

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.0030, 58.9530,
49.4570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A82164
RGB	168, 33, 100
RGB Percent	66%, 13%, 39%
CMY	0.3408, 0.8708, 0.6077
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.40, 0.34
HSL	330°, 67%, 39%
HSV	330°, 80%, 66%
XYZ	19.0129, 10.3406, 13.0622
YIQ	81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

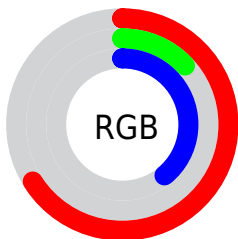
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 33, 100
Decimal	11018596
CIE Lab	38.45, 57.74, -4.77
CIE LCh	38, 57.932, 355.282
Yxy	10.3406, 0.4483, 0.2438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289208676 (0xFFA82164)
YUV	81.0030, 9.3655, 76.2964
Hunter-Lab	32.1568, 49.2653, -1.5741

Details

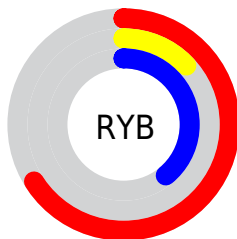
The YIQ color **81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **119.9970, -58.9530, -49.4570**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.6780, 61.2460, 46.4460**, and **39.3450, 48.8220, 40.3260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.1120, 66.1960, 55.8600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.0080, 51.3890, 43.3650**.

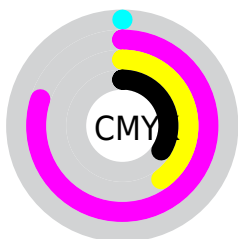
Distribution



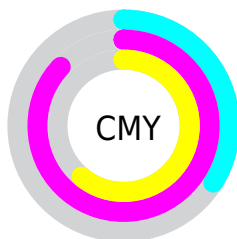
- Red (66%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 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 81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.0030, 58.9530,
49.4570

■ 81.0030, 58.9530,
49.4570

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.2250, 58.4480,
53.1040

■ 139.6780, 61.2460,
46.4460

■ 39.3450, 48.8220,
40.3260

■ 167.4500, 61.8880,
45.8240

■ 28.4650, 39.1960,
27.5480

■ 187.0780, 45.2000,
39.8880

■ 18.1400, 32.3210,
14.4730

■ 206.7060, 28.5120,
33.9520

■ 5.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

■ 226.2370, 13.4750,
25.6270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,

10.4600

■ 81.0030, 58.9530,
49.4570

■ 81.0030, 58.9530,
49.4570

■ 70.1120, 66.1960,
55.8600

■ 92.0080, 51.3890,
43.3650

■ 59.6940, 73.4850,
61.4290

■ 102.8990, 44.1460,
36.9620

■ 113.2030, 37.1780,
31.0820

■ 124.2080, 29.6140,
24.9900

■ 135.0990, 22.3710,
18.5870

■ 146.1040, 14.8070,
12.4950

■ 156.9950, 7.5640,
6.0920

■ 167.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 178.3040, -6.9680,
-5.8800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.9630, 20.8990, 45.2750



81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



80.4660, 72.9860, 31.9140

Triad

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



81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



80.2280, 15.4120, -37.0360



82.5480, -83.6280, -4.2360

Complementary

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



81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



119.9970, -58.9530, -49.4570

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.



79.9770, -72.2550, -17.6230



81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



66.4570, -39.6970, -46.0090

Square

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



81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



85.4650, 46.0820, -20.1740



73.8040, -56.2510, -32.3390



79.2030, -86.6100, 5.7580

Rectangle

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



81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



83.6220, 71.7060, 11.0500



73.8040, -56.2510, -32.3390



81.8810, -80.3720, -8.1800

Sweetspot

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



81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



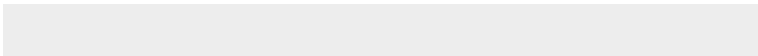
185.5120, 22.6460, 19.1100



68.7220, -2.8070, 56.4010



89.3920, 13.9360, 11.7600



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.



81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



83.6460, 91.7760, 76.8640



73.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



52.5740, 64.7750, 54.0790



7.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500

Inverse Universe

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



81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



83.6460, 91.7760, 76.8640



127.6350, -80.4600, -28.6200



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



52.5740, 64.7750, 54.0790



7.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

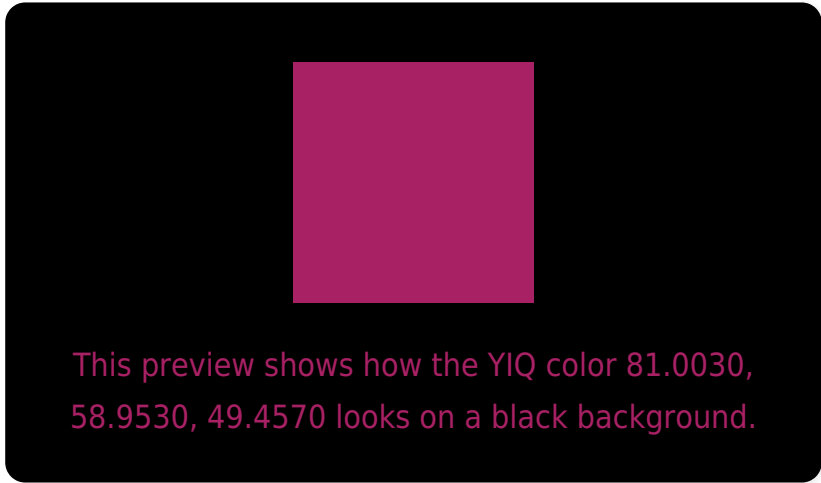
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

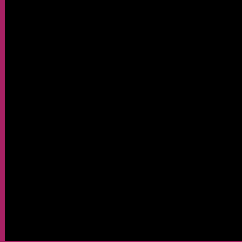
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0030, 58.9530,

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

81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

Protanopia

91.0580, -23.1100, 11.3380

Deuteranopia

92.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



Tritanopia

83.9120, 68.4940, 25.2140

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

Protanomaly

87.1160, 6.5060, 25.2740

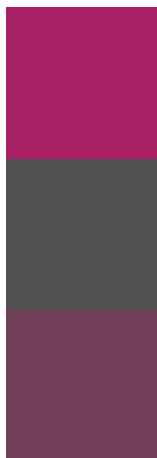
Deuteranomaly

88.8220, 24.7090, 20.2690

Tritanomaly

82.7410, 64.9620, 34.1620

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.3870, 21.5000, 17.8520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 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, 33, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 33, 100)  
}
```

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, 33, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 33, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 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, 33, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 33, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 33, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 33, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 33, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 33,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 33, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 33,  
100) }
```

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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