

Converting Colors

YIQ(116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(116.6550, 6.1860,
20.0580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	876690
RGB	135, 102, 144
RGB Percent	53%, 40%, 56%
CMY	0.4705, 0.6000, 0.4353
CMYK	0.06, 0.29, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	287°, 17%, 48%
HSV	287°, 29%, 56%
XYZ	19.7799, 16.6667, 28.5592
YIQ	116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

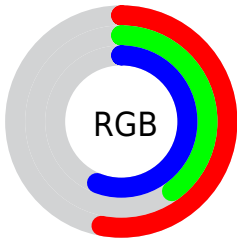
Format	Color
R _Y B	135, 102, 144
Decimal	8873616
CIE Lab	47.84, 21.14, -17.96
CIE LCh	48, 27.739, 319.649
Yxy	16.6667, 0.3043, 0.2564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287063696 (0xFF876690)
YUV	116.6550, 13.4811, 16.0886
Hunter-Lab	40.8249, 15.0407, -12.8992

Details

The YIQ color **116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **129.3450, -6.1860, -20.0580**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.8940, 7.0110, 21.6270**, and **68.3020, 5.6820, 18.1780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.5400, 8.2480, 26.7440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.7700, 4.1240, 13.3720**.

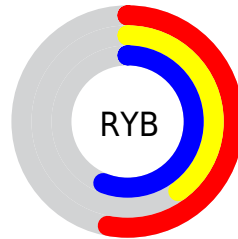
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (40%)

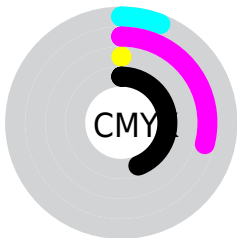
Blue (56%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (56%)

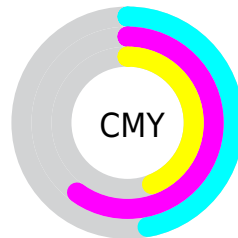


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580 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 116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 116.6550, 6.1860,
20.0580

 116.6550, 6.1860,
20.0580

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 91.8290, 5.6360,
19.0120


 168.8940, 7.0110,
21.6270

 67.7150, 5.9570,
18.7010


 196.3070, 7.2860,
22.1500

 45.0030, 5.0860,
17.9660

 224.4210, 6.9650,
22.4610

 23.1770, 4.5360,
16.9200

 243.8470, 5.2250,
9.9370

 7.2640, -0.3230,
11.3650

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

116.6550, 6.1860,
20.0580

116.6550, 6.1860,
20.0580

107.5400, 8.2480,
26.7440

125.7700, 4.1240,
13.3720

97.8380, 10.5850,
33.9530

135.4720, 1.7870,
6.1630

88.7230, 12.6470,
40.6390

144.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

79.0210, 14.9840,
47.8480

154.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

69.9060, 17.0460,
54.5340

163.4040, -4.6740,
-14.4180

60.7910, 19.1080,
61.2200

172.5190, -6.7360,
-21.1040

51.0890, 21.4450,
68.4290


182.5200, -8.4770,
-28.1010

50.2030, 21.1240,

191.6350,

68.7400

-10.5390, -34.7870

 201.3370,
-12.8760, -41.9960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.5640, -18.6630, 13.3450



116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



116.4200, 25.9010, 20.6930

Triad

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



116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



112.2850, 29.5740, -7.3380



95.7300, -61.4340, -21.0020

Complementary

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



116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



129.3450, -6.1860, -20.0580

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.



102.8610, -34.0620, -21.4700



116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



110.3320, 13.0240, -15.7760

Square

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



116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



114.0400, 38.0540, 4.1820



106.9750, -8.0200, -19.8600



97.1350, -66.7080, -13.5240

Rectangle

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



116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



115.5040, 34.2920, 17.3000



106.9750, -8.0200, -19.8600



97.9220, -53.2270, -21.0590

Sweetspot

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



116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



175.1240, 2.8870, 8.2550



112.0710, -15.9570, 8.3550



87.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



143.6590, 9.5310, 31.0270



117.9780, 15.4020, 18.2340



66.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



47.0840, 19.8410, 64.4570



2.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Inverse Universe

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



115.5840, 22.1430, 11.7030



142.0310, 34.2460, 18.1340



128.0220, -15.4020, -18.2340



66.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



43.6710, 71.1510, 37.6390



2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580 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 116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580 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 116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.6550, 6.1860,

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

116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580

Protanopia

113.8690, -18.2040, 10.5320

Deuteranopia

114.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



Tritanopia

115.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870

Trichromacy



Original Color

116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580

Protanomaly

114.7670, -8.9890, 14.2350

Deuteranomaly

115.2790, -4.6790, 13.2170

Tritanomaly

115.4670, 9.3510, 12.2550

Monochromacy



Original Color

116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580

Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

117.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580 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(135, 102, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 102, 144)  
}
```

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(135, 102, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 102, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580 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(135, 102, 144) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 102, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 102, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 102, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 102, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 102,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 102, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
102, 144) }
```

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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