

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(128.0210, 32.1790,  
39.0830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B75E9F
RGB	183, 94, 159
RGB Percent	72%, 37%, 62%
CMY	0.2821, 0.6315, 0.3764
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.13, 0.28
HSL	316°, 38%, 54%
HSV	316°, 49%, 72%
XYZ	29.8029, 20.5778, 35.2110
YIQ	128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

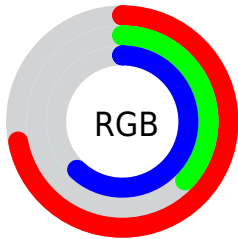
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	183, 94, 159
Decimal	12017311
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.48, 44.49, -19.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 48.461, 336.657
Yxy	20.5778, 0.3482, 0.2404
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290207391 (0xFFB75E9F)
YUV	128.0210, 15.2726, 48.2166
Hunter-Lab	45.3628, 37.8876, -14.2674

# Details

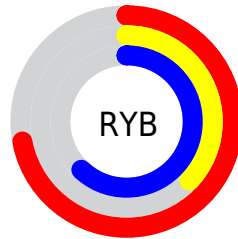
The YIQ color **128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **148.9790, -32.1790, -39.0830**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182.7440, 34.5170, 40.7650**, and **75.1240, 30.3910, 38.4470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.8850, 38.7340, 46.9420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.1570, 25.6240, 31.2240**.

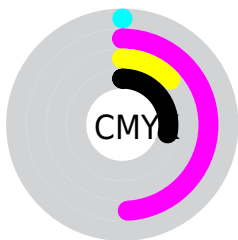
# Distribution



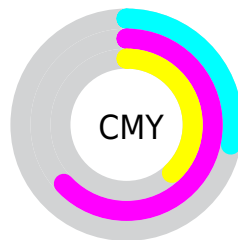
- Red (72%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830 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 128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 128.0210, 32.1790,  
39.0830


 128.0210, 32.1790,  
39.0830


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 101.4230, 30.9870,  
38.6590


 182.7440, 34.5170,  
40.7650


 75.1240, 30.3910,  
38.4470


 206.5580, 26.1730,  
37.7970


 46.1180, 30.5280,  
41.4720

 224.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

 29.2650, 25.4400,  
34.5600

 240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520

 19.8800, 18.7940,  
22.8420

 7.9890, 7.7010,  
9.1170

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 128.0210, 32.1790,  
39.0830

■ 128.0210, 32.1790,  
39.0830

■ 116.8850, 38.7340,  
46.9420

■ 139.1570, 25.6240,  
31.2240

■ 105.1620, 45.5640,  
55.3240

■ 150.8800, 18.7940,  
22.8420

■ 94.0260, 52.1190,  
63.1830

■ 162.0160, 12.2390,  
14.9830

■ 82.8900, 58.6740,  
71.0420

■ 173.1520, 5.6840,  
7.1240

■ 71.1670, 65.5040,  
79.4240

■ 184.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 69.9930, 66.0540,  
80.4700

■ 196.0110, -7.7010,  
-9.1170

■ 207.1470,  
-14.2560, -16.9760

■ 218.2830,  
-20.8110, -24.8350

■ 227.5440,  
-26.2200, -31.4360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.3180, -8.4420, 31.8620



128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830



124.6200, 57.9930, 33.8090

# Triad

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



128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830



119.6270, 36.6380, -25.2340



104.3640, -95.4540, -21.1980

# Complementary

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



128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830



148.9790, -32.1790, -39.0830

# 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.



100.9780, -83.1640, -34.6840



128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830



114.9800, 1.6110, -34.7170

# Square

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



128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830



122.5410, 58.0920, -6.5480



99.9960, -57.2120, -42.4600



103.9200, -102.4710, -9.6630



# Rectangle

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



128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830



123.4770, 65.2850, 22.7970



99.9960, -57.2120, -42.4600



103.4690, -91.5560, -25.7640

# Sweetspot

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



128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830



215.4290, 12.5140, 15.5060



111.3220, -14.2650, 32.7670



106.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830



152.3630, 49.5520, 60.1440



123.0050, 46.3030, 25.3990



86.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



59.6400, 56.3820, 68.5260



10.6520, 10.2680, 12.1560



# Inverse Universe

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



128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830



152.3630, 49.5520, 60.1440



153.9950, -46.3030, -25.3990



86.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



59.6400, 56.3820, 68.5260

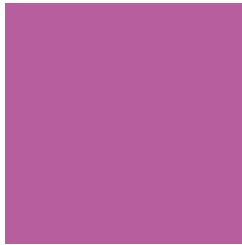


10.6520, 10.2680, 12.1560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

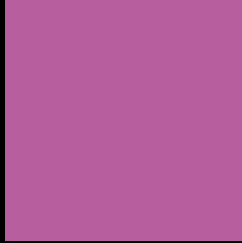
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

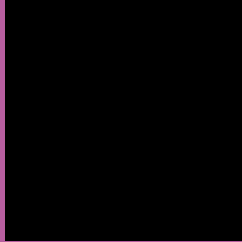
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.0210, 32.1790,



# 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

128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830

### Protanopia

125.4150, -28.4290, 14.1230

### Deuteranopia

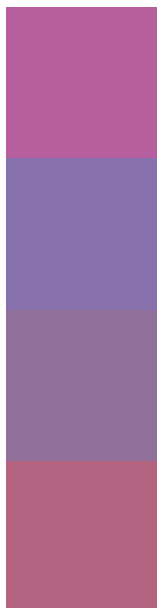
126.8330, -9.3550, 9.8530



## Tritanopia

127.0380, 41.5360, 18.1760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830

## Protanomaly

126.4180, -6.1480, 23.3240

## Deuteranomaly

126.8830, 5.5440, 20.6800

## Tritanomaly

127.2260, 38.3710, 25.9790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.1900, 11.6890, 13.9370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830 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(183, 94, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 94, 159)  
}
```

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(183, 94, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 94, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830 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(183, 94, 159) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 94, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 94, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 94, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 94, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 94,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.0210, 32.1790, 39.0830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 94, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183, 94,  
159) }
```

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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