

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.2340, 35.8930,  
37.8530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A64A85
RGB	166, 74, 133
RGB Percent	65%, 29%, 52%
CMY	0.3488, 0.7099, 0.4783
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.20, 0.35
HSL	322°, 38%, 47%
HSV	322°, 55%, 65%
XYZ	22.4211, 14.7006, 23.8550
YIQ	108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

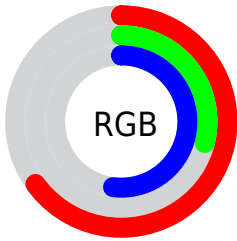
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 74, 133
Decimal	10898053
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.22, 45.06, -15.02
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 47.492, 341.569
Yxy	14.7006, 0.3677, 0.2411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289088133 (0xFFA64A85)
YUV	108.2340, 12.2096, 50.6608
Hunter-Lab	38.3414, 37.2852, -10.0498

# Details

The YIQ color **108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **131.7660, -35.8930, -37.8530**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.4300, 38.2770, 38.7010**, and **53.8040, 34.2880, 39.4080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.5710, 42.4940, 44.8780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.8970, 29.2920, 30.8280**.

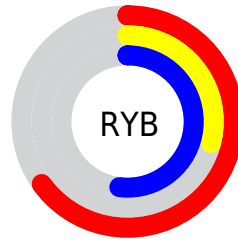
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (29%)

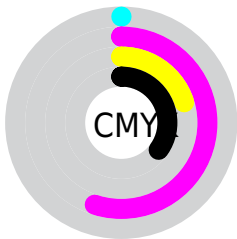
Blue (52%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (52%)

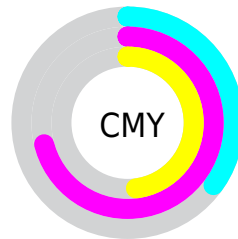


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530 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 108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



108.2340, 35.8930,  
37.8530

108.2340, 35.8930,  
37.8530

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

81.7500, 34.3800,  
37.7400

161.8430, 38.5520,  
39.2240

53.8040, 34.2880,  
39.4080

190.4410, 39.7440,  
39.6480

32.2550, 31.4000,  
36.6800

210.0800, 24.5230,  
34.6590

22.2720, 23.5620,  
24.5380

227.9980, 12.6500,  
24.0580

12.2890, 15.7240,  
12.3960

245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 108.2340, 35.8930,  
37.8530

■ 108.2340, 35.8930,  
37.8530

■ 97.5710, 42.4940,  
44.8780

■ 118.8970, 29.2920,  
30.8280

■ 87.4950, 48.8200,  
51.3800

■ 128.9730, 22.9660,  
24.3260

■ 76.8320, 55.4210,  
58.4050

■ 139.6360, 16.3650,  
17.3010

■ 66.7560, 61.7470,  
64.9070

■ 149.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990

■ 61.7180, 64.9100,  
68.1580


■ 160.3750, 3.4380,  
3.7740

■ 171.0380, -3.1630,  
-3.2510

■ 181.1140, -9.4890,  
-9.7530

■ 191.7770,

-16.0900, -16.7780

 201.8530,  
-22.4160, -23.2800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.4390, -1.4730, 32.2150



108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



105.2130, 57.5810, 30.2610

# Triad

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



108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



100.5230, 30.9990, -27.6650



90.9140, -85.1390, -15.4030

# Complementary

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



108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



131.7660, -35.8930, -37.8530

# 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.



87.8700, -73.8120, -27.9560



108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



95.5000, -5.7250, -33.9250

# Square

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



108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



103.3830, 52.5450, -10.6470



81.9080, -59.7800, -39.9720



90.0140, -90.8720, -5.1120



# Rectangle

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



108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



104.4010, 62.4430, 19.2350



81.9080, -59.7800, -39.9720



90.1330, -81.5620, -19.6580

# Sweetspot

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



108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



193.7990, 14.3480, 15.3080



94.0560, -10.4600, 35.3960



96.1740, 8.6180, 9.0180



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.



108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



125.9570, 56.5670, 59.6630



103.1040, 50.3380, 23.8580



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



55.0820, 57.7130, 60.9210



7.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830



# Inverse Universe

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



108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



125.9570, 56.5670, 59.6630



136.8960, -50.3380, -23.8580



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



55.0820, 57.7130, 60.9210



7.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

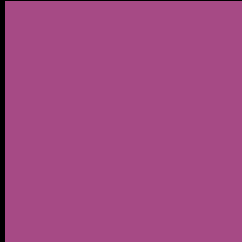
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

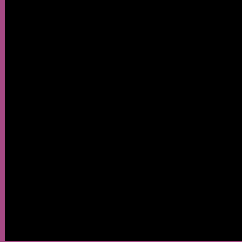
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.2340, 35.8930,



# 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

108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530

### Protanopia

107.3290, -25.3110, 12.6810

### Deuteranopia

108.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890



## Tritanopia

108.0060, 44.5620, 18.4020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530

## Protanomaly

107.3320, -3.0300, 21.8820

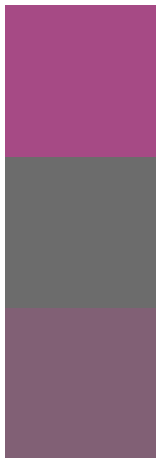
## Deuteranomaly

108.5690, 9.3040, 18.6160

## Tritanomaly

107.7810, 41.1220, 25.6820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.2610, 12.9270, 13.5270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530 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, 74, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 74, 133)  
}
```

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, 74, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 74, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530 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, 74, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 74, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 74, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 74, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 74, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 74,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 74, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 74,  
133) }
```

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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