

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.4450, 52.2570,  
60.6810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C4379A
RGB	196, 55, 154
RGB Percent	77%, 22%, 60%
CMY	0.2310, 0.7845, 0.3959
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.21, 0.23
HSL	318°, 56%, 49%
HSV	318°, 72%, 77%
XYZ	29.9902, 16.8103, 32.2505
YIQ	108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

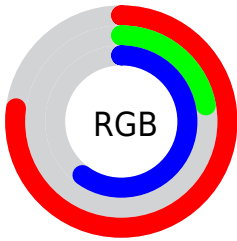
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 55, 154
Decimal	12859290
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.02, 64.45, -22.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 68.407, 340.408
Yxy	16.8103, 0.3794, 0.2127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291049370 (0xFFC4379A)
YUV	108.4450, 22.4586, 76.7857
Hunter-Lab	41.0004, 58.8151, -17.9366

# Details

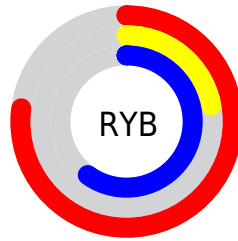
The YIQ color **108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **142.5550, -52.2570, -60.6810**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.9890, 53.5410, 59.4370**, and **53.0040, 49.1850, 61.2890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.0210, 59.6830, 69.2750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.8690, 44.8310, 52.0870**.

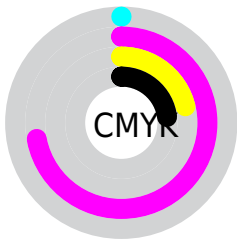
# Distribution



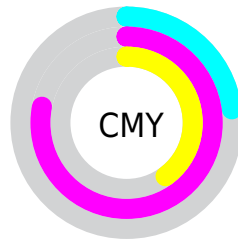
- Red (77%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810 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 108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 108.4450, 52.2570,  
60.6810


 108.4450, 52.2570,  
60.6810


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 73.3300, 54.3190,  
67.3670


 166.9890, 53.5410,  
59.4370


 53.0040, 49.1850,  
61.2890


 186.6170, 36.8530,  
53.5010

 41.7820, 40.5220,  
47.5780


 205.6920, 23.1000,  
43.9320

 30.7880, 31.2170,  
34.4890

 222.7150, 15.1250,  
28.7650

 20.9190, 23.0580,  
22.6580

 239.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

 7.8600, 12.3780,  
6.9540

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 108.4450, 52.2570,  
60.6810

■ 108.4450, 52.2570,  
60.6810

■ 96.0210, 59.6830,  
69.2750

■ 120.8690, 44.8310,  
52.0870

■ 84.1840, 66.8340,  
77.3460

■ 132.7060, 37.6800,  
44.0160

■ 74.3360, 72.5180,  
84.4700

■ 145.1300, 30.2540,  
35.4220

■ 156.8530, 23.4240,  
27.0400

■ 169.2770, 15.9980,  
18.4460

■ 181.7010, 8.5720,  
9.8520

■ 193.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

■ 205.9620, -6.0050,  
-6.8130

■ 217.7990,  
-13.1560, -14.8840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



116.3590, -6.5190, 46.5770



108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



99.6980, 84.8570, 53.5690

# Triad

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



108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



105.1460, 39.0700, -36.2740



102.4380, -98.2980, -13.7060

# Complementary

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



108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



142.5550, -52.2570, -60.6810

# 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.



96.7550, -80.9180, -31.3340



108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



91.8580, -4.7580, -56.9660

# Square

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



108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



107.1710, 73.4530, -15.1150



88.7410, -61.1080, -48.9480



102.3190, -107.6080, 0.8400



# Rectangle

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



108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



102.6760, 89.9500, 32.8460



88.7410, -61.1080, -48.9480



101.0870, -93.1160, -19.5160

# Sweetspot

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



108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



220.1900, 20.8570, 24.0010



83.0340, -21.4210, 52.3310



106.9020, 12.5600, 14.6720



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



119.0370, 81.0900, 94.3220



100.6930, 74.0850, 39.5330



90.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



61.0210, 59.6830, 69.2750



12.4890, 12.2850, 14.1490



# Inverse Universe

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



108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810



119.0370, 81.0900, 94.3220



150.4210, -74.4060, -39.2220



90.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



61.0210, 59.6830, 69.2750



12.4890, 12.2850, 14.1490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

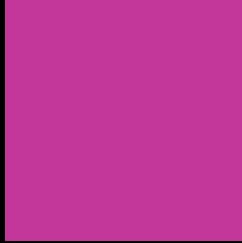
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

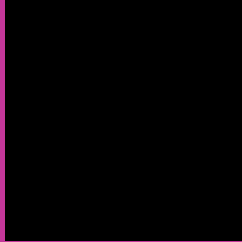
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.4450, 52.2570,



# 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

108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810

### Protanopia

111.1540, -49.3830, 19.4250

### Deuteranopia

115.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150



## Tritanopia

111.3570, 65.7430, 25.5110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810

## Protanomaly

110.1590, -12.2480, 34.7600

## Deuteranomaly

113.1490, 10.9070, 28.1150

## Tritanomaly

110.2230, 60.7890, 38.2050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.3530, 18.8400, 22.0080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810 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(196, 55, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 55, 154)  
}
```

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(196, 55, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 55, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810 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(196, 55, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 55, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 55, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 55, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 55, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 55,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.4450, 52.2570, 60.6810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 55, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196, 55,  
154) }
```

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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