

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.8910, 29.4290,
33.8530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96477E
RGB	150, 71, 126
RGB Percent	59%, 28%, 49%
CMY	0.4115, 0.7217, 0.5058
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.16, 0.41
HSL	318°, 36%, 43%
HSV	318°, 53%, 59%
XYZ	18.6064, 12.4985, 21.1769
YIQ	100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

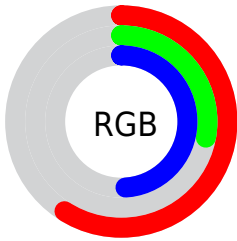
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 71, 126
Decimal	9848702
CIE _{Lab}	42.00, 40.33, -15.88
CIE _{LCh}	42, 43.344, 338.507
Yxy	12.4985, 0.3559, 0.2391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288038782 (0xFF96477E)
YUV	100.8910, 12.3787, 43.0686
Hunter-Lab	35.3533, 32.0761, -10.7679

Details

The YIQ color **100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **120.1090, -29.4290, -33.8530**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.6140, 31.7670, 35.5350**, and **48.9340, 27.8700, 34.5740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.5160, 35.1590, 40.1430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.2660, 23.6990, 27.5630**.

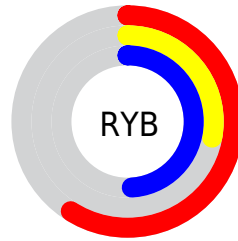
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (28%)

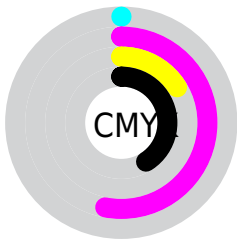
Blue (49%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (49%)

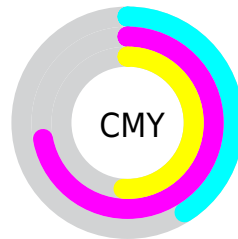


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530 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 100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.8910, 29.4290,
33.8530

100.8910, 29.4290,
33.8530

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

75.2930, 28.2370,
33.4290

153.6140, 31.7670,
35.5350

48.9340, 27.8700,
34.5740

181.2120, 32.9590,
35.9590

27.3850, 24.9820,
31.8460

206.3470, 28.1450,
35.0970

18.1140, 18.0150,
20.4390

225.0630, 14.0250,
26.6730

4.4570, 6.1430,
4.3110

242.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

100.8910, 29.4290,
33.8530

100.8910, 29.4290,
33.8530

91.5160, 35.1590,
40.1430

110.2660, 23.6990,
27.5630

82.2550, 40.5680,
46.7440

119.5270, 18.2900,
20.9620

72.8800, 46.2980,
53.0340

128.9020, 12.5600,
14.6720

63.6190, 51.7070,
59.6350

138.1630, 7.1510,
8.0710

56.7060, 56.0160,
64.1440


147.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

156.7990, -3.9880,
-4.8200

166.1740, -9.7180,
-11.1100

175.5490,

-15.4480, -17.4000

 184.8100,
-20.8570, -24.0010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.6510, -5.1860, 27.9180



100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



98.0380, 50.7040, 28.2400

Triad

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



100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



93.9730, 29.8520, -23.3960



83.8070, -77.5280, -15.6720

Complementary

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



100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



120.1090, -29.4290, -33.8530

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.



80.5180, -66.8890, -26.7690



100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



89.3590, -0.7740, -30.0380

Square

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



100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



96.6370, 49.0140, -7.2260



75.7130, -54.7370, -37.7530



83.3800, -83.2150, -6.2150

Rectangle

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



100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



97.1660, 55.7950, 18.5710



75.7130, -54.7370, -37.7530



83.1400, -74.2720, -19.6160

Sweetspot

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



100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



174.6630, 11.7350, 13.1030



87.1820, -11.0550, 29.6570



85.1630, 7.1510, 8.0710



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



118.1680, 45.4270, 52.2990



96.4450, 41.9480, 21.7240



69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



52.2060, 51.4320, 59.1120



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

Inverse Universe

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



100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530



118.1680, 45.4270, 52.2990



124.5550, -41.9480, -21.7240



69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



52.2060, 51.4320, 59.1120



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

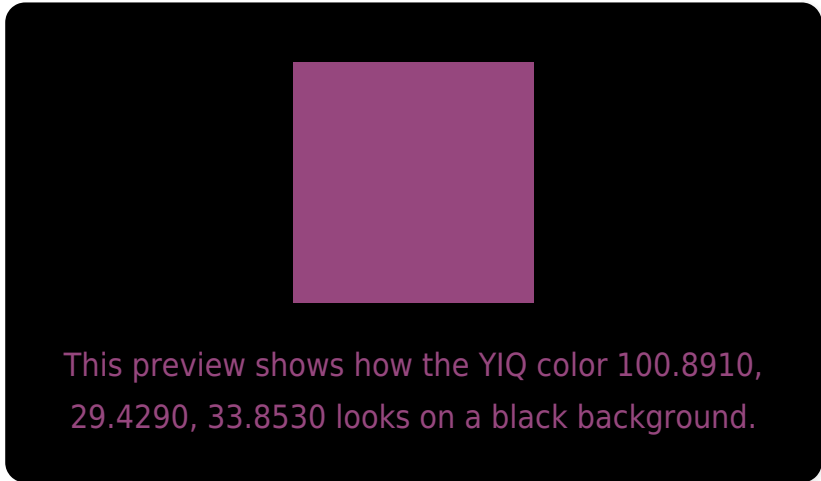
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

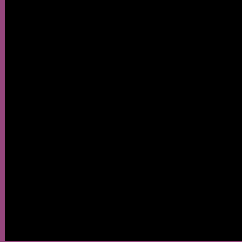
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8910, 29.4290,

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

100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530

Protanopia

99.2860, -23.7520, 11.9600

Deuteranopia

100.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



Tritanopia

100.4180, 37.4100, 15.8580

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530

Protanomaly

99.7940, -4.4510, 20.1010

Deuteranomaly

100.6610, 6.0490, 17.0330

Tritanomaly

100.6660, 34.0160, 22.3040

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.9510, 10.8640, 12.3680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530 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(150, 71, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 71, 126)  
}
```

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(150, 71, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 71, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530 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(150, 71, 126) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 71, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 71, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 71, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 71, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 71,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.8910, 29.4290, 33.8530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 71, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 71,  
126) }
```

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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