

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.1080, 36.4880,
43.5920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6428A
RGB	166, 66, 138
RGB Percent	65%, 26%, 54%
CMY	0.3487, 0.7413, 0.4587
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	317°, 43%, 45%
HSV	317°, 60%, 65%
XYZ	22.2759, 13.8420, 25.5511
YIQ	104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

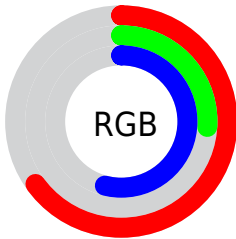
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 66, 138
Decimal	10896010
CIE _{Lab}	44.01, 49.63, -19.90
CIE _{LCh}	44, 53.471, 338.147
Yxy	13.8420, 0.3612, 0.2245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289086090 (0xFFA6428A)
YUV	104.1080, 16.7088, 54.2793
Hunter-Lab	37.2048, 41.7661, -14.6751

Details

The YIQ color **104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **127.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.4180, 38.5510, 44.7510**, and **43.8080, 37.6330, 50.3770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.5590, 42.7680, 50.9280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.6570, 30.2080, 36.2560**.

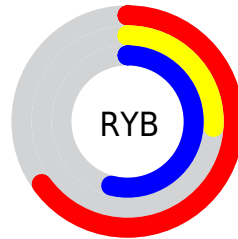
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (26%)

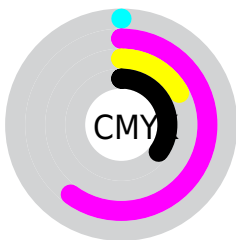
Blue (54%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (54%)

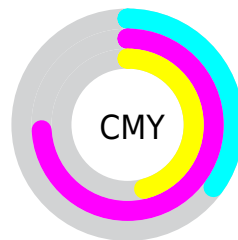


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (74%)


Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920 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 104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 104.1080, 36.4880,
43.5920


 104.1080, 36.4880,
43.5920


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 76.3360, 35.8460,
44.2140


 158.4180, 38.5510,
44.7510


 43.8080, 37.6330,
50.3770


 186.4290, 40.0180,
45.6980


 32.4120, 29.5200,
37.7120

 206.6550, 24.5220,
40.1860

 22.4290, 21.6820,
25.5700

 223.8890, 14.5750,
27.7190

 12.2610, 12.9270,
13.5270

 240.9120, 6.6000,
12.5520

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

104.1080, 36.4880,
43.5920

104.1080, 36.4880,
43.5920

93.5590, 42.7680,
50.9280

114.6570, 30.2080,
36.2560

83.7110, 48.4520,
58.0520

124.5050, 24.5240,
29.1320

73.1620, 54.7320,
65.3880

135.0540, 18.2440,
21.7960

63.3140, 60.4160,
72.5120

145.0160, 12.2390,
14.9830


155.4510, 6.2800,
7.3360

166.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

175.9620, -6.0050,
-6.8130

186.3970,

-11.9640, -14.4600

 196.3590,
-17.9690, -21.2730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



99.4790, 62.9440, 37.6960

Triad

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



104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



96.3080, 38.7940, -31.2700



90.2130, -84.5430, -15.1910

Complementary

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



104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



127.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920

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.



85.8980, -71.0150, -29.0870



104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



91.2630, -0.8640, -39.4240

Square

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



104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



99.2330, 61.7150, -11.6370



79.4800, -55.6990, -42.3470



90.4700, -92.1560, -3.8680

Rectangle

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



104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



99.0970, 69.4110, 25.1150



79.4800, -55.6990, -42.3470



89.3180, -80.6450, -19.7570

Sweetspot

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



104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



192.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



85.4730, -16.0080, 36.8240



95.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750



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.



104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



120.4120, 57.0240, 67.9040



98.5220, 52.2170, 28.3530



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



56.3360, 54.1820, 64.3420



7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050

Inverse Universe

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



104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



120.4120, 57.0240, 67.9040



133.4780, -52.2170, -28.3530



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



56.3360, 54.1820, 64.3420



7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920 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 104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

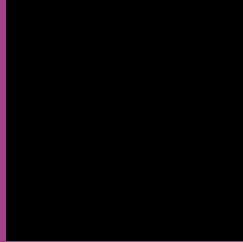
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.1080, 36.4880,

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

104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920

Protanopia

103.4190, -34.2520, 15.0280

Deuteranopia

105.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950



Tritanopia

104.2020, 46.9460, 19.2500

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920

Protanomaly

103.8030, -8.6700, 24.9780

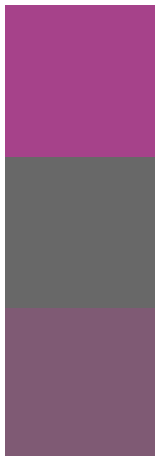
Deuteranomaly

105.4810, 6.7360, 21.1040

Tritanomaly

104.0310, 43.4140, 28.1980

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.0270, 13.7060, 15.9300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920 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, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 66, 138)  
}
```

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, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 66, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920 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, 138) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 66, 138) }
```

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, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 66, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 66, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 66,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920 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, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 66,  
138) }
```

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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