

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.9870, 11.1830,
23.1110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D426F
RGB	109, 66, 111
RGB Percent	43%, 26%, 44%
CMY	0.5724, 0.7412, 0.5647
CMYK	0.02, 0.41, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	297°, 25%, 35%
HSV	297°, 41%, 44%
XYZ	11.1273, 8.2954, 16.0543
YIQ	83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

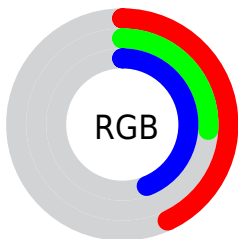
Format	Color
R_{YB}	109, 66, 111
Decimal	7160431
CIE Lab	34.59, 26.54, -18.43
CIE LCh	35, 32.310, 325.213
Yxy	8.2954, 0.3136, 0.2338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285350511 (0xFF6D426F)
YUV	83.9870, 13.3174, 21.9364
Hunter-Lab	28.8017, 18.5589, -12.8875

Details

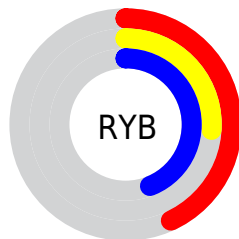
The YIQ color **83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **93.0130, -11.1830, -23.1110**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.2260, 12.0080, 24.6800**, and **36.8620, 10.0370, 21.8530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5300, 14.2080, 28.8640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.7430, 8.7540, 17.5700**.

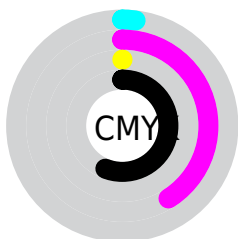
Distribution



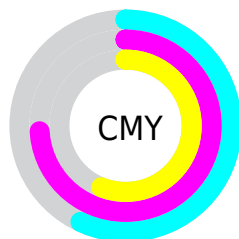
- Red (43%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110 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 83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.9870, 11.1830,
23.1110

83.9870, 11.1830,
23.1110

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.1610, 10.6330,
22.0650

134.2260, 12.0080,
24.6800

36.8620, 10.0370,
21.8530

160.9380, 12.8790,
25.4150

16.0360, 9.4870,
20.8070

188.3510, 13.1540,
25.9380

2.2800, -6.4200,
6.2200

216.0630, 14.0250,
26.6730

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

253.2390, 0.8250,

1.5690

■ 83.9870, 11.1830,
23.1110

■ 83.9870, 11.1830,
23.1110

■ 77.5300, 14.2080,
28.8640

■ 90.7430, 8.7540,
17.5700

■ 70.7740, 16.6370,
34.4050

■ 97.2000, 5.7290,
11.8170

■ 64.3170, 19.6620,
40.1580

■ 103.6570, 2.7040,
6.0640

■ 57.5610, 22.0910,
45.6990

■ 110.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 50.5170, 25.3910,
51.9750

■ 116.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 44.3480, 27.5450,
56.9930

■ 124.2130, -5.4540,
-11.2940

■ 130.6700, -8.4790,
-17.0470

■ 137.4260,
-10.9080, -22.5880

■ 143.8830,
-13.9330, -28.3410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.9280, -16.6920, 16.1720



83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110



82.2250, 30.9440, 22.9120

Triad

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



83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110



79.4650, 28.8870, -11.4090



66.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400

Complementary

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



83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110



93.0130, -11.1830, -23.1110

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.



63.8420, -50.2460, -25.5260



83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110



76.2560, 10.1820, -19.3380

Square

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



83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110



80.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



71.7890, -16.3640, -22.8280



67.4390, -64.5080, -9.3400

Rectangle

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



83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110



81.0700, 38.5100, 17.9500



71.7890, -16.3640, -22.8280



65.8940, -56.0240, -19.9280

Sweetspot

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



83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110



135.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910



72.3040, -14.9950, 12.9490



67.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110



102.4260, 17.7370, 36.4970



82.3050, 18.7950, 17.3150



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



48.0650, 30.0200, 61.7000



99.0210, 61.9650, 127.0610

Inverse Universe

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



79.6830, 26.1780, 10.1620



95.5710, 41.3530, 15.9850



94.6950, -18.7950, -17.3150



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



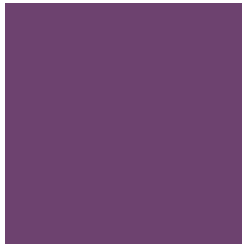
36.4500, 69.9150, 26.9950



75.1070, 143.6810, 55.7850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

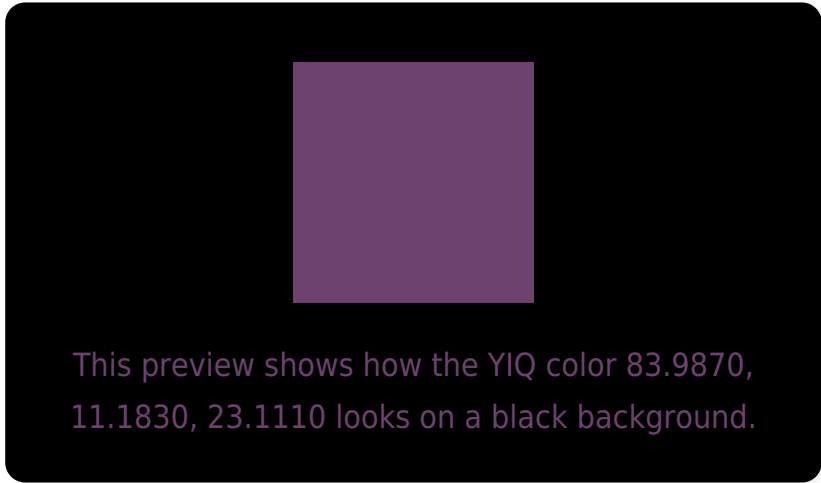
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9870, 11.1830,

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

83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110

Protanopia

80.9010, -21.2300, 10.3060

Deuteranopia

81.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480



Tritanopia

83.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110

Protanomaly

81.9950, -9.6310, 14.8570

Deuteranomaly

82.4640, -3.7620, 13.1180

Tritanomaly

83.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110 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(109, 66, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 66, 111)  
}
```

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(109, 66, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 66, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110 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(109, 66, 111) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 66, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 66, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 66, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 66, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 66,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.9870, 11.1830, 23.1110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 66, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 66,  
111) }
```

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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