

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.1970, 28.1470,  
24.0430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E4D6E
RGB	142, 77, 110
RGB Percent	56%, 30%, 43%
CMY	0.4430, 0.6981, 0.5685
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.23, 0.44
HSL	330°, 30%, 43%
HSV	330°, 46%, 56%
XYZ	16.6306, 12.1849, 16.2335
YIQ	100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

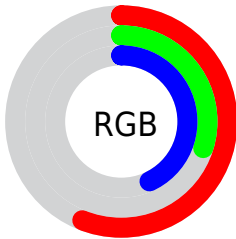
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 77, 110
Decimal	9325934
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.51, 31.78, -6.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 32.516, 347.752
Yxy	12.1849, 0.3692, 0.2705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287516014 (0xFF8E4D6E)
YUV	100.1970, 4.8329, 36.6612
Hunter-Lab	34.9069, 23.9552, -3.1380

# Details

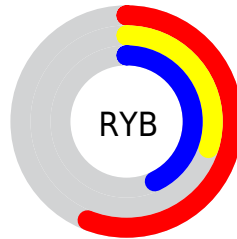
The YIQ color **100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **118.8030, -28.1470, -24.0430**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.5070, 30.2100, 25.2020**, and **51.0010, 25.7630, 23.1950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.1810, 34.2440, 29.1880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.2130, 22.0500, 18.8980**.

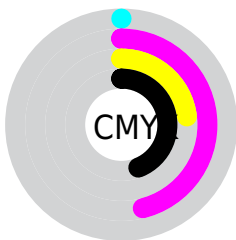
# Distribution



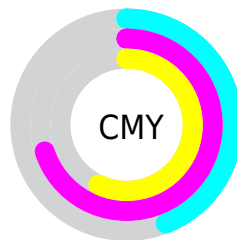
- Red (56%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430 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 100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.1970, 28.1470,  
24.0430

100.1970, 28.1470,  
24.0430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

75.3000, 26.3590,  
23.4070

152.5070, 30.2100,  
25.2020

51.0010, 25.7630,  
23.1950

179.5180, 31.6770,  
26.1490

25.8700, 24.7540,  
24.9620

207.1160, 32.8690,  
26.5730

15.1370, 19.2080,  
15.3360

226.8580, 15.8600,  
20.9480

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

100.1970, 28.1470,  
24.0430

100.1970, 28.1470,  
24.0430

91.1810, 34.2440,  
29.1880

109.2130, 22.0500,  
18.8980

82.1650, 40.3410,  
34.3330

118.2290, 15.9530,  
13.7530

72.5620, 46.7130,  
40.0010

127.8320, 9.5810,  
8.0850

63.5460, 52.8100,  
45.1460

136.8480, 3.4840,  
2.9400

54.5300, 58.9070,  
50.2910

145.8640, -2.6130,  
-2.2050


50.6660, 61.5200,  
52.4960

154.8800, -8.7100,  
-7.3500

163.8960,  
-14.8070, -12.4950

173.4990,

-21.1790, -18.1630

 182.5150,  
-27.2760, -23.3080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.0510, 5.1310, 22.6590



100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



98.6250, 41.2610, 17.6530

# Triad

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



100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



93.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520



79.6010, -73.9520, -14.4000

# Complementary

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



100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



118.8030, -28.1470, -24.0430

# 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.



78.6260, -67.0730, -23.4330



100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



90.6820, -8.7530, -23.0970

# Square

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



100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



96.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680



81.5390, -45.0190, -26.6430



82.9320, -67.2140, -4.3500



# Rectangle

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



100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



97.9530, 42.9130, 9.7370



81.5390, -45.0190, -26.6430



79.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000

# Sweetspot

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



100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



167.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550



93.6790, -2.3890, 26.7870



81.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



119.0130, 43.8250, 37.2730



96.5490, 38.4190, 14.0910



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.2310, 58.3110, 50.0790



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Inverse Universe

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



100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



119.0130, 43.8250, 37.2730



122.4510, -38.4190, -14.0910



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.2310, 58.3110, 50.0790

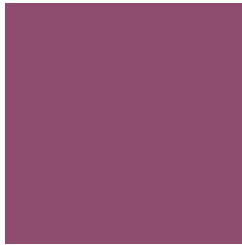


2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430 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 100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

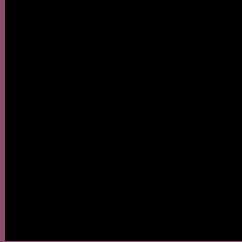
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1970, 28.1470,



# 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

100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430

### Protanopia

98.5830, -11.6470, 7.3370

### Deuteranopia

99.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



## Tritanopia

99.3250, 33.2380, 14.3740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430

## Protanomaly

99.2860, 2.6110, 13.2590

## Deuteranomaly

99.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570

## Tritanomaly

99.9490, 31.5410, 17.5970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430 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(142, 77, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 77, 110)  
}
```

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(142, 77, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 77, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430 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(142, 77, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 77, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 77, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 77, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 77, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 77,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 77, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 77,  
110) }
```

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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