

# Converting Colors

YIQ(121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420)</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(121.1150, 16.2740,  
13.4420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	916C7E
RGB	145, 108, 126
RGB Percent	57%, 42%, 49%
CMY	0.4313, 0.5765, 0.5058
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.13, 0.43
HSL	331°, 15%, 50%
HSV	331°, 26%, 57%
XYZ	20.8092, 18.2506, 22.1690
YIQ	121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

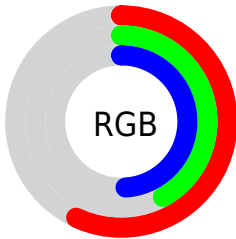
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 108, 126
Decimal	9530494
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.80, 17.74, -4.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 18.232, 346.639
Yxy	18.2506, 0.3399, 0.2981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287720574 (0xFF916C7E)
<b>YUV</b>	121.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471
Hunter-Lab	42.7207, 12.1858, -0.8628

# Details

The YIQ color **121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **131.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770**, and **72.1040, 14.8070, 12.4950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.5120, 22.6460, 19.1100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970**.

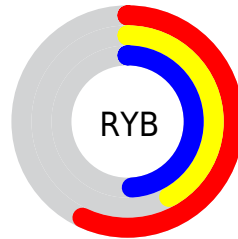
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (42%)

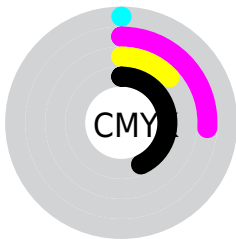
Blue (49%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (49%)

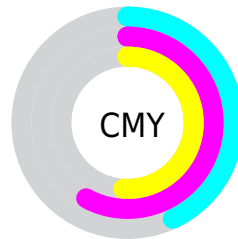


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 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 121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 121.1150, 16.2740,  
13.4420

 121.1150, 16.2740,  
13.4420


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 96.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070


 173.8270, 17.1450,  
14.1770


 72.1040, 14.8070,  
12.4950


 201.4250, 18.3370,  
14.6010

 49.3920, 13.9360,  
11.7600

 229.1260, 17.7410,  
14.3890

 27.7940, 12.7440,  
11.3360

 247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

 9.8110, 14.0740,  
9.2580

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

121.1150, 16.2740,  
13.4420

121.1150, 16.2740,  
13.4420

111.5120, 22.6460,  
19.1100

130.1310, 10.1770,  
8.2970

102.3820, 29.0640,  
23.9440

139.8480, 3.4840,  
2.9400

92.7790, 35.4360,  
29.6120

148.8640, -2.6130,  
-2.2050

83.6490, 41.8540,  
34.4460

158.5810, -9.3060,  
-7.5620

74.0460, 48.2260,  
40.1140

168.1840,  
-15.6780, -13.2300

64.9160, 54.6440,  
44.9480

177.3140,  
-22.0960, -18.0640

55.3130, 61.0160,  
50.6160


186.9170,  
-28.4680, -23.7320

51.4490, 63.6290,

196.0470,

52.8210

-34.8860, -28.5660

 205.6500,  
-41.2580, -34.2340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360



121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



120.1990, 24.6650, 10.0490

# Triad

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



121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



116.7650, 10.5470, -9.4290



112.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

# Complementary

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



121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



131.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

# 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.



111.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



114.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

# Square

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



121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



118.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



112.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680



115.6950, -26.8220, 1.5140



# Rectangle

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



121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



120.0480, 26.4080, 5.9920



112.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680



111.5920, -34.2020, -7.9140

# Sweetspot

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



121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



179.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



117.8990, -0.5530, 15.5350



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



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.



121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



150.9470, 25.8550, 21.5270



119.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.8890, 59.2740, 49.1460



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Inverse Universe

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



121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



150.9470, 25.8550, 21.5270



133.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.8890, 59.2740, 49.1460

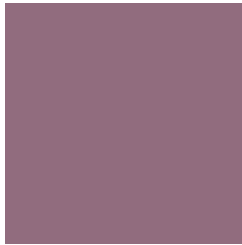


2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 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 121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

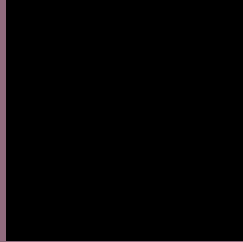
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.1150, 16.2740,



# 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

121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

### Protanopia

119.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420

### Deuteranopia

119.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



## Tritanopia

120.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

## Protanomaly

119.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

## Deuteranomaly

120.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070

## Tritanomaly

120.8330, 17.0080, 11.1520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

## Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

120.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 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, 108, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 108, 126)  
}
```

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, 108, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 108, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 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, 108, 126) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 108, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 108, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 108, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 108, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 108,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 108, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
108, 126) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor