

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(100.7990, 33.8250,  
64.3290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AD32AD
RGB	173, 50, 173
RGB Percent	68%, 20%, 68%
CMY	0.3212, 0.8041, 0.3215
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	300°, 55%, 44%
HSV	300°, 71%, 68%
XYZ	25.9366, 14.1893, 40.9120
YIQ	100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

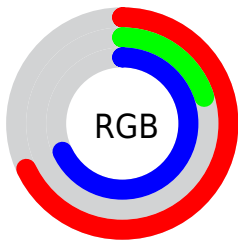
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	173, 50, 173
Decimal	11350701
CIE Lab	44.50, 63.52, -40.00
CIE LCh	45, 75.069, 327.798
Yxy	14.1893, 0.3201, 0.1751
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289540781 (0xFFAD32AD)
YUV	100.7990, 35.5951, 63.3203
Hunter-Lab	37.6687, 56.9851, -38.0268

# Details

The YIQ color **100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **122.2010, -33.8250, -64.3290**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.5710, 34.4670, 63.7070**, and **48.6630, 31.2120, 62.1240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.8200, 38.5000, 73.2200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.7780, 29.1500, 55.4380**.

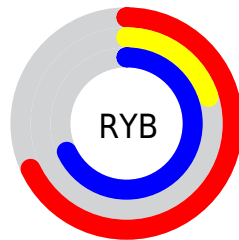
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (20%)

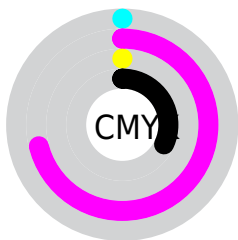
Blue (68%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (68%)

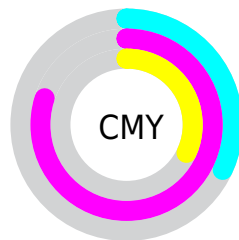


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (80%)


Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290 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 100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 100.7990, 33.8250,  
64.3290


 100.7990, 33.8250,  
64.3290


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 64.6950, 37.3540,  
71.9620


 158.5710, 34.4670,  
63.7070


 48.6630, 31.2120,  
62.1240


 185.1470, 32.7250,  
62.2370


 37.4410, 22.5490,  
48.4130


 201.5830, 25.0250,  
47.5930

 26.8170, 15.0780,  
35.1260

 218.6060, 17.0500,  
32.4260

 16.4210, 6.9650,  
22.4610

 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590

 3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

 252.6520, 1.1000,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

2.0920

0.0000

■ 100.7990, 33.8250,  
64.3290

■ 100.7990, 33.8250,  
64.3290

■ 90.8200, 38.5000,  
73.2200

■ 110.7780, 29.1500,  
55.4380

■ 80.2540, 43.4500,  
82.6340

■ 121.3440, 24.2000,  
46.0240

■ 71.4490, 47.5750,  
90.4790

■ 131.3230, 19.5250,  
37.1330

■ 141.3020, 14.8500,  
28.2420

■ 151.8680, 9.9000,  
18.8280

■ 161.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370

■ 171.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 181.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

■ 192.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.4880, -46.7270, 37.3770



100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



75.0740, 87.6950, 79.2390

# Triad

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



100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



99.0540, 51.4930, -24.6270



95.3650, -88.0270, -18.1310

# Complementary

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



100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



122.2010, -33.8250, -64.3290

# 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.



87.5960, -67.5290, -37.2010



100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



90.1960, 9.2700, -46.8740

# Square

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



100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



96.0730, 86.0130, -0.4430



77.8550, -44.2340, -57.4020



98.7170, -102.9770, -0.4890



# Rectangle

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



100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



71.2970, 102.6440, 67.1240



77.8550, -44.2340, -57.4020



93.0850, -81.6070, -24.3510

# Sweetspot

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



100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



196.4110, 12.9250, 24.5810



64.0220, -39.4830, 38.2530



95.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



112.4700, 52.2500, 99.3700



93.8450, 53.4060, 45.3580



81.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



61.9500, 41.2500, 78.4500



9.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



# Inverse Universe

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



100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



112.4700, 52.2500, 99.3700



129.2690, -53.7270, -45.0470



81.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



61.9500, 41.2500, 78.4500



9.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

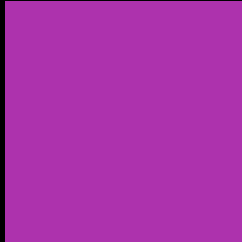
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

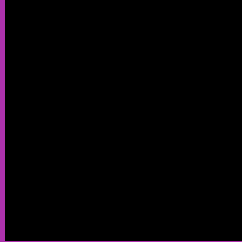
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7990, 33.8250,



# 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

100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290

### Protanopia

84.6120, -97.7070, 14.1410

### Deuteranopia

103.6420, -36.4980, 11.6780



## Tritanopia

105.5010, 47.5420, 19.4620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



## Protanomaly

90.4720, -49.7980, 32.4580



## Deuteranomaly

102.7090, -11.1010, 30.4910



## Tritanomaly

103.8880, 42.6790, 36.0150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

100.5850, 12.3750, 23.5350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290 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(173, 50, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 50, 173)  
}
```

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(173, 50, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 50, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290 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(173, 50, 173) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 50, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 50, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 50, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 50, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 50,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 50, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 50,  
173) }
```

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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