

# Converting Colors

YIQ(103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(103.1040, 23.9750,  
22.5590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C5273
RGB	140, 82, 115
RGB Percent	55%, 32%, 45%
CMY	0.4508, 0.6785, 0.5489
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.18, 0.45
HSL	326°, 26%, 44%
HSV	326°, 41%, 55%
XYZ	16.9330, 12.8481, 17.8125
YIQ	103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

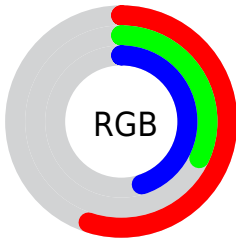
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	140, 82, 115
Decimal	9196147
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.53, 29.04, -8.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 30.251, 343.753
Yxy	12.8481, 0.3558, 0.2700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287386227 (0xFF8C5273)
YUV	103.1040, 5.8647, 32.3578
Hunter-Lab	35.8442, 21.5970, -4.3727

# Details

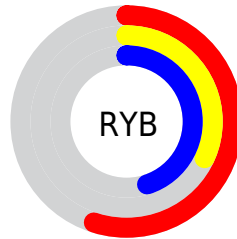
The YIQ color **103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **118.8960, -23.9750, -22.5590**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.4140, 26.0380, 23.7180**, and **54.4950, 21.3160, 21.1880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.2020, 29.7510, 28.0150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030**.

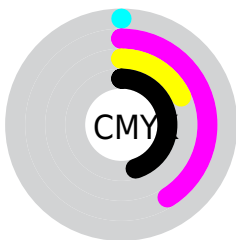
# Distribution



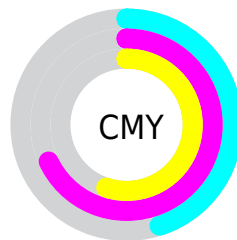
- Red (55%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (45%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (55%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590 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 103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 103.1040, 23.9750,  
22.5590


 103.1040, 23.9750,  
22.5590


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 78.3920, 23.1040,  
21.8240


 155.4140, 26.0380,  
23.7180


 53.9080, 21.5910,  
21.7110


 182.1260, 26.9090,  
24.4530

 30.1360, 20.9490,  
22.3330

 209.8380, 27.7800,  
25.1880

 15.4080, 17.0070,  
16.6790

 230.4770, 12.5590,  
20.1990

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

103.1040, 23.9750,  
22.5590

103.1040, 23.9750,  
22.5590

94.2020, 29.7510,  
28.0150

112.0060, 18.1990,  
17.1030

85.3000, 35.5270,  
33.4710

120.9080, 12.4230,  
11.6470

76.3980, 41.3030,  
38.9270

129.8100, 6.6470,  
6.1910

67.4960, 47.0790,  
44.3830

138.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

58.5940, 52.8550,  
49.8390

147.6140, -4.9050,  
-4.7210


50.9800, 57.7600,  
54.5600

156.5160,  
-10.6810, -10.1770

165.4180,  
-16.4570, -15.6330

174.3200,

-22.2330, -21.0890

 183.2220,  
-28.0090, -26.5450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.4310, 1.0050, 20.3410



103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



101.4720, 37.3180, 17.5260

# Triad

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



103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



97.6700, 17.8840, -15.7480



81.0200, -73.8140, -16.9020

# Complementary

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



103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



118.8960, -23.9750, -22.5590

# 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.



78.9850, -66.7060, -24.5780



103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



94.1880, -4.3060, -21.0900

# Square

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



103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



99.3780, 33.7460, -5.8540



88.1060, -33.3740, -22.9260



87.7540, -60.8410, -4.2090



# Rectangle

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



103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



100.8110, 40.4370, 10.5570



88.1060, -33.3740, -22.9260



80.8090, -71.8420, -19.6020

# Sweetspot

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



103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



167.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070



95.7880, -4.3140, 23.1260



83.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



123.7240, 37.2690, 34.9410



99.9120, 32.9630, 13.8510



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.3170, 55.1930, 51.5210



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



# Inverse Universe

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



103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



123.7240, 37.2690, 34.9410



122.0880, -32.9630, -13.8510



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.3170, 55.1930, 51.5210

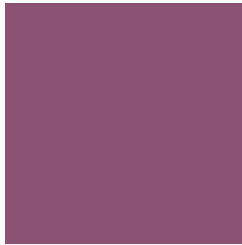


1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

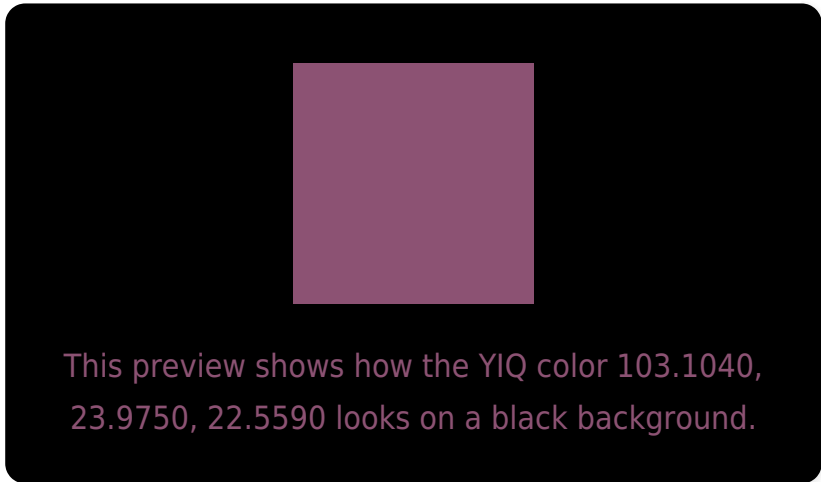
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

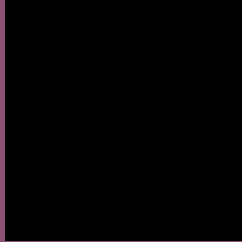
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.1040, 23.9750,



# 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

103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590

### Protanopia

101.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250

### Deuteranopia

101.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



## Tritanopia

102.3460, 28.7450, 13.2010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590

## Protanomaly

101.8020, 1.0980, 13.1460

## Deuteranomaly

102.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430

## Tritanomaly

102.9700, 27.0480, 16.4240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590

## Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

102.6470, 8.6640, 8.1840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590 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(140, 82, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 82, 115)  
}
```

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(140, 82, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 82, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590 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(140, 82, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 82, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 82, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 82, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 82, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 82,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 82, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 82,  
115) }
```

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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