

Converting Colors

YIQ(107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(107.6160, 3.0630,
49.1350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D4BBC
RGB	141, 75, 188
RGB Percent	55%, 29%, 74%
CMY	0.4468, 0.7060, 0.2628
CMYK	0.25, 0.60, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	275°, 46%, 52%
HSV	275°, 60%, 74%
XYZ	22.5836, 14.3262, 49.1410
YIQ	107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

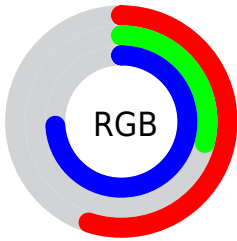
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 75, 188
Decimal	9259964
CIE _{Lab}	44.70, 48.06, -48.76
CIE _{LCh}	45, 68.465, 314.585
Yxy	14.3262, 0.2624, 0.1665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287450044 (0xFF8D4BBC)
YUV	107.6160, 39.6293, 29.2778
Hunter-Lab	37.8500, 40.2663, -50.4817

Details

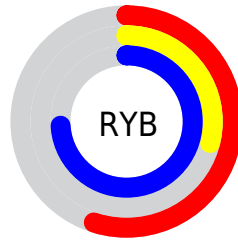
The YIQ color $107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $9966CC$. A complement of this color would be $155.3840, -3.0630, -49.1350$, and the grayscale version is $107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $161.3820, 3.8420, 51.5380$, and $54.7900, 2.5130, 48.0890$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $94.0710, 3.5200, 57.3760$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $121.1610, 2.6060, 40.8940$.

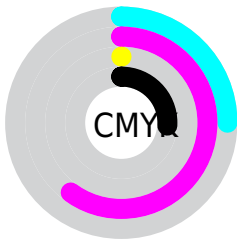
Distribution



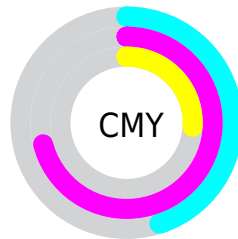
- Red (55%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350 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 107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

107.6160, 3.0630,
49.1350

107.6160, 3.0630,
49.1350

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

81.2030, 2.7880,
48.6120

161.3820, 3.8420,
51.5380

54.2030, 2.7880,
48.6120

187.0420, 10.4910,
46.6750

30.2520, 1.0920,
46.3080

211.5620, 20.3500,
38.7020

19.3290, -6.9750,
32.8090

227.9980, 12.6500,
24.0580

6.7260, -18.9390,
18.3490

245.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

1.3680, -3.8520,

3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 107.6160, 3.0630,
49.1350

■ 107.6160, 3.0630,
49.1350

■ 94.0710, 3.5200,
57.3760

■ 121.1610, 2.6060,
40.8940

■ 80.5260, 3.9770,
65.6170

■ 134.7060, 2.1490,
32.6530

■ 67.8670, 4.7550,
73.5470

■ 147.3650, 1.3710,
24.7230

■ 54.3220, 5.2120,
81.7880

■ 160.9100, 0.9140,
16.4820

■ 174.4550, 0.4570,
8.2410

■ 188.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 201.5450, -0.4570,
-8.2410

■ 214.5030, -0.6390,
-15.9590

■ 227.7490, -1.6920,
-24.4120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.9000, -98.5780, 13.4060



107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



95.7340, 58.8130, 63.0130

Triad

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



107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



99.4520, 65.2920, -15.8920



91.4720, -78.4430, -26.6270

Complementary

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



107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



155.3840, -3.0630, -49.1350

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.



83.4580, -58.6330, -44.2410



107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



96.5410, 30.5880, -36.7400

Square

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



107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



96.0430, 86.6980, 14.6820



78.7790, -20.7130, -59.6650



96.8130, -94.8600, -9.9320

Rectangle

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



107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



86.7720, 82.0130, 61.0610



78.7790, -20.7130, -59.6650



89.1920, -72.0230, -32.8470

Sweetspot

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



107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



213.7900, 1.3720, 19.1960



115.4710, -49.1980, 10.5620



102.8620, 0.8690, 11.7890



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



119.8610, 4.8920, 76.5720



120.6430, 33.9640, 56.3000



87.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



45.5200, 4.1140, 68.6420



8.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570

Inverse Universe

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



114.1450, 52.2610, 38.5730



129.9460, 81.4630, 60.0150



142.3570, -33.9640, -56.3000



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



54.7660, 72.9820, 54.0220



10.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

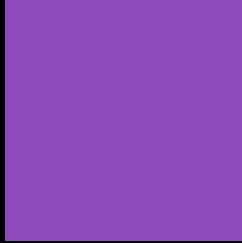
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

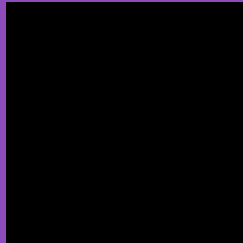
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.6160, 3.0630,

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

107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350

Protanopia

89.5810, -87.2540, 17.4340

Deuteranopia

98.2080, -58.6430, 11.0290



Tritanopia

107.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360

Trichromacy



Original Color

107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



Protanomaly

96.0260, -54.4740, 29.0940



Deuteranomaly

101.2590, -36.3170, 24.9230



Tritanomaly

107.8020, 10.2660, 23.2100

Monochromacy



Original Color

107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350



Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

107.8500, 1.1430, 17.8390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350 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(141, 75, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 75, 188)  
}
```

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(141, 75, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 75, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350 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(141, 75, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 75, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 75, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 75, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 75, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 75,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.6160, 3.0630, 49.1350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 75, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 75,  
188) }
```

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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