

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.7080, 26.1710,
48.8510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C3E9B
RGB	156, 62, 155
RGB Percent	61%, 24%, 61%
CMY	0.3879, 0.7570, 0.3921
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.01, 0.39
HSL	301°, 43%, 43%
HSV	301°, 60%, 61%
XYZ	21.3618, 12.8829, 32.3747
YIQ	100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

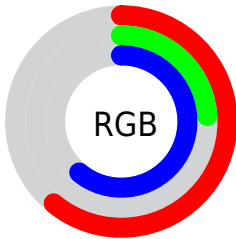
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 62, 155
Decimal	10239643
CIE _{Lab}	42.59, 51.47, -32.48
CIE _{LCh}	43, 60.861, 327.748
Yxy	12.8829, 0.3207, 0.1934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288429723 (0xFF9C3E9B)
YUV	100.7080, 26.7660, 48.4911
Hunter-Lab	35.8928, 43.4229, -28.3537

Details

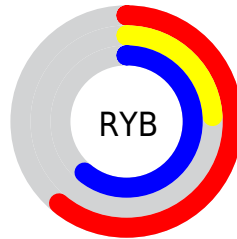
The YIQ color **100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **117.2920, -26.1710, -48.8510**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.1320, 27.9130, 50.3210**, and **42.2400, 27.7290, 53.6570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.3160, 30.5710, 57.2190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.1000, 21.7710, 40.4830**.

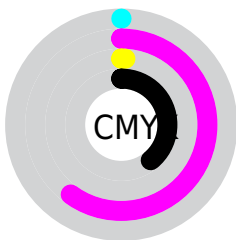
Distribution



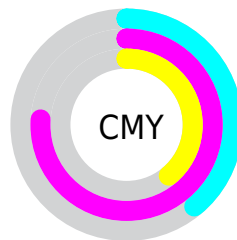
- Red (61%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510 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 100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 100.7080, 26.1710,
48.8510


 100.7080, 26.1710,
48.8510


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 73.2350, 26.1250,
49.6850


 155.1320, 27.9130,
50.3210


 42.2400, 27.7290,
53.6570

 182.8440, 28.7840,
51.0560

 31.4310, 19.3410,
40.4690


 205.1050, 23.3750,
44.4550

 21.6330, 12.4200,
28.2280

 221.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

 10.3400, 2.5190,
14.9270

 238.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 100.7080, 26.1710,
48.8510

■ 100.7080, 26.1710,
48.8510

■ 91.3160, 30.5710,
57.2190

■ 110.1000, 21.7710,
40.4830

■ 82.5110, 34.6960,
65.0640

■ 118.9050, 17.6460,
32.6380

■ 73.0050, 39.4170,
73.1210

■ 128.4110, 12.9250,
24.5810

■ 64.2000, 43.5420,
80.9660

■ 137.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

■ 146.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

■ 156.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 164.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 174.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 183.1160,
-12.9710, -23.7470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.9160, -33.6130, 30.9870



100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510



90.9930, 64.9130, 51.5770

Triad

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



100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510



94.3140, 47.8250, -24.2310



88.2580, -80.4160, -18.4000

Complementary

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



100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510



117.2920, -26.1710, -48.8510

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.



82.4440, -64.0450, -34.2610



100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510



87.8810, 14.7710, -41.9410

Square

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



100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510



93.6910, 75.2850, -4.2590



74.6410, -46.2070, -49.1750



91.0570, -92.4310, -4.3910

Rectangle

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



100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510



89.7750, 76.7900, 40.0700



74.6410, -46.2070, -49.1750



87.0210, -75.5550, -23.8990

Sweetspot

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



100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510



182.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



72.7160, -30.1740, 29.2340



89.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510



117.4830, 41.0670, 76.2590



95.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



58.8310, 39.9670, 74.1670



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Inverse Universe

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



100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510



117.4830, 41.0670, 76.2590



122.5360, -40.9370, -34.5450



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



58.8310, 39.9670, 74.1670



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510 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 100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

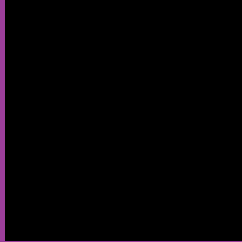
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7080, 26.1710,

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

100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510

Protanopia

95.4030, -54.5180, 18.8740

Deuteranopia

99.9050, -27.0530, 11.2110



Tritanopia

101.7170, 38.0060, 16.0700

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510

Protanomaly

97.4670, -25.0390, 29.7850

Deuteranomaly

99.9880, -7.7530, 24.8790

Tritanomaly

101.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.0420, 9.3500, 17.7820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510 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(156, 62, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 62, 155)  
}
```

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(156, 62, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 62, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510 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(156, 62, 155) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 62, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 62, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 62, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 62, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 62,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.7080, 26.1710, 48.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 62, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 62,  
155) }
```

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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