

Converting Colors

YIQ(121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(121.3130, 33.5120,
20.4240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A66377
RGB	166, 99, 119
RGB Percent	65%, 39%, 47%
CMY	0.3488, 0.6119, 0.5332
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.28, 0.35
HSL	342°, 27%, 52%
HSV	342°, 40%, 65%
XYZ	23.5258, 18.3627, 19.7666
YIQ	121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

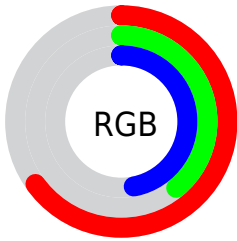
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 99, 119
Decimal	10904439
CIE _{Lab}	49.93, 29.74, 0.43
CIE _{LCh}	50, 29.743, 0.833
Yxy	18.3627, 0.3816, 0.2978
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289094519 (0xFFA66377)
YUV	121.3130, -1.1403, 39.1905
Hunter-Lab	42.8517, 23.0069, 2.6470

Details

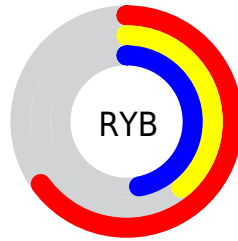
The YIQ color **121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **143.6870, -33.5120, -20.4240**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.8080, 36.4920, 21.4840**, and **70.9320, 30.2110, 19.6750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.9660, 42.0390, 25.5830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.6600, 24.9850, 15.2650**.

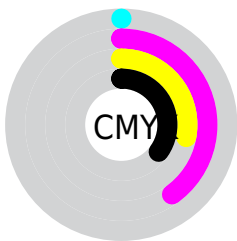
Distribution



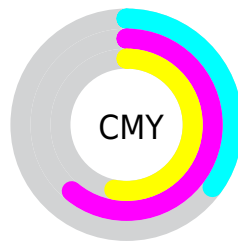
- Red (65%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (35%)





- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240 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 121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 121.3130, 33.5120,
20.4240

 121.3130, 33.5120,
20.4240


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 95.7150, 32.3200,
20.0000


 174.8080, 36.4920,
21.4840

 70.9320, 30.2110,
19.6750


 202.4060, 37.6840,
21.9080

 47.0350, 28.4230,
19.0390

 222.9310, 22.7840,
16.6080

 22.6050, 26.8180,
20.5940

 242.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

 12.6720, 24.7110,
9.2150

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

121.3130, 33.5120,
20.4240

121.3130, 33.5120,
20.4240

109.9660, 42.0390,
25.5830

132.6600, 24.9850,
15.2650

99.3200, 49.9700,
30.5300

143.3060, 17.0540,
10.3180

87.9730, 58.4970,
35.6890

154.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

77.2130, 66.7490,
40.3250

165.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

65.9800, 74.9550,
45.7950

176.6460, -7.9310,
-4.9470

55.3340, 82.8860,
50.7420

187.9930,
-16.4580, -10.1060

198.7530,
-24.7100, -14.7420

209.9860,

-32.9160, -20.2120

 220.7460,
-41.1680, -24.8480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122.0260, 15.4470, 22.9270



121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



119.9360, 41.5830, 11.8150

Triad

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



121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



114.1030, 6.2390, -19.4650



103.7700, -66.9380, -9.3540

Complementary

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



121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



143.6870, -33.5120, -20.4240

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.



93.9000, -82.5240, -24.2520



121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



110.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310

Square

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



121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



116.7960, 26.4570, -11.4230



103.6080, -49.4670, -23.1230



115.1100, -38.0560, 6.8720

Rectangle

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



121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



119.2960, 40.2090, 3.6730



103.6080, -49.4670, -23.1230



98.1060, -76.9320, -15.4600

Sweetspot

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



121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



199.6860, 12.9280, 8.0000



120.6910, 6.5050, 30.8010



99.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470



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.



121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



147.6300, 52.0330, 31.6890



126.6640, 36.3570, 7.4050



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.2680, 74.0840, 45.0600



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Inverse Universe

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



121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



147.6300, 52.0330, 31.6890



138.3360, -36.3570, -7.4050



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



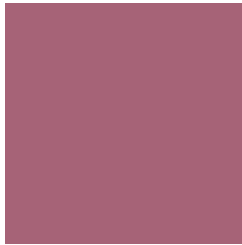
49.2680, 74.0840, 45.0600



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240 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 121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.3130, 33.5120,

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

121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240

Protanopia

119.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

Deuteranopia

120.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150



Tritanopia

120.9340, 35.8970, 15.7450

Trichromacy



Original Color

121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240

Protanomaly

120.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640

Deuteranomaly

120.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080

Tritanomaly

120.8030, 34.8880, 17.5120

Monochromacy



Original Color

121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240

Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240 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(166, 99, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 99, 119)  
}
```

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(166, 99, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 99, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240 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(166, 99, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 99, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 99, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 99, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 99, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 99,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 99, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 99,  
119) }
```

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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