

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.1960, 31.0290,
59.9330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A735A8
RGB	167, 53, 168
RGB Percent	65%, 21%, 66%
CMY	0.3448, 0.7923, 0.3411
CMYK	0.01, 0.68, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	300°, 52%, 43%
HSV	300°, 68%, 66%
XYZ	24.2945, 13.5944, 38.3935
YIQ	100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

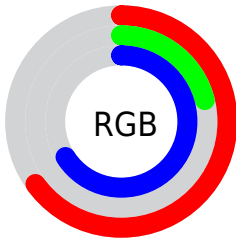
Format	Color
RYB	167, 53, 168
Decimal	10958248
CIELab	43.65, 60.22, -38.46
CIELCh	44, 71.456, 327.438
Yxy	13.5944, 0.3185, 0.1782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289148328 (0xFFA735A8)
YUV	100.1960, 33.4274, 58.5871
Hunter-Lab	36.8705, 53.0925, -35.9297

Details

The YIQ color **100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **120.8040, -31.0290, -59.9330**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.7940, 32.2210, 60.3570**, and **46.2990, 29.2410, 59.2970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.2170, 35.7040, 68.8240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.1750, 26.3540, 51.0420**.

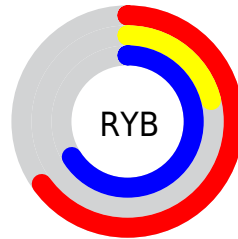
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (21%)

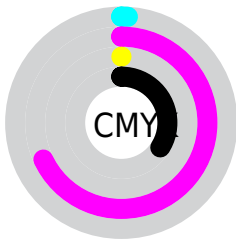
Blue (66%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (66%)

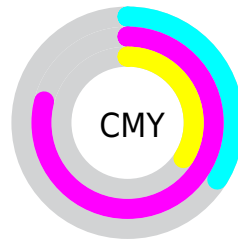


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330 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 100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.1960, 31.0290,
59.9330

100.1960, 31.0290,
59.9330

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

68.2010, 32.6330,
63.9050

156.7940, 32.2210,
60.3570

46.2990, 29.2410,
59.2970

185.5060, 33.0920,
61.0920

35.3760, 21.1740,
45.7980

202.1700, 24.7500,
47.0700

25.1650, 13.9780,
33.0340

218.6060, 17.0500,
32.4260

14.4700, 5.2690,
20.1570

235.6290, 9.0750,
17.2590

2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

253.2390, 0.8250,

0.0000, 0.0000,

1.5690

0.0000

■ 100.1960, 31.0290,
59.9330

■ 100.1960, 31.0290,
59.9330

■ 90.2170, 35.7040,
68.8240

■ 110.1750, 26.3540,
51.0420

■ 80.2380, 40.3790,
77.7150

■ 120.1540, 21.6790,
42.1510

■ 70.8460, 44.7790,
86.0830

■ 129.5460, 17.2790,
33.7830

■ 69.0850, 45.6040,
87.6520

■ 139.8240, 13.2000,
25.1040

■ 149.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130

■ 159.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

■ 169.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 179.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 189.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.6900, -44.4800, 35.2000



100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330



73.9270, 83.6150, 76.0870

Triad

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



100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330



96.9830, 50.2550, -24.2170



93.0340, -85.5970, -18.1170

Complementary

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



100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330



120.8040, -31.0290, -59.9330

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.



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330



89.0330, 11.2870, -44.8810

Square

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



100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330



94.2900, 83.9040, -0.7680



76.3220, -44.0510, -55.2110



95.9300, -99.2630, -1.7190

Rectangle

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



100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330



77.4220, 94.6220, 58.3180



76.3220, -44.0510, -55.2110



90.7540, -79.1770, -24.3370

Sweetspot

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



100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330



191.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580



67.2840, -37.4650, 34.7190



93.2650, 7.1040, 14.4320



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330



113.0410, 48.9040, 93.9280



94.1110, 49.6010, 42.7290



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



60.8250, 40.1040, 77.1920



8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600

Inverse Universe

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



87.4990, 68.2190, 24.6910



93.0480, 106.6380, 38.7820



126.8890, -49.6010, -42.7290



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



44.3660, 87.8870, 31.6870



5.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330 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 100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

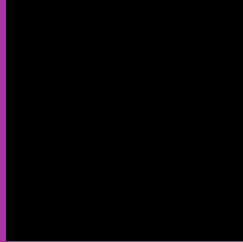
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1960, 31.0290,

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

100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330

Protanopia

86.5700, -88.7210, 16.4870

Deuteranopia

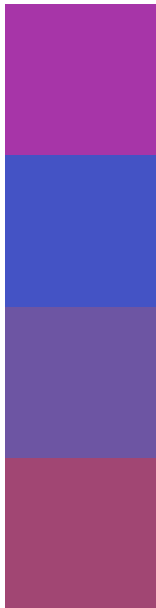
102.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



Tritanopia

103.8920, 44.8830, 18.0910

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330

Protanomaly

91.5110, -45.5340, 32.2740

Deuteranomaly

101.0680, -10.7340, 29.3460

Tritanomaly

102.3390, 39.7910, 33.2870

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.0470, 10.9540, 21.7540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330 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(167, 53, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 53, 168)  
}
```

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(167, 53, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 53, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330 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(167, 53, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 53, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 53, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 53, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 53, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 53,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1960, 31.0290, 59.9330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 53, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 53,  
168) }
```

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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