

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.6450, 39.6500,  
52.3700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B5429C
RGB	181, 66, 156
RGB Percent	71%, 26%, 61%
CMY	0.2899, 0.7413, 0.3881
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.14, 0.29
HSL	313°, 47%, 48%
HSV	313°, 64%, 71%
XYZ	27.0238, 16.1258, 33.1507
YIQ	110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

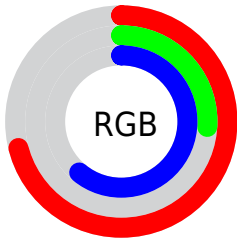
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 66, 156
Decimal	11879068
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.14, 56.63, -25.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 62.183, 335.601
Yxy	16.1258, 0.3542, 0.2113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290069148 (0xFFB5429C)
YUV	110.6450, 22.3600, 61.7013
Hunter-Lab	40.1569, 49.8479, -20.8357

# Details

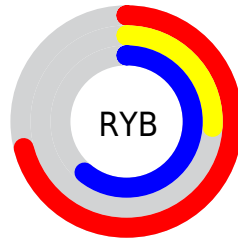
The YIQ color **110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **136.3550, -39.6500, -52.3700**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.5420, 41.4380, 53.0060**, and **49.2310, 41.1160, 58.8440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.6230, 45.8840, 60.5400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.6670, 33.4160, 44.2000**.

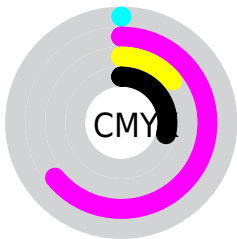
# Distribution



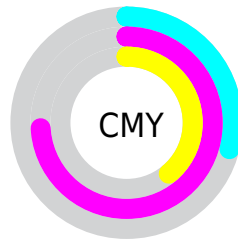
- Red (71%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700 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 110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 110.6450, 39.6500,  
52.3700


 110.6450, 39.6500,  
52.3700


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 81.6990, 39.5580,  
54.0380


 166.8410, 42.0340,  
53.2180

 49.2310, 41.1160,  
58.8440


 190.9540, 34.2860,  
50.4620


 38.4220, 32.7280,  
45.6560


 209.2140, 21.4500,  
40.7940

 27.7270, 24.0190,  
32.7790

 225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500

 18.0430, 16.7770,  
20.8490

 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 110.6450, 39.6500,  
52.3700

■ 110.6450, 39.6500,  
52.3700

■ 99.6230, 45.8840,  
60.5400

■ 121.6670, 33.4160,  
44.2000

■ 88.6010, 52.1180,  
68.7100

■ 132.6890, 27.1820,  
36.0300

■ 77.5790, 58.3520,  
76.8800

■ 143.7110, 20.9480,  
27.8600

■ 70.3070, 62.2940,  
82.5340

■ 154.7330, 14.7140,  
19.6900

■ 166.3420, 8.2050,  
10.9970

■ 177.3640, 1.9710,  
2.8270

■ 188.3860, -4.2630,  
-5.3430

■ 199.4080,  
-10.4970, -13.5130

■ 210.4300,  
-16.7310, -21.6830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.9400, -15.8250, 39.0150



110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



103.0770, 73.3040, 48.1840

# Triad

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



110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



104.0050, 44.0210, -32.3870



98.2660, -92.0620, -16.5900

# Complementary

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



110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



136.3550, -39.6500, -52.3700

# 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.



92.9250, -75.6450, -33.2850



110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



95.0600, 6.6570, -49.0790

# Square

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



110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



104.8230, 74.5530, -13.0230



85.0080, -57.4860, -48.5100



99.3210, -101.9220, -3.0900



# Rectangle

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



110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



103.2990, 80.8260, 33.0020



85.0080, -57.4860, -48.5100



97.0290, -87.2010, -22.0890

# Sweetspot

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



110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



207.4450, 15.5850, 20.4250



86.5850, -22.0150, 41.0650



100.4670, 9.3510, 12.2550



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



125.4810, 61.7440, 81.4880



104.1470, 57.9470, 34.6430



86.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



60.5520, 53.8140, 71.0140



10.8800, 9.6260, 12.7780



# Inverse Universe

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



110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



125.4810, 61.7440, 81.4880



142.8530, -57.9470, -34.6430



86.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



60.5520, 53.8140, 71.0140



10.8800, 9.6260, 12.7780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700 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 110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

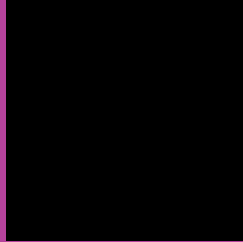
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.6450, 39.6500,



# 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

110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700

### Protanopia

109.4810, -45.9900, 18.5060

### Deuteranopia

112.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220



## Tritanopia

111.5940, 51.7140, 20.9460

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700

**Protanomaly**

109.9690, -14.7690, 30.8870

**Deuteranomaly**

112.2620, 3.1590, 25.3590

**Tritanomaly**

111.1180, 47.7230, 32.7070

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700

**Achromatopsia**

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

110.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700 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(181, 66, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 66, 156)  
}
```

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(181, 66, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 66, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700 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(181, 66, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 66, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 66, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 66, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 66, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 66,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 66, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181, 66,  
156) }
```

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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