

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.2160, 9.9410,
45.6290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A44A7
RGB	138, 68, 167
RGB Percent	54%, 27%, 65%
CMY	0.4586, 0.7334, 0.3451
CMYK	0.17, 0.59, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	282°, 42%, 46%
HSV	282°, 59%, 65%
XYZ	19.5304, 12.3286, 37.9049
YIQ	100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

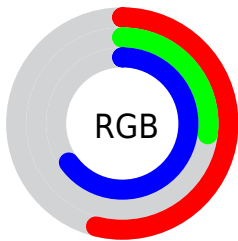
Format	Color
R_{YB}	138, 68, 167
Decimal	9061543
CIE _{Lab}	41.73, 46.20, -41.15
CIE _{LCh}	42, 61.868, 318.305
Yxy	12.3286, 0.2799, 0.1767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287251623 (0xFF8A44A7)
YUV	100.2160, 32.9245, 33.1366
Hunter-Lab	35.1121, 37.8406, -39.4273

Details

The YIQ color **100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **134.7840, -9.9410, -45.6290**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.8680, 11.0410, 47.7210**, and **46.6290, 10.2160, 46.1520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.7420, 11.6360, 53.4600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.6900, 8.2460, 37.7980**.

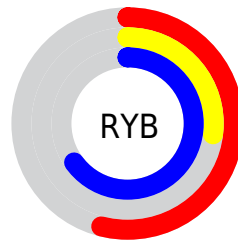
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (27%)

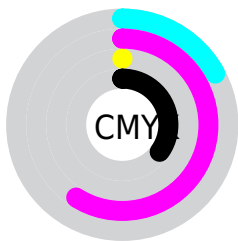
Blue (65%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (65%)

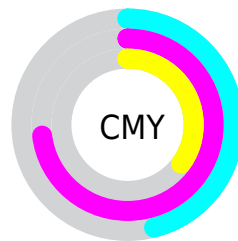


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290 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 100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.2160, 9.9410,
45.6290

100.2160, 9.9410,
45.6290

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

73.8030, 9.6660,
45.1060

153.8680, 11.0410,
47.7210

46.6290, 10.2160,
46.1520

180.9930, 12.1870,
48.9790

27.7870, 6.5950,
40.1870

206.5560, 20.4870,
41.7270

18.1740, 0.5910,
27.8470

223.8890, 14.5750,
27.7190

4.7880, -13.4820,
13.0620

240.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 100.2160, 9.9410,
45.6290

■ 100.2160, 9.9410,
45.6290

■ 88.7420, 11.6360,
53.4600

■ 111.6900, 8.2460,
37.7980

■ 77.8550, 13.0560,
60.7680

■ 122.5770, 6.8260,
30.4900

■ 66.3810, 14.7510,
68.5990

■ 134.0510, 5.1310,
22.6590

■ 55.2060, 17.0420,
76.6420

■ 145.5250, 3.4360,
14.8280

■ 54.3200, 16.7210,
76.9530

■ 156.1130, 1.4200,
7.3080

■ 167.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 179.0610, -1.9700,
-8.3540

■ 190.5350, -3.6650,
-16.1850

■ 201.4220, -5.0850,
-23.4930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.9870, -67.9060, 19.2140



100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290



90.4960, 56.2470, 54.4470

Triad

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



100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290



92.9070, 56.5810, -17.7150



85.7330, -74.6840, -23.1640

Complementary

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



100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290



134.7840, -9.9410, -45.6290

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.



78.5170, -57.1210, -38.6010



100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290



88.5450, 24.7650, -35.8350

Square

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



100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290



91.2650, 77.0250, 8.2650



71.8780, -33.8730, -52.4410



89.1020, -88.3040, -7.6000

Rectangle

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



100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290



85.7890, 74.1750, 48.9190



71.8780, -33.8730, -52.4410



83.7950, -69.2270, -28.4510

Sweetspot

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



100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290



190.5190, 3.5730, 17.8530



96.8960, -40.0290, 15.0990



93.8190, 2.4280, 11.0680



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.



100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290



113.1470, 15.5300, 71.0020



106.6070, 33.6450, 45.5570



78.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



48.2670, 15.0720, 68.2880



6.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880

Inverse Universe

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



100.9070, 49.6950, 30.0070



114.1760, 77.3390, 46.6430



128.3930, -33.6450, -45.5570



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.1540, 74.4050, 44.7490



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290 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 100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

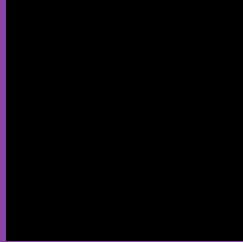
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2160, 9.9410,

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

100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290

Protanopia

89.5310, -66.6220, 17.9700

Deuteranopia

94.7060, -42.5500, 11.2260



Tritanopia

100.4590, 20.9970, 10.4450

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290

Protanomaly

93.5840, -38.6100, 27.9340

Deuteranomaly

96.8490, -23.4790, 23.5370

Tritanomaly

100.5100, 16.9600, 23.0400

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290 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(138, 68, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 68, 167)  
}
```

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(138, 68, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 68, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290 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(138, 68, 167) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 68, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 68, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 68, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 68, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 68, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.2160, 9.9410, 45.6290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 68, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 68,  
167) }
```

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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