

# Converting Colors

YIQ(42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(42.8330, 27.3170,  
50.1090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	640362
RGB	100, 3, 98
RGB Percent	39%, 1%, 38%
CMY	0.6076, 0.9884, 0.6157
CMYK	0.00, 0.97, 0.02, 0.61
HSL	301°, 94%, 20%
HSV	301°, 97%, 39%
XYZ	7.5009, 3.6598, 11.8685
YIQ	42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

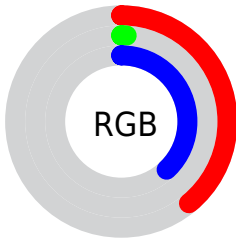
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	100, 3, 98
Decimal	6554466
CIELab	22.51, 48.46, -29.14
CIELCh	23, 56.546, 328.985
Yxy	3.6598, 0.3257, 0.1589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284744546 (0xFF640362)
YUV	42.8330, 27.1973, 50.1355
Hunter-Lab	19.1306, 36.5090, -23.3919

# Details

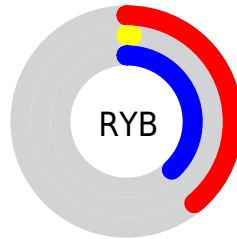
The YIQ color **42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **60.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.1870, 26.0800, 44.9920**, and **20.7640, 13.4290, 26.4610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.0720, 28.1420, 51.6780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.7030, 24.5670, 44.8790**.

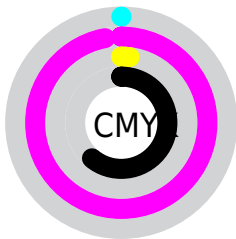
# Distribution



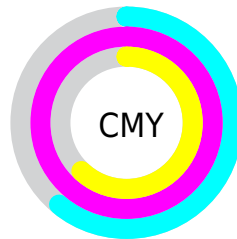
- Red (39%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090 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 42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.8330, 27.3170,  
50.1090

■ 42.8330, 27.3170,  
50.1090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 30.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020

■ 101.1870, 26.0800,  
44.9920

■ 20.7640, 13.4290,  
26.4610

■ 127.8990, 26.9510,  
45.7270

■ 9.2860, 2.6110,  
13.2590

■ 155.6110, 27.8220,  
46.4620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 183.3230, 28.6930,  
47.1970


■ 206.2790, 22.8250,  
43.4090


■ 222.7150, 15.1250,


28.7650

 239.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980


 42.8330, 27.3170,  
50.1090


 42.8330, 27.3170,  
50.1090


 41.0720, 28.1420,  
51.6780

 48.7030, 24.5670,  
44.8790

 54.5730, 21.8170,  
39.6490

 60.5570, 18.7460,  
34.7300

 66.4270, 15.9960,  
29.5000

 72.2970, 13.2460,  
24.2700

■ 78.1670, 10.4960,  
19.0400

■ 84.0370, 7.7460,  
13.8100

■ 90.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

■ 95.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.4120, -32.3740, 25.0500



42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



42.9760, 54.4150, 43.5910

# Triad

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



42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



50.8560, 26.2280, -12.7800



51.8060, -49.4240, -7.3760

# Complementary

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



42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



60.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

# 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.



46.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490



42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



44.1570, -3.0210, -27.8610

# Square

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



42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



48.0970, 51.0750, 4.9870



40.0300, -19.0210, -35.2530



54.3940, -59.4670, 3.9330



# Rectangle

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



42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



40.1970, 63.6780, 35.4060



40.0300, -19.0210, -35.2530



50.2100, -44.9300, -11.7300

# Sweetspot

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



42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



107.5800, 10.7710, 19.5630



14.6560, -29.9450, 30.5910



52.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



53.3480, 36.7130, 67.0570



37.3610, 42.7250, 35.1810



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



47.1530, 32.5880, 59.2120



99.3760, 68.1550, 125.0110



# Inverse Universe

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



42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



53.3480, 36.7130, 67.0570



65.6390, -42.7250, -35.1810



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



47.1530, 32.5880, 59.2120

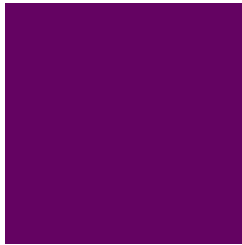


99.3760, 68.1550, 125.0110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

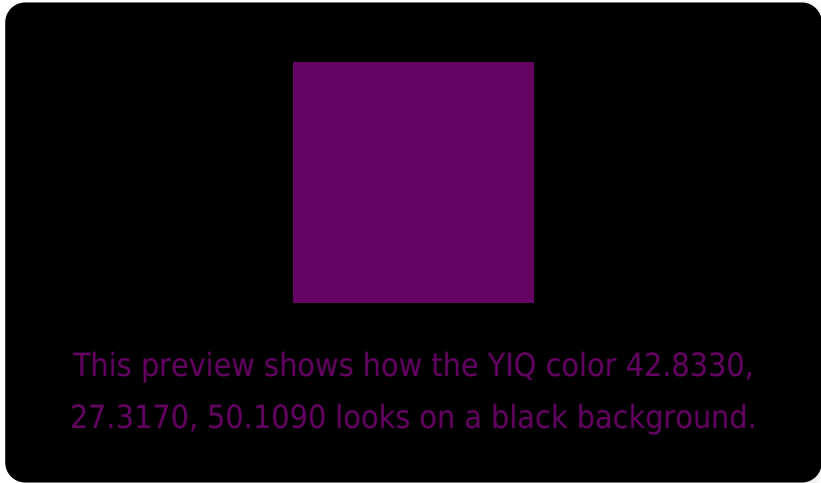
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

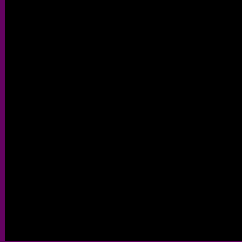
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.8330, 27.3170,



# 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

42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090

### Protanopia

45.6230, -52.6820, 7.6220

### Deuteranopia

54.7110, -23.7510, 6.4330



## Tritanopia

55.6730, 32.1380, 12.2820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090

## Protanomaly

44.4360, -23.7540, 23.0140

## Deuteranomaly

50.0760, -5.1850, 22.3910

## Tritanomaly

51.0340, 30.1640, 26.0360

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.7540, 10.2210, 18.5170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090 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(100, 3, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 3, 98)  
}
```

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(100, 3, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 3, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090 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(100, 3, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 3, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 3, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 3, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 3, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 3, 98)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 3, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 3,  
98) }
```

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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