

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.8020, 45.7970,
34.5730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6426D
RGB	166, 66, 109
RGB Percent	65%, 26%, 43%
CMY	0.3488, 0.7413, 0.5724
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.34, 0.35
HSL	334°, 43%, 45%
HSV	334°, 60%, 65%
XYZ	20.4482, 13.1108, 15.9316
YIQ	100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

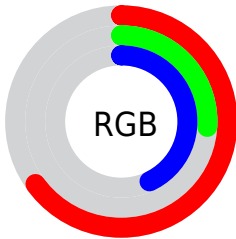
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 66, 109
Decimal	10895981
CIE _{Lab}	42.93, 45.59, -3.79
CIE _{LCh}	43, 45.750, 355.253
Yxy	13.1108, 0.4132, 0.2649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289086061 (0xFFA6426D)
YUV	100.8020, 4.0416, 57.1786
Hunter-Lab	36.2088, 37.4388, -0.7410

Details

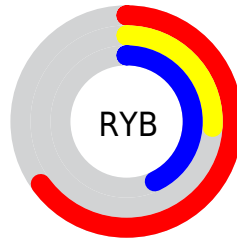
The YIQ color **100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **131.1980, -45.7970, -34.5730**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.0690, 49.4190, 35.0110**, and **42.3060, 44.5580, 40.5100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.7970, 53.3610, 40.6650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.8070, 38.2330, 28.4810**.

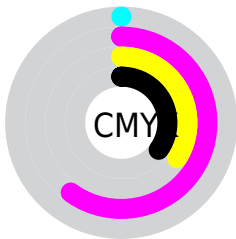
Distribution



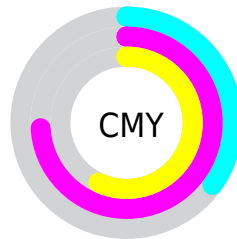
- Red (65%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730 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 100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.8020, 45.7970,
34.5730

100.8020, 45.7970,
34.5730

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

73.8450, 44.2380,
35.2940

155.0690, 49.4190,
35.0110

42.3060, 44.5580,
40.5100

182.9660, 51.2070,
35.6470

29.3770, 36.6280,
30.0360

202.3060, 35.3900,
30.4460

19.5080, 28.4690,
18.2050

222.0480, 18.3810,
24.8210

8.7850, 16.9630,
6.4590

240.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.8020, 45.7970,
34.5730

■ 100.8020, 45.7970,
34.5730

■ 89.7970, 53.3610,
40.6650

■ 111.8070, 38.2330,
28.4810

■ 79.2650, 60.9710,
45.9230

■ 122.3390, 30.6230,
23.2230

■ 68.2600, 68.5350,
52.0150

■ 133.3440, 23.0590,
17.1310

■ 57.7280, 76.1450,
57.2730

■ 143.8760, 15.4490,
11.8730


■ 154.8810, 7.8850,
5.7810

■ 166.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.4180, -7.2890,
-5.5690

■ 187.5370,

-15.1740, -11.3500

 197.9550,
-22.4630, -16.9190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.8880, 16.3160, 34.7160



100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



99.1280, 58.9580, 21.8220

Triad

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



100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



93.8570, 15.3190, -29.8410



86.6740, -84.2230, -9.9750

Complementary

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



100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



131.1980, -45.7970, -34.5730

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.



85.0150, -75.4180, -20.8740



100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



85.8380, -27.2280, -35.1960

Square

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



100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



96.5510, 42.9640, -18.7320



80.5690, -62.8990, -33.0030



83.5740, -86.5170, -1.4370

Rectangle

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



100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



98.6250, 58.4560, 8.8880



80.5690, -62.8990, -33.0030



86.2350, -81.6090, -13.2970

Sweetspot

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



100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



191.5990, 17.7870, 13.5550



94.4430, 1.8720, 43.1840



94.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980



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.



100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



115.2820, 71.4690, 53.9090



100.0090, 57.6750, 17.5390



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



51.5480, 67.6640, 51.2800



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390

Inverse Universe

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



100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



115.2820, 71.4690, 53.9090



131.9910, -57.6750, -17.5390



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



51.5480, 67.6640, 51.2800



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

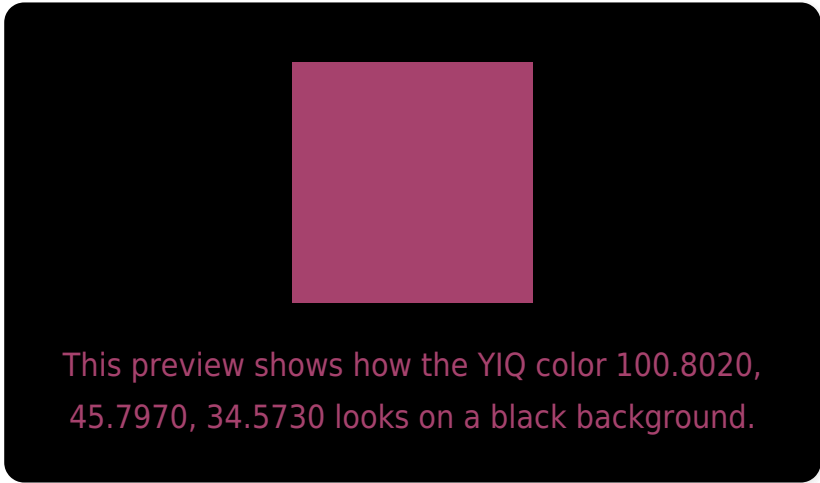
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

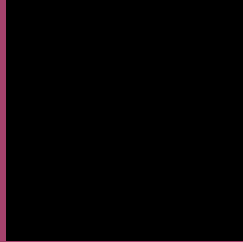
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8020, 45.7970,

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

100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730

Protanopia

102.4410, -14.1230, 8.1570

Deuteranopia

103.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



Tritanopia

100.7790, 52.6310, 20.8470

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730

Protanomaly

101.6720, 7.5160, 17.9800

Deuteranomaly

102.3220, 20.1250, 15.2370

Tritanomaly

100.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.8870, 16.9160, 12.8200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730 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(166, 66, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 66, 109)  
}
```

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(166, 66, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 66, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730 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(166, 66, 109) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 66, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 66, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 66, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 66, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 66,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 66, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 66,  
109) }
```

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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