

# Converting Colors

YIQ(111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(111.4710, 12.6960,  
23.2240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A5D89
RGB	138, 93, 137
RGB Percent	54%, 36%, 54%
CMY	0.4587, 0.6354, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.01, 0.46
HSL	301°, 20%, 45%
HSV	301°, 33%, 54%
XYZ	18.9153, 15.0379, 25.5741
YIQ	111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

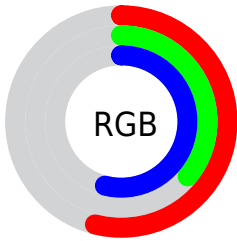
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 93, 137
Decimal	9067913
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.69, 26.03, -17.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 31.114, 326.785
Yxy	15.0379, 0.3178, 0.2526
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287257993 (0xFF8A5D89)
YUV	111.4710, 12.5858, 23.2659
Hunter-Lab	38.7787, 19.2051, -11.9560

# Details

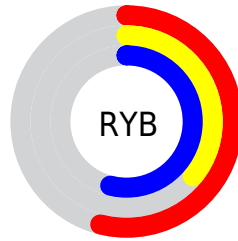
The YIQ color **111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **119.5290, -12.6960, -23.2240**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.5960, 13.8420, 24.4820**, and **62.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.2530, 16.5460, 30.5460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020**.

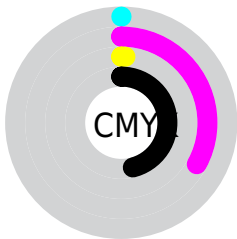
# Distribution



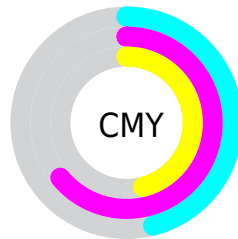
- Red (54%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240 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 111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 111.4710, 12.6960,  
23.2240

■ 111.4710, 12.6960,  
23.2240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 86.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890

■ 163.5960, 13.8420,  
24.4820

■ 62.9330, 11.2750,  
21.4430

■ 191.0090, 14.1170,  
25.0050

■ 39.6340, 10.6790,  
21.2310

■ 218.8350, 14.6670,  
26.0510

■ 16.6340, 10.6790,  
21.2310

■ 237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

■ 4.6720, -1.6520,  
7.9160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

111.4710, 12.6960,  
23.2240

111.4710, 12.6960,  
23.2240

103.2530, 16.5460,  
30.5460

119.6890, 8.8460,  
15.9020

94.9210, 20.7170,  
37.5570

128.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

87.2900, 24.2920,  
44.3560

135.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

79.0720, 28.1420,  
51.6780

143.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

70.7400, 32.3130,  
58.6890

152.2020, -6.9210,  
-12.2410

62.5220, 36.1630,  
66.0110


160.4200,  
-10.7710, -19.5630

56.6520, 38.9130,  
71.2410

168.6380,  
-14.6210, -26.8850

176.3830,

-18.5170, -33.3730

 184.6010,  
-22.3670, -40.6950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.2380, -14.6290, 17.3310



111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



110.1820, 32.5030, 22.1910

# Triad

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



111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



106.4650, 28.8870, -11.4090



85.9610, -75.3260, -22.5420

# Complementary

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



111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



119.5290, -12.6960, -23.2240

# 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.



91.2440, -51.4380, -25.9500



111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



103.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500

# Square

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



111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



107.7150, 40.3470, 1.1710



99.7890, -16.3640, -22.8280



86.4800, -80.9210, -14.7530



# Rectangle

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



111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



109.6140, 39.7940, 16.7060



99.7890, -16.3640, -22.8280



85.5220, -72.7120, -25.8640

# Sweetspot

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



111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



168.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030



98.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070



83.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



137.6820, 19.8920, 35.9880



108.9630, 19.7580, 16.3820



64.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.5870, 37.5380, 68.6260



2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



# Inverse Universe

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



111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



137.6820, 19.8920, 35.9880



122.0370, -19.7580, -16.3820



64.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.5870, 37.5380, 68.6260

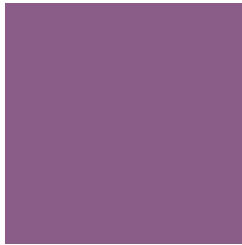


2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

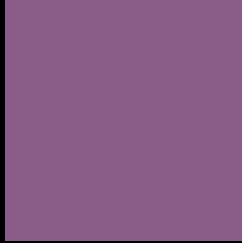
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

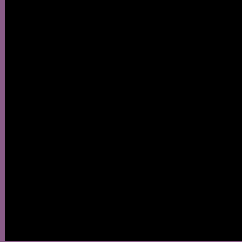
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4710, 12.6960,



# 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

111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240

### Protanopia

108.5700, -18.8000, 10.3200

### Deuteranopia

109.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



## Tritanopia

110.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240

## Protanomaly

109.6640, -7.2010, 14.8710

## Deuteranomaly

110.0730, -1.1030, 14.4890

## Tritanomaly

110.7560, 15.9070, 14.5870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240 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(138, 93, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 93, 137)  
}
```

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(138, 93, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 93, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240 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(138, 93, 137) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 93, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 93, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 93, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 93, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 93,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 93, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 93,  
137) }
```

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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