

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.6390, 56.9820,  
46.6300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C03F7D
RGB	192, 63, 125
RGB Percent	75%, 25%, 49%
CMY	0.2467, 0.7531, 0.5096
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.35, 0.25
HSL	331°, 51%, 50%
HSV	331°, 67%, 75%
XYZ	27.2396, 16.2488, 21.1179
YIQ	108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

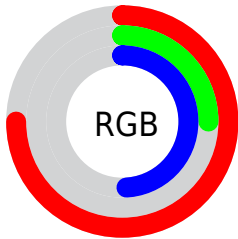
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	192, 63, 125
Decimal	12599165
CIE Lab	47.30, 56.81, -6.63
CIE LCh	47, 57.198, 353.341
Yxy	16.2488, 0.4216, 0.2515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290789245 (0xFFC03F7D)
YUV	108.6390, 8.0660, 73.1076
Hunter-Lab	40.3098, 50.0803, -2.8445

# Details

The YIQ color **108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. The color can be described as dark muted rose. A complement of this color would be **146.3610, -56.9820, -46.6300**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.4930, 60.3290, 46.5450**, and **48.7300, 55.4680, 52.0440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.3460, 65.4170, 53.4570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.9320, 48.5470, 39.8030**.

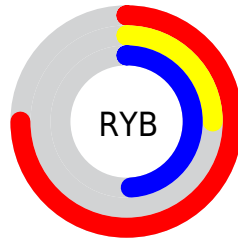
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (25%)

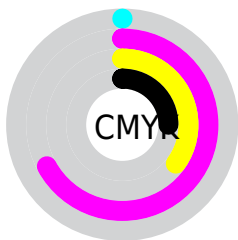
Blue (49%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (49%)

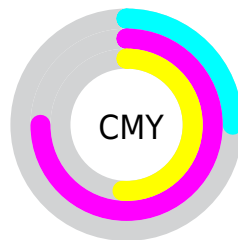


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300 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 108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 108.6390, 56.9820,  
46.6300

■ 108.6390, 56.9820,  
46.6300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 78.3340, 56.5230,  
49.4430

■ 165.4930, 60.3290,  
46.5450

■ 48.7300, 55.4680,  
52.0440

■ 185.9040, 45.7500,  
40.9340

■ 37.8500, 45.8420,  
39.2660

■ 205.5320, 29.0620,  
34.9980

■ 26.9700, 36.2160,  
26.4880

■ 225.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730

■ 16.6450, 29.3410,  
13.4130

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 1.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 108.6390, 56.9820,  
46.6300

■ 108.6390, 56.9820,  
46.6300

■ 96.3460, 65.4170,  
53.4570

■ 120.9320, 48.5470,  
39.8030

■ 84.0530, 73.8520,  
60.2840

■ 133.2250, 40.1120,  
32.9760

■ 71.1730, 82.5620,  
67.6340

■ 146.1050, 31.4020,  
25.6260

■ 67.8960, 84.9000,  
69.3160

■ 158.3980, 22.9670,  
18.7990

■ 170.6910, 14.5320,  
11.9720

■ 182.9840, 6.0970,  
5.1450

■ 195.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 208.1570,  
-11.0480, -9.0320

■ 220.4500,  
-19.4830, -15.8590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.4680, 17.9190, 44.2150



108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300



106.1240, 73.9490, 30.9810

# Triad

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



108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300



100.6280, 25.7290, -42.2950



98.4430, -96.6940, -9.7340

# Complementary

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



108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300



146.3610, -56.9820, -46.6300

# 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.



95.6440, -84.6790, -23.7430



108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300



88.8980, -36.6250, -46.6170

# Square

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



108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300



105.2780, 56.6740, -24.9100



89.9440, -68.6290, -39.2930



94.7390, -100.0430, 1.4050



# Rectangle

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



108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300



107.4590, 73.7230, 13.0430



89.9440, -68.6290, -39.2930



97.6620, -93.1170, -13.9890

# Sweetspot

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



108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300



217.6860, 22.0960, 18.0640



97.7390, -1.4770, 54.3230



105.5660, 13.3860, 10.7140



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.



108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300



118.8690, 89.5300, 73.5140



102.7450, 76.3340, 26.3020



90.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



56.9170, 71.2390, 58.0790



11.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



# Inverse Universe

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



108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300



118.8690, 89.5300, 73.5140



152.2550, -76.3340, -26.3020



90.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



56.9170, 71.2390, 58.0790



11.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

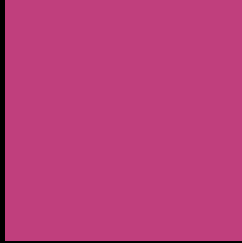
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

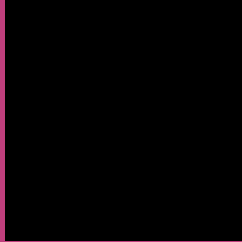
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.6390, 56.9820,



# 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

108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300

### Protanopia

112.6560, -21.9180, 11.7620

### Deuteranopia

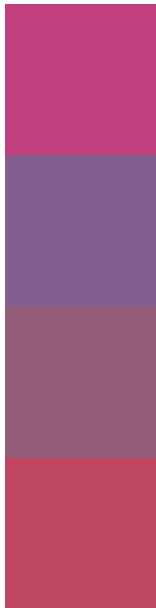
113.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



## Tritanopia

108.9550, 66.9350, 25.9350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300

## Protanomaly

111.4750, 6.8730, 24.1290

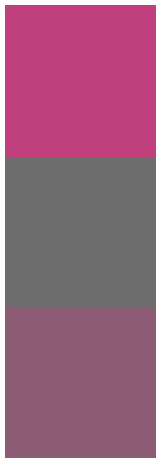
## Deuteranomaly

111.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790

## Tritanomaly

108.8440, 63.1740, 33.5260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300

## Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.6750, 20.6290, 17.1170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300 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(192, 63, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 63, 125)  
}
```

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(192, 63, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 63, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300 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(192, 63, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 63, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 63, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 63, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 63, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 63,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.6390, 56.9820, 46.6300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 63, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192, 63,  
125) }
```

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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