

# Converting Colors

YIQ(119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(119.3550, 33.6940,  
28.1420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A95C82
RGB	169, 92, 130
RGB Percent	66%, 36%, 51%
CMY	0.3370, 0.6393, 0.4901
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.23, 0.34
HSL	330°, 31%, 51%
HSV	330°, 46%, 66%
XYZ	24.2289, 17.7020, 23.2683
YIQ	119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

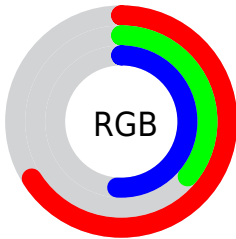
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 92, 130
Decimal	11099266
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.13, 36.29, -7.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 37.009, 348.664
Yxy	17.7020, 0.3716, 0.2715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289289346 (0xFFA95C82)
YUV	119.3550, 5.2480, 43.5387
Hunter-Lab	42.0737, 29.1634, -3.3379

# Details

The YIQ color **119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **141.6450, -33.6940, -28.1420**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.9640, 36.3530, 29.5130**, and **68.2730, 30.9890, 27.6050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.3500, 41.2580, 34.2340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.3600, 26.1300, 22.0500**.

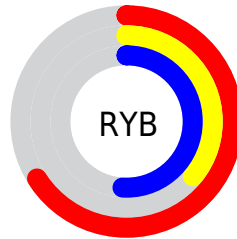
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (36%)

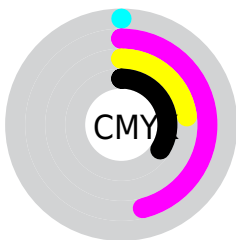
Blue (51%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (51%)

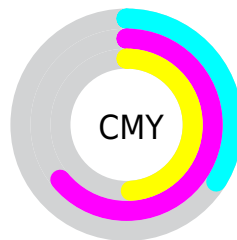


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (64%)


Yellow (49%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420 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 119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 119.3550, 33.6940,  
28.1420


 119.3550, 33.6940,  
28.1420


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 93.7570, 32.5020,  
27.7180


 172.9640, 36.3530,  
29.5130

 68.2730, 30.9890,  
27.6050


 200.6760, 37.2240,  
30.2480

 42.6150, 30.0260,  
28.5380

 220.3040, 20.5360,  
24.3120

 22.9410, 25.9920,  
24.5520

 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

 14.5670, 20.8130,  
13.7810

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 119.3550, 33.6940,  
28.1420

■ 119.3550, 33.6940,  
28.1420

■ 108.3500, 41.2580,  
34.2340

■ 130.3600, 26.1300,  
22.0500

■ 97.4590, 48.5010,  
40.6370

■ 141.2510, 18.8870,  
15.6470

■ 86.4540, 56.0650,  
46.7290

■ 152.2560, 11.3230,  
9.5550

■ 75.5630, 63.3080,  
53.1320

■ 163.1470, 4.0800,  
3.1520

■ 64.5580, 70.8720,  
59.2240

■ 173.5650, -3.2090,  
-2.4170


■ 59.9930, 74.0810,  
61.6410

■ 184.4560,  
-10.4520, -8.8200

■ 195.4610,  
-18.0160, -14.9120

■ 206.4660,

-25.5800, -21.0040

 217.3570,  
-32.8230, -27.4070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.3550, 7.3310, 26.8430



119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420



117.2130, 48.4130, 20.1970

# Triad

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



119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420



111.9810, 18.2060, -21.5860



94.8920, -88.0730, -17.2970

# Complementary

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



119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420



141.6450, -33.6940, -28.1420

# 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.



93.5750, -80.2310, -27.2630



119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420



107.4920, -11.2740, -26.9700

# Square

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



119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420



114.9670, 39.1570, -10.3070



96.4020, -55.0590, -31.9150



100.2560, -76.9340, -4.4060



# Rectangle

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



119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420



116.7860, 50.7530, 10.8250



96.4020, -55.0590, -31.9150



94.5670, -85.7800, -20.3080

# Sweetspot

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



119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420



199.6800, 13.0650, 11.0250



112.4390, -1.4730, 32.2150



97.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420



141.6060, 52.5810, 43.7890



115.0230, 45.8920, 16.3240



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



52.5740, 64.7750, 54.0790



7.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



# Inverse Universe

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



119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420



141.6060, 52.5810, 43.7890



145.9770, -45.8920, -16.3240



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



52.5740, 64.7750, 54.0790

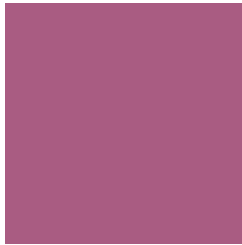


7.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

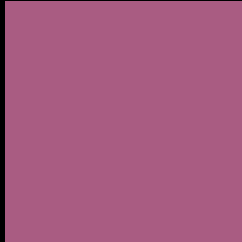
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

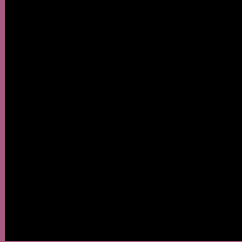
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.3550, 33.6940,



# 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

119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420

### Protanopia

117.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580

### Deuteranopia

118.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520



## Tritanopia

118.4290, 38.8770, 16.8050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420

## Protanomaly

117.9380, 3.7110, 15.3510

## Deuteranomaly

118.5600, 13.5230, 13.7390

## Tritanomaly

118.5800, 37.1340, 20.8620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420

## Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420 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(169, 92, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 92, 130)  
}
```

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(169, 92, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 92, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420 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(169, 92, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 92, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 92, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 92, 130); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 92, 130); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 92, 130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 119.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 92, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 92,  
130) }
```

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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