

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.5490, 12.0560,  
12.7920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	826377
RGB	130, 99, 119
RGB Percent	51%, 39%, 47%
CMY	0.4901, 0.6118, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.08, 0.49
HSL	321°, 14%, 45%
HSV	321°, 24%, 51%
XYZ	17.0002, 15.0009, 19.4548
YIQ	110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

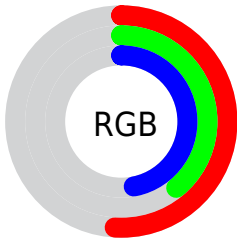
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 99, 119
Decimal	8545143
CIE Lab	45.64, 16.04, -6.38
CIE LCh	46, 17.266, 338.318
Yxy	15.0009, 0.3304, 0.2915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286735223 (0xFF826377)
YUV	110.5490, 4.1663, 17.0585
Hunter-Lab	38.7310, 10.5697, -2.6700

# Details

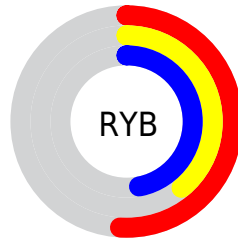
The YIQ color **110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **118.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.2610, 12.9270, 13.5270**, and **62.5380, 10.5890, 11.8450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.3480, 17.2360, 18.0360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480**.

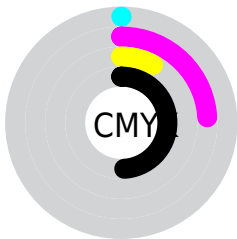
# Distribution



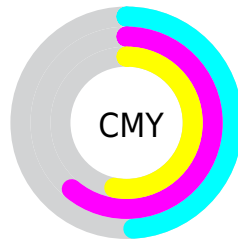
- Red (51%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920 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 110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 110.5490, 12.0560,  
12.7920

■ 110.5490, 12.0560,  
12.7920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 86.1360, 11.7810,  
12.2690

■ 162.2610, 12.9270,  
13.5270

■ 62.5380, 10.5890,  
11.8450

■ 189.5600, 13.5230,  
13.7390

■ 40.1250, 10.3140,  
11.3220

■ 217.2720, 14.3940,  
14.4740

■ 18.2390, 9.9930,  
11.6330

■ 241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.5490, 12.0560,

■ 110.5490, 12.0560,

12.7920

12.7920

■ 102.3480, 17.2360,  
18.0360

■ 118.7500, 6.8760,  
7.5480

■ 94.2610, 22.0950,  
23.5910

■ 126.8370, 2.0170,  
1.9930

■ 86.0600, 27.2750,  
28.8350

■ 135.0380, -3.1630,  
-3.2510

■ 77.9730, 32.1340,  
34.3900

■ 143.1250, -8.0220,  
-8.8060

■ 69.7720, 37.3140,  
39.6340

■ 151.3260,  
-13.2020, -14.0500

■ 61.5710, 42.4940,  
44.8780

■ 159.5270,  
-18.3820, -19.2940

■ 53.4840, 47.3530,  
50.4330

■ 167.6140,  
-23.2410, -24.8490

■ 48.4460, 50.5160,  
53.6840

■ 175.8150,  
-28.4210, -30.0930

■ 184.0160,  
-33.6010, -35.3370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.7800, -1.8360, 11.2520



110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



110.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

# Triad

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



110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



106.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350



101.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660

# Complementary

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



110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



118.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

# 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.



101.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960



110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



105.6220, 0.6440, -11.6760

# Square

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



110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



108.6680, 21.3660, -1.7540



103.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



104.0430, -27.9220, -0.5780



# Rectangle

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



110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



109.9060, 23.9320, 6.8120



103.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



101.6200, -31.4050, -9.0450

# Sweetspot

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



110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



161.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



105.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730



79.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



137.2990, 18.9320, 20.3400



108.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.6200, 49.9660, 52.6380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



137.2990, 18.9320, 20.3400



120.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.6200, 49.9660, 52.6380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

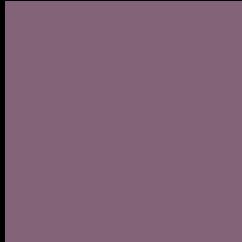
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920 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 110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.5490, 12.0560,



# 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

110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920

### Protanopia

108.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

### Deuteranopia

109.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



## Tritanopia

110.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920

## Protanomaly

109.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180

## Deuteranomaly

109.7930, 5.3170, 8.2690

## Tritanomaly

110.1530, 13.1110, 10.1910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

111.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920 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(130, 99, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 99, 119)  
}
```

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(130, 99, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 99, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920 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(130, 99, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 99, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 99, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 99, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 99, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 99,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 99, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 99,  
119) }
```

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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