

# Converting Colors

YIQ(112.8520, -19.5340,  
12.6100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(112.8520, -19.5340,  
12.6100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	666E9C
RGB	102, 110, 156
RGB Percent	40%, 43%, 61%
CMY	0.6000, 0.5686, 0.3883
CMYK	0.35, 0.29, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	231°, 21%, 51%
HSV	231°, 35%, 61%
XYZ	17.0544, 16.3769, 33.7019
YIQ	112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

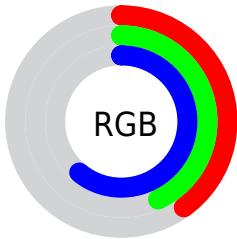
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	102, 109, 156
Decimal	6712988
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.47, 8.46, -25.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 27.213, 288.105
Yxy	16.3769, 0.2540, 0.2439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284903068 (0xFF666E9C)
YUV	112.8520, 21.2720, -9.5172
Hunter-Lab	40.4683, 4.4048, -21.0486

# Details

The YIQ color  $112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666699$ . A complement of this color would be  $145.1480, 19.5340, -12.6100$ , and the grayscale version is  $113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $164.9060, -19.6260, 14.2780$ , and  $64.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $100.4370, -25.4950, 16.0170$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $125.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030$ .

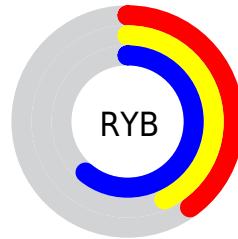
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (43%)

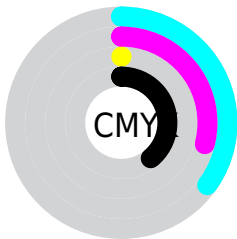
Blue (61%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (61%)

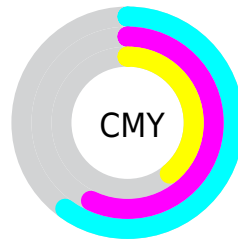


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100 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 112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 112.8520,  
-19.5340, 12.6100

■ 112.8520,  
-19.5340, 12.6100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.3250, -19.4880,  
11.7760

■ 164.9060,  
-19.6260, 14.2780

■ 64.3850, -19.7170,  
10.4190

■ 192.0200,  
-19.9470, 14.5890

■ 41.2600, -20.8630,  
9.1610

■ 218.6520,  
-16.0950, 10.8570

■ 18.8250, -24.0720,  
6.7440

■ 244.0470, -7.3820,  
1.6260

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 112.8520,  
-19.5340, 12.6100

■ 112.8520,  
-19.5340, 12.6100

■ 100.4370,  
-25.4950, 16.0170

■ 125.2670,  
-13.5730, 9.2030

■ 87.7340, -30.5850,  
20.1590

■ 137.9700, -8.4830,  
5.0610

■ 75.3190, -36.5460,  
23.5660

■ 150.3850, -2.5220,  
1.6540

■ 63.2030, -41.9110,  
27.1850

■ 162.5010, 2.8430,  
-1.9650

■ 50.7880, -47.8720,  
30.5920

■ 174.9160, 8.8040,  
-5.3720

■ 37.7860, -53.5580,  
34.5220

■ 187.9180, 14.4900,  
-9.3020

■ 31.2850, -56.4010,  
36.4870

■ 200.0340, 19.8550,  
-12.9210

■ 212.4490, 25.8160,  
-16.3280

■ 225.1520, 30.9060,  
-20.4700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.3000, -44.7030, 0.6810



112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100



115.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110

# Triad

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



112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100



113.1540, 37.7330, 4.4930



102.0570, -31.6780, -20.6220

# Complementary

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



112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100



145.1480, 19.5340, -12.6100

# 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.



106.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100



111.8120, 29.5280, -6.5040

# Square

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



112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100



114.2930, 36.2640, 14.6000



109.9300, 14.2160, -15.3520



96.1110, -58.1330, -20.2530



# Rectangle

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



112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100



115.7120, 19.2070, 20.8630



109.9300, 14.2160, -15.3520



104.2490, -23.4710, -20.6790

# Sweetspot

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



112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100



188.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



138.9420, -29.6160, -13.9360



92.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100



135.4350, -31.1810, 19.9470



113.8370, -6.0100, 20.8220



72.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



28.6290, -51.6780, 33.4900



2.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



# Inverse Universe

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



119.0580, 29.6160, 13.9360



145.1960, 47.0830, 22.2750



144.1630, 6.0100, -20.8220



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



45.1510, 78.4870, 36.8470

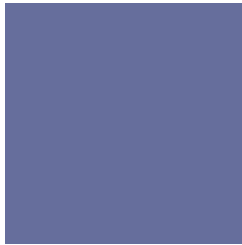


4.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100 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 112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100 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 112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.8520, -19.5340,



# 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

112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100

### Protanopia

112.6560, -21.9180, 11.7620

### Deuteranopia

112.2430, -22.1930, 11.2390



## Tritanopia

110.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100

## Protanomaly

112.9550, -21.3220, 11.9740

## Deuteranomaly

112.5420, -21.5970, 11.4510

## Tritanomaly

111.7240, -16.5980, 3.4500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100

## Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

113.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100 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(102, 110, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 110, 156)  
}
```

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(102, 110, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 110, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100 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(102, 110, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 110, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 110, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 110, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 110, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 110,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 110, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
110, 156) }
```

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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