

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.6200, -2.7600,
50.0400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8145BD
RGB	129, 69, 189
RGB Percent	51%, 27%, 74%
CMY	0.4939, 0.7295, 0.2589
CMYK	0.32, 0.63, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	270°, 48%, 51%
HSV	270°, 63%, 74%
XYZ	20.3707, 12.5976, 49.4870
YIQ	100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

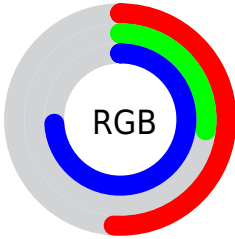
Format	Color
RYB	129, 69, 189
Decimal	8471997
CIELab	42.15, 48.57, -53.51
CIELCh	42, 72.268, 312.230
Yxy	12.5976, 0.2471, 0.1528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286662077 (0xFF8145BD)
YUV	100.6200, 43.5713, 24.8893
Hunter-Lab	35.4931, 40.3342, -57.8210

Details

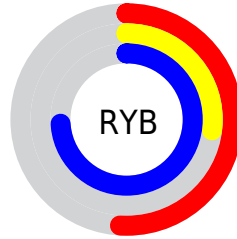
The YIQ color **100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **157.3800, 2.7600, -50.0400**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.3860, -1.9810, 52.4430**, and **46.9080, -3.6310, 49.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7760, -2.8990, 58.0690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.4640, -2.6210, 42.0110**.

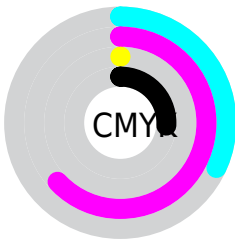
Distribution



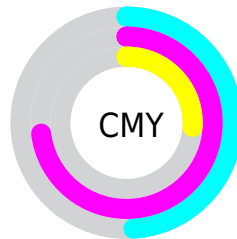
- Red (51%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400 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 100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.6200, -2.7600,
50.0400

100.6200, -2.7600,
50.0400

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

74.3810, -3.5850,
48.4710

153.7990, -1.7060,
52.9660

46.9080, -3.6310,
49.3050

179.3450, 5.2640,
47.7920

26.1800, -7.5730,
43.6510

204.1640, 15.7190,
40.0310

14.3600, -17.4280,
29.5160

223.8890, 14.5750,
27.7190

6.8400, -19.2600,
18.6600

240.9120, 6.6000,
12.5520

5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

2.0690, -4.4480,

3.5200

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

100.6200, -2.7600,
50.0400

100.6200, -2.7600,
50.0400

86.7760, -2.8990,
58.0690

114.4640, -2.6210,
42.0110

72.6330, -3.6340,
65.8860

128.6070, -1.8860,
34.1940

58.7890, -3.7730,
73.9150

142.4510, -1.7470,
26.1650

49.9510, -4.0490,
78.9190

156.5940, -1.0120,
18.3480

169.8510, -0.5980,
10.8420

■ 183.9940, 0.1370,
3.0250

■ 197.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 211.9810, 1.0110,
-12.8210

■ 225.8250, 1.1500,
-20.8500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.9650, -97.2030, 16.0210



100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400



82.0860, 61.0580, 71.8900

Triad

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



100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400



93.5710, 66.5750, -11.6090



86.8100, -73.5830, -26.5990

Complementary

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



100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400



157.3800, 2.7600, -50.0400

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.



78.4540, -52.8100, -45.1460



100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400



91.5350, 30.7250, -33.7150

Square

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



100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400



85.8420, 91.8780, 19.9260



70.7830, -26.5360, -58.7600



92.6070, -91.2840, -8.6600

Rectangle

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



100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400



70.6730, 87.1460, 72.6660



70.7830, -26.5360, -58.7600



84.4160, -66.8420, -33.1300

Sweetspot

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



100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400



210.5340, -0.7830, 19.7050



117.9000, -55.0200, 5.9400



101.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400



108.0110, -4.2780, 77.5620



118.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600



87.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



41.6330, -3.6340, 65.8860



8.0190, -1.0110, 12.8210

Inverse Universe

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



111.7200, 52.2600, 44.1000



125.2160, 81.0030, 68.3550



139.4400, -33.0000, -62.7600



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



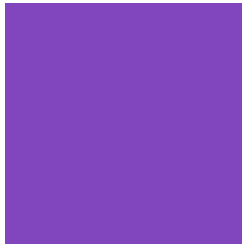
56.2480, 68.8090, 58.0650



10.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

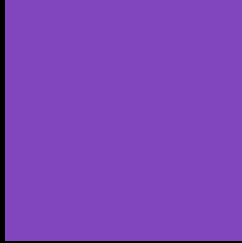
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

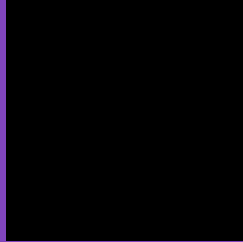
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6200, -2.7600,

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

100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400

Protanopia

79.6080, -91.8840, 13.2360

Deuteranopia

80.3940, -85.8300, 2.6340



Tritanopia

101.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400

Protanomaly

87.2210, -59.5170, 26.8750

Deuteranomaly

87.7450, -55.4810, 19.8070

Tritanomaly

101.3390, 4.2600, 21.9240

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.5940, -1.0120, 18.3480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400 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(129, 69, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 69, 189)  
}
```

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(129, 69, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 69, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400 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(129, 69, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 69, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 69, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 69, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 69, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 69,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.6200, -2.7600, 50.0400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 69, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 69,  
189) }
```

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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