

Converting Colors

YIQ(106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(106.1350, 50.1940,
59.5220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF3698
RGB	191, 54, 152
RGB Percent	75%, 21%, 60%
CMY	0.2506, 0.7884, 0.4038
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.20, 0.25
HSL	317°, 56%, 48%
HSV	317°, 72%, 75%
XYZ	28.4973, 15.9902, 31.3037
YIQ	106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

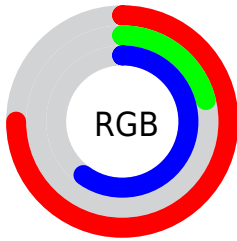
Format	Color
R_{YB}	191, 54, 152
Decimal	12531352
CIE _{Lab}	46.96, 63.26, -23.45
CIE _{LCh}	47, 67.469, 339.665
Yxy	15.9902, 0.3760, 0.2110
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290721432 (0xFFBF3698)
YUV	106.1350, 22.6114, 74.4266
Hunter-Lab	39.9877, 57.2295, -18.4227

Details

The YIQ color **106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **138.8650, -50.1940, -59.5220**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.2770, 52.6700, 58.7020**, and **51.5800, 47.4430, 59.8190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.4120, 57.0240, 67.9040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.8580, 43.3640, 51.1400**.

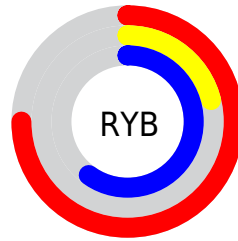
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (21%)

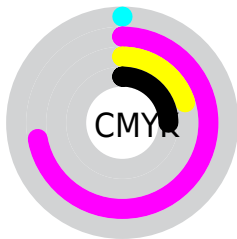
Blue (60%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (60%)

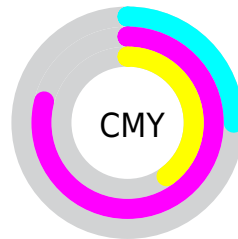


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220 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 106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.1350, 50.1940,
59.5220

■ 106.1350, 50.1940,
59.5220

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.0200, 52.2560,
66.2080

■ 164.3910, 52.3490,
59.0130

■ 51.5800, 47.4430,
59.8190

■ 185.8020, 37.7700,
53.4020

■ 40.4720, 38.4590,
46.4190

■ 204.5180, 23.6500,
44.9780

■ 29.4780, 29.1540,
33.3300

■ 221.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

■ 19.4950, 21.3160,
21.1880

■ 238.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

■ 5.1260, 8.5730,
4.3250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 106.1350, 50.1940,
59.5220

■ 106.1350, 50.1940,
59.5220

■ 94.4120, 57.0240,
67.9040

■ 117.8580, 43.3640,
51.1400

■ 82.5750, 64.1750,
75.9750

■ 129.6950, 36.2130,
43.0690

■ 72.7270, 69.8590,
83.0990

■ 141.4180, 29.3830,
34.6870

■ 153.2550, 22.2320,
26.6160

■ 165.5650, 15.1270,
17.7110

■ 177.4020, 7.9760,
9.6400

■ 189.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 200.9620, -6.0050,
-6.8130

■ 212.6850,
-12.8350, -15.1950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.9350, -8.2610, 45.1070



106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



97.2140, 83.3440, 53.4560

Triad

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



106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



102.7870, 38.7030, -35.1290



100.1070, -95.8680, -13.6920

Complementary

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



106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



138.8650, -50.1940, -59.5220

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.



94.5380, -78.8090, -31.0090



106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



90.3960, -3.3370, -55.1850

Square

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



106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



104.8120, 73.0860, -13.9700



86.5240, -58.9990, -48.6230



99.9880, -105.1780, 0.8540

Rectangle

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



106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



100.3060, 88.1160, 33.0440



86.5240, -58.9990, -48.6230



98.7560, -90.6860, -19.5020

Sweetspot

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



106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



213.5920, 19.6650, 23.5770



81.2790, -20.7330, 50.8750



104.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600



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.



106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



115.7160, 77.5600, 92.2160



98.3830, 72.0220, 38.3740



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



60.1240, 57.8950, 68.6390



11.7770, 11.4140, 13.4140

Inverse Universe

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



106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



115.7160, 77.5600, 92.2160



146.6170, -72.0220, -38.3740



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



60.1240, 57.8950, 68.6390



11.7770, 11.4140, 13.4140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

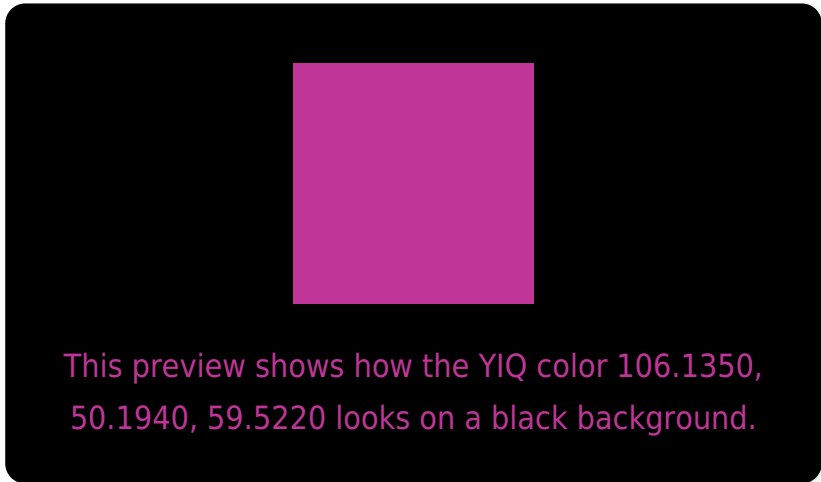
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

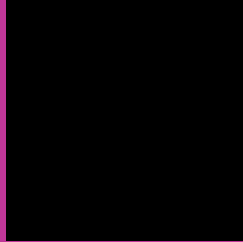
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.1350, 50.1940,

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

106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220

Protanopia

108.1540, -49.3830, 19.4250

Deuteranopia

112.6800, -13.2980, 9.7260



Tritanopia

109.1610, 63.3590, 24.6630

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



Protanomaly

107.4470, -13.1190, 34.0250



Deuteranomaly

110.5510, 9.7150, 27.6910



Tritanomaly

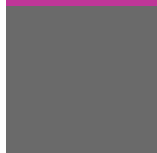
108.0270, 58.4050, 37.3570

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

106.0540, 18.2440, 21.7960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220 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, 54, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 54, 152)  
}
```

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, 54, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 54, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220 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, 54, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 54, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 54, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 54, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 54, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 54,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 54, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 54,  
152) }
```

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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