

# Converting Colors

YIQ(103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(103.6390, 48.9550,  
65.4590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF30A1
RGB	191, 48, 161
RGB Percent	75%, 19%, 63%
CMY	0.2506, 0.8120, 0.3685
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 0.16, 0.25
HSL	313°, 60%, 47%
HSV	313°, 75%, 75%
XYZ	29.0021, 15.7731, 35.2467
YIQ	103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

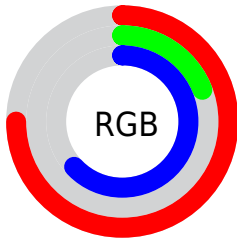
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	191, 48, 161
Decimal	12529825
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.68, 66.46, -29.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 72.620, 336.236
Yxy	15.7731, 0.3624, 0.1971
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290719905 (0xFFBF30A1)
YUV	103.6390, 28.2790, 76.6156
Hunter-Lab	39.7154, 60.8475, -24.8181

# Details

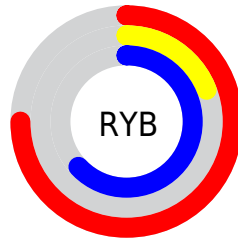
The YIQ color **103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **135.3610, -48.9550, -65.4590**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.0690, 50.5600, 63.9040**, and **52.1930, 44.2790, 62.0950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.0300, 55.4640, 74.1520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.2480, 42.4460, 56.7660**.

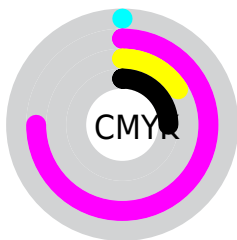
# Distribution



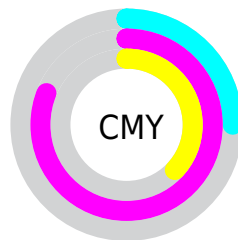
- Red (75%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590 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 103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 103.6390, 48.9550,  
65.4590

 103.6390, 48.9550,  
65.4590


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 63.8280, 53.2170,  
76.3290


 163.0690, 50.5600,  
63.9040


 52.4920, 44.8750,  
62.3070


 184.5940, 35.6600,  
58.6040

 40.9710, 35.6160,  
48.3840


 202.1700, 24.7500,  
47.0700

 30.2760, 26.9070,  
35.5070

 219.1930, 16.7750,  
31.9030

 19.9940, 18.4730,  
23.1530

 236.8030, 8.5250,  
16.2130

 6.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

254.4130, 0.2750,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.5230

0.0000

■ 103.6390, 48.9550,  
65.4590

■ 103.6390, 48.9550,  
65.4590

■ 92.0300, 55.4640,  
74.1520

■ 115.2480, 42.4460,  
56.7660

■ 80.4210, 61.9730,  
82.8450

■ 126.8570, 35.9370,  
48.0730

■ 74.3230, 65.3650,  
87.4530

■ 138.4660, 29.4280,  
39.3800

■ 150.0750, 22.9190,  
30.6870

■ 162.2710, 16.1350,  
21.4710

■ 173.8800, 9.6260,  
12.7780

■ 185.4890, 3.1170,  
4.0850

■ 197.0980, -3.3920,  
-4.6080

■ 208.7070, -9.9010,  
-13.3010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



111.7860, -18.0270, 45.8850



103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



86.3650, 90.7690, 67.5770

# Triad

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



103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



102.5210, 42.5080, -32.5000



100.5800, -95.8220, -14.5260

# Complementary

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



103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



135.3610, -48.9550, -65.4590

# 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.



93.7400, -76.5620, -33.1860



103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



90.4070, -1.8700, -54.2380

# Square

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



103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



103.0840, 78.3120, -9.5600



84.6830, -55.1930, -51.5210



101.7320, -107.3330, 1.3630



# Rectangle

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



103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



93.2350, 96.0460, 43.5180



84.6830, -55.1930, -51.5210



98.4140, -89.7230, -20.4350

# Sweetspot

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



103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



214.0480, 18.3810, 24.8210



72.9730, -28.6190, 50.6210



104.8310, 11.3220, 15.0820



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



111.4420, 75.8160, 101.8000



95.6590, 71.4250, 43.6890



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.4920, 54.0430, 72.3710



12.0050, 10.7720, 14.0360



# Inverse Universe

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



103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



111.4420, 75.8160, 101.8000



143.3410, -71.4250, -43.6890



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.4920, 54.0430, 72.3710



12.0050, 10.7720, 14.0360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

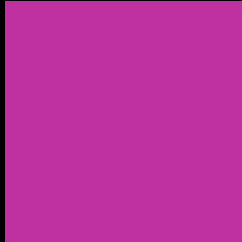
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

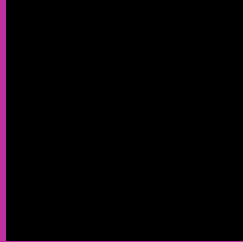
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.6390, 48.9550,



# 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

103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590

### Protanopia

103.8950, -64.6510, 20.7970

### Deuteranopia

111.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



## Tritanopia

108.1610, 63.3590, 24.6630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



## Protanomaly

103.5800, -23.6190, 37.0930



## Deuteranomaly

108.2070, 4.9920, 30.6880



## Tritanomaly

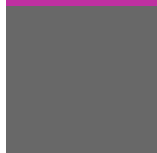
106.4940, 58.5880, 39.5480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



## Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

104.2220, 17.8310, 23.7750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590 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(191, 48, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 48, 161)  
}
```

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(191, 48, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 48, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590 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(191, 48, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 48, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 48, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 48, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 48, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 48,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 48, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 48,  
161) }
```

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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