27.8320

 8.1870, 15.7710,
6.0350

 239.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.1160, 42.0370,
36.6370

■ 100.1160, 42.0370,
36.6370

■ 89.8120, 49.0050,
42.5170

■ 110.4200, 35.0690,
30.7570

■ 78.9210, 56.2480,
48.9200

■ 121.3110, 27.8260,
24.3540

■ 68.7310, 62.8950,
55.1110

■ 131.5010, 21.1790,
18.1630

■ 58.4270, 69.8630,
60.9910

■ 141.8050, 14.2110,
12.2830


■ 152.1090, 7.2430,
6.4030

■ 163.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 173.3040, -6.9680,
-5.8800

■ 183.6080,

-13.9360, -11.7600

 194.3850,
-20.8580, -18.4740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.3540, 9.0720, 33.8400



100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370



97.7630, 58.7280, 25.9920

Triad

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



100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370



92.8640, 22.6090, -29.7990



86.1040, -82.6180, -11.5300

Complementary

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



100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370



127.8840, -42.0370, -36.6370

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.



84.1030, -72.8500, -23.3620



100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370



86.6280, -17.8290, -34.8290

Square

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



100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370



95.8830, 47.9610, -15.6790



78.9560, -59.7350, -35.2790



84.0470, -86.4710, -2.2710

Rectangle

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



100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370



97.9290, 60.6560, 13.0720



78.9560, -59.7350, -35.2790



85.5510, -79.6830, -15.1630

Sweetspot

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



100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370



187.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



89.9260, -4.0420, 40.2300



92.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370



113.8670, 65.5080, 57.3160



94.6440, 57.4450, 21.7090



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



52.0190, 62.0240, 54.3760



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Inverse Universe

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



100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370



113.8670, 65.5080, 57.3160



133.3560, -57.4450, -21.7090



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



52.0190, 62.0240, 54.3760



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

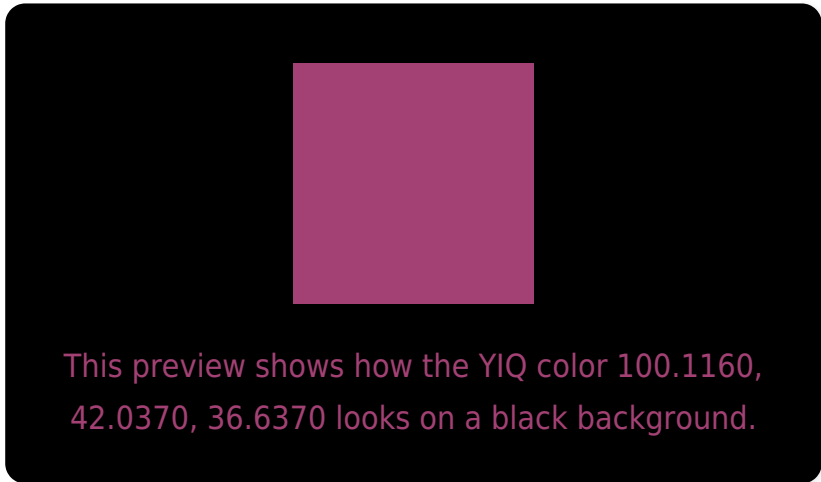
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1160, 42.0370,

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

100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370

Protanopia

101.2710, -19.3960, 10.1080

Deuteranopia

101.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



Tritanopia

99.5830, 50.2470, 19.9990

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370

Protanomaly

100.6870, 3.1600, 19.8320

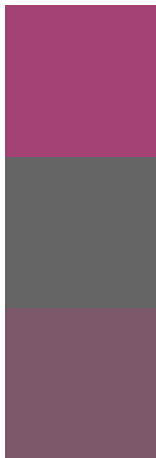
Deuteranomaly

101.3370, 15.7690, 17.0890

Tritanomaly

99.7170, 47.1740, 26.1340

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370 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(163, 65, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 65, 116)  
}
```

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(163, 65, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 65, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370 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(163, 65, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 65, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 65, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 65, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 65, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 65,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1160, 42.0370, 36.6370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 65, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 65,  
116) }
```

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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