

# Converting Colors

YIQ(111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(111.4290, 30.8500,  
35.6340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A3508A
RGB	163, 80, 138
RGB Percent	64%, 31%, 54%
CMY	0.3605, 0.6864, 0.4587
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.15, 0.36
HSL	318°, 34%, 48%
HSV	318°, 51%, 64%
XYZ	22.5715, 15.3606, 25.8275
YIQ	111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

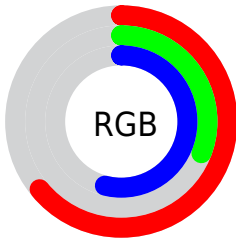
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 80, 138
Decimal	10702986
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.12, 41.85, -16.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 45.060, 338.255
Yxy	15.3606, 0.3540, 0.2409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288893066 (0xFFA3508A)
YUV	111.4290, 13.0995, 45.2278
Hunter-Lab	39.1926, 34.2130, -11.6366

# Details

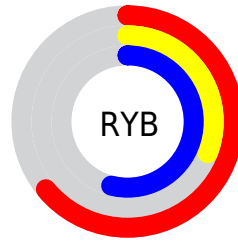
The YIQ color **111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **131.5710, -30.8500, -35.6340**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.1520, 33.1880, 37.3160**, and **59.0590, 29.0160, 35.8320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.4670, 36.8550, 42.4470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.3910, 24.8450, 28.8210**.

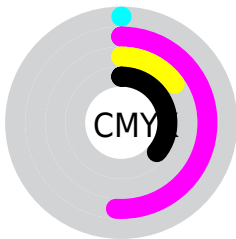
# Distribution



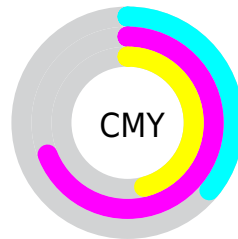
- Red (64%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340 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 111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 111.4290, 30.8500,  
35.6340

■ 111.4290, 30.8500,  
35.6340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 85.2440, 29.9330,  
35.7330

■ 165.1520, 33.1880,  
37.3160

■ 59.0590, 29.0160,  
35.8320

■ 192.7500, 34.3800,  
37.7400

■ 32.1130, 28.9240,  
37.5000

■ 214.2860, 20.9470,  
33.3870

■ 22.1300, 21.0860,  
25.3580

■ 231.5200, 11.0000,  
20.9200

■ 12.8590, 14.1190,  
13.9510

■ 248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

111.4290, 30.8500,  
35.6340

111.4290, 30.8500,  
35.6340

101.4670, 36.8550,  
42.4470

121.3910, 24.8450,  
28.8210

90.9180, 43.1350,  
49.7830

131.9400, 18.5650,  
21.4850

80.9560, 49.1400,  
56.5960

141.9020, 12.5600,  
14.6720

70.9940, 55.1450,  
63.4090

151.8640, 6.5550,  
7.8590

61.7330, 60.5540,  
70.0100


161.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

172.3750, -5.7300,  
-6.2900

182.2230,  
-11.4140, -13.4140

192.1850,

-17.4190, -20.2270

 202.7340,  
-23.6990, -27.5630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.4060, -5.8740, 29.3740



111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



108.0600, 53.6380, 30.1340

# Triad

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



111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



104.2290, 32.0070, -23.9050



91.6320, -84.4050, -17.6930

# Complementary

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



111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



131.5710, -30.8500, -35.6340

# 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.



88.7020, -73.3990, -29.9350



111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



99.3050, -0.6820, -31.7060

# Square

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



111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



106.6050, 52.0400, -7.0000



83.0820, -60.3300, -41.0180



91.4330, -90.7340, -7.6140



# Rectangle

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



111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



107.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430



83.0820, -60.3300, -41.0180



90.9650, -81.1490, -21.6370

# Sweetspot

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



111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



192.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260



96.9370, -11.7430, 31.1130



95.1630, 7.1510, 8.0710



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



131.8310, 47.9940, 55.3380



106.7550, 44.0110, 22.8830



76.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



54.9830, 53.6780, 62.4620



6.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480



# Inverse Universe

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



111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



131.8310, 47.9940, 55.3380



136.2450, -44.0110, -22.8830



76.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



54.9830, 53.6780, 62.4620



6.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

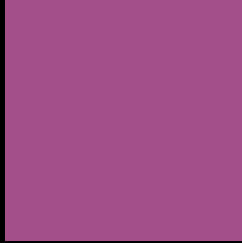
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

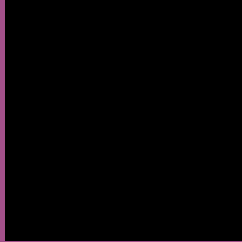
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4290, 30.8500,

35.6340.

# 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

111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340

### Protanopia

109.3290, -25.3110, 12.6810

### Deuteranopia

110.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100



## Tritanopia

110.7280, 39.4730, 17.0170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340

## Protanomaly

110.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230

## Deuteranomaly

110.9000, 6.8740, 18.6020

## Tritanomaly

110.9760, 36.0790, 23.4630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

111.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340 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(163, 80, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 80, 138)  
}
```

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(163, 80, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 80, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340 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(163, 80, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 80, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 80, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 80, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 80, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 80,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 80, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 80,  
138) }
```

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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