

# Converting Colors

YIQ(109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(109.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A84897
RGB	168, 72, 151
RGB Percent	66%, 28%, 59%
CMY	0.3409, 0.7178, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.10, 0.34
HSL	311°, 40%, 47%
HSV	311°, 57%, 66%
XYZ	24.0656, 15.1970, 30.9502
YIQ	109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

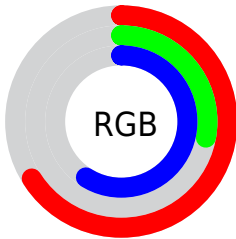
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 72, 151
Decimal	11028631
CIELab	45.90, 49.49, -24.77
CIELCh	46, 55.347, 333.411
Yxy	15.1970, 0.3428, 0.2164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289218711 (0xFFA84897)
YUV	109.7100, 20.3560, 51.1203
Hunter-Lab	38.9834, 41.9722, -19.7839

# Details

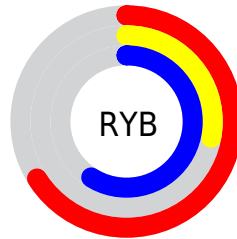
The YIQ color **109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **130.2900, -31.8570, -44.9210**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.0200, 33.9200, 46.0800**, and **52.8180, 31.6730, 48.2570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.3890, 37.4950, 52.8790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.0310, 26.2190, 36.9630**.

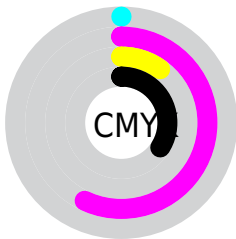
# Distribution



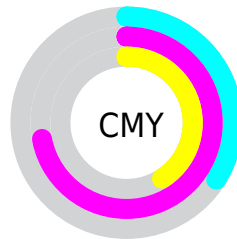
- Red (66%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 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 109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 109.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210


 109.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 82.5250, 30.9400,  
45.0200


 164.0200, 33.9200,  
46.0800


 52.2310, 31.9480,  
48.7800


 192.1450, 35.0660,  
47.3380


 34.6770, 27.4560,  
42.0800


 210.9750, 20.6250,  
39.2250

 24.2810, 19.3430,  
29.4150

 227.4110, 12.9250,  
24.5810

 14.5970, 12.1010,  
17.4850

 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 109.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210

■ 109.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210

■ 99.3890, 37.4950,  
52.8790

■ 120.0310, 26.2190,  
36.9630

■ 89.0680, 43.1330,  
60.8370

■ 130.3520, 20.5810,  
29.0050

■ 79.3340, 48.4960,  
68.2720

■ 140.0860, 15.2180,  
21.5700

■ 69.0130, 54.1340,  
76.2300

■ 150.4070, 9.5800,  
13.6120

■ 65.9640, 55.8300,  
78.5340

■ 160.7280, 3.9420,  
5.6540

■ 171.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

■ 181.3700, -7.3340,  
-10.2620

■ 191.1040,  
-12.6970, -17.6970

■ 201.4250,  
-18.3350, -25.6550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.8810, -17.3370, 33.3750



109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



104.0000, 63.0350, 41.5550

# Triad

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



109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



101.0700, 45.3960, -29.7720



93.8490, -86.5140, -18.0180

# Complementary

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



109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



130.2900, -31.8570, -44.9210

# 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.



89.1920, -72.0230, -32.8470



109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



95.9280, 7.3890, -40.3150

# Square

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



109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



104.3200, 66.0240, -7.1280



81.9590, -55.7900, -46.2060



94.5620, -95.4110, -5.4510



# Rectangle

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



109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



103.5150, 71.2900, 29.6100



81.9590, -55.7900, -46.2060



92.7260, -81.9740, -23.2060

# Sweetspot

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



109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



196.5970, 12.1010, 17.4850



87.7280, -21.2800, 33.2480



96.6300, 7.3340, 10.2620



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.



109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



127.2850, 50.1920, 70.5760



104.3520, 46.9440, 30.3040



79.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



58.1600, 49.0460, 69.3180



7.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270



# Inverse Universe

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



109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



127.2850, 50.1920, 70.5760



135.6480, -46.9440, -30.3040



79.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



58.1600, 49.0460, 69.3180



7.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

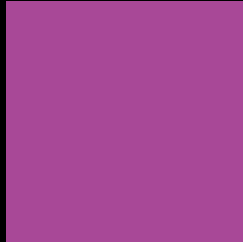
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

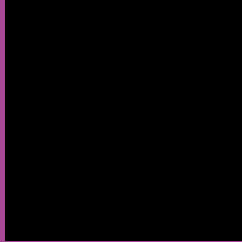
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.7100, 31.8570,



# 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

109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

### Protanopia

107.2490, -39.5250, 16.9790

### Deuteranopia

109.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110



## Tritanopia

110.1090, 42.7740, 17.7660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

## Protanomaly

107.9320, -13.3470, 27.1410

## Deuteranomaly

109.8980, 1.1880, 22.5320

## Tritanomaly

110.1660, 38.6000, 27.3360

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.7710, 11.5510, 16.4390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 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(168, 72, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 72, 151)  
}
```

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(168, 72, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 72, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 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(168, 72, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 72, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 72, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 72, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 72, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 72,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 72, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 72,  
151) }
```

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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