

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(120.3800, 14.2100,  
17.8100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	916987
RGB	145, 105, 135
RGB Percent	57%, 41%, 53%
CMY	0.4313, 0.5883, 0.4706
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.07, 0.43
HSL	315°, 16%, 49%
HSV	315°, 28%, 57%
XYZ	21.1058, 17.8716, 25.2620
YIQ	120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

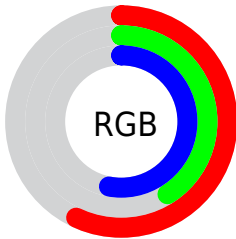
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 105, 135
Decimal	9529735
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.34, 21.14, -10.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 23.489, 334.157
Yxy	17.8716, 0.3285, 0.2782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287719815 (0xFF916987)
YUV	120.3800, 7.2077, 21.5917
Hunter-Lab	42.2749, 15.1355, -5.8372

# Details

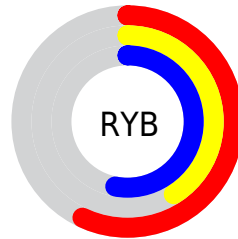
The YIQ color **120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **129.6200, -14.2100, -17.8100**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.0920, 15.0810, 18.5450**, and **71.2550, 13.0640, 16.5520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.1190, 19.6190, 24.4110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320**.

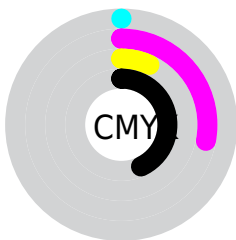
# Distribution



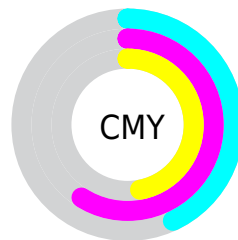
- Red (57%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100 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 120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



120.3800, 14.2100,  
17.8100

120.3800, 14.2100,  
17.8100

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

95.6680, 13.3390,  
17.0750

173.0920, 15.0810,  
18.5450

71.2550, 13.0640,  
16.5520

200.8040, 15.9520,  
19.2800

48.5430, 12.1930,  
15.8170

227.9180, 15.6310,  
19.5910

26.2440, 11.5970,  
15.6050

246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

10.6520, 10.2680,  
12.1560

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

120.3800, 14.2100,  
17.8100

120.3800, 14.2100,  
17.8100

111.1190, 19.6190,  
24.4110

129.0540, 9.0760,  
11.7320

102.5590, 24.4320,  
30.8000

138.2010, 3.9880,  
4.8200

93.2980, 29.8410,  
37.4010

146.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

84.6240, 34.9750,  
43.4790

156.1360, -6.5550,  
-7.8590

75.4770, 40.0630,  
50.3910

165.2830,  
-11.6430, -14.7710

66.8030, 45.1970,  
56.4690

173.9570,  
-16.7770, -20.8490

57.6560, 50.2850,  
63.3810


183.1040,  
-21.8650, -27.7610

55.7810, 51.4310,

191.7780,

64.6390

-26.9990, -33.8390

 201.0390,  
-32.4080, -40.4400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.3330, -4.7710, 14.8850



120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



119.6280, 28.0110, 15.4910

# Triad

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



120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



115.7290, 19.3960, -10.1080



105.9430, -48.5520, -12.1680

# Complementary

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



120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



129.6200, -14.2100, -17.8100

# 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.



107.2400, -36.4470, -16.7910



120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



113.7700, 2.9830, -15.5210

# Square

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



120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



117.5720, 30.4440, -1.0760



110.9510, -16.6400, -17.8240



110.2630, -43.2810, -3.0650



# Rectangle

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



120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



119.0320, 32.5050, 11.1370



110.9510, -16.6400, -17.8240



106.1450, -46.3050, -14.3450

# Sweetspot

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



120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



179.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



112.5500, -6.8800, 14.5600



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



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.



120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



150.1950, 22.4610, 27.9730



118.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.8790, 48.0390, 60.0310



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



# Inverse Universe

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



120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100



150.1950, 22.4610, 27.9730



131.9000, -20.6300, -11.5900



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.8790, 48.0390, 60.0310

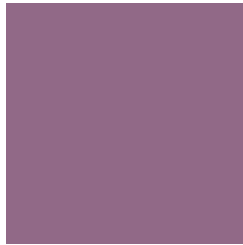


3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100 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 120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100 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 120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.3800, 14.2100,



# 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

120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100

### Protanopia

117.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490

### Deuteranopia

119.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820



## Tritanopia

119.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100

## Protanomaly

118.7800, -1.8360, 11.2520

## Deuteranomaly

119.3030, 3.9410, 11.1810

## Tritanomaly

120.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

120.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100 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(145, 105, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 105, 135)  
}
```

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(145, 105, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 105, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100 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(145, 105, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 105, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 105, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 105, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 105, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 105,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 105, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
105, 135) }
```

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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