

# Converting Colors

YIQ(121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(121.6500, 4.5820,  
16.0860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	886E90
RGB	136, 110, 144
RGB Percent	53%, 43%, 56%
CMY	0.4666, 0.5687, 0.4353
CMYK	0.06, 0.24, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	286°, 13%, 50%
HSV	286°, 24%, 56%
XYZ	20.7654, 18.3991, 28.8416
YIQ	121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

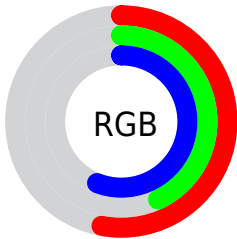
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 110, 144
Decimal	8941200
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.98, 16.76, -14.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 22.288, 318.761
Yxy	18.3991, 0.3053, 0.2706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287131280 (0xFF886E90)
YUV	121.6500, 11.0186, 12.5850
Hunter-Lab	42.8942, 11.3486, -9.8402

# Details

The YIQ color  $[121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996699$ . A complement of this color would be  $[132.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[174.4760, 5.1320, 17.1320]$ , and  $[72.8240, 4.0320, 15.0400]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[112.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[130.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000]$ .

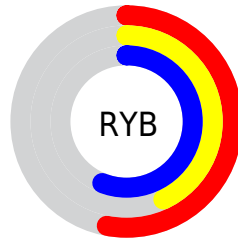
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (43%)

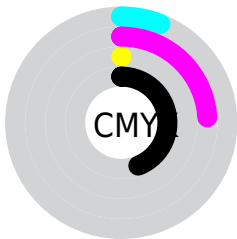
Blue (56%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (56%)

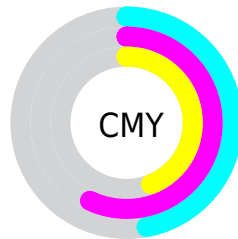


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860 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 121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 121.6500, 4.5820,  
16.0860

■ 121.6500, 4.5820,  
16.0860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 96.8240, 4.0320,  
15.0400

■ 174.4760, 5.1320,  
17.1320

■ 72.8240, 4.0320,  
15.0400

■ 201.8890, 5.4070,  
17.6550

■ 49.9980, 3.4820,  
13.9940

■ 230.0030, 5.0860,  
17.9660

■ 28.4710, 3.5280,  
13.1600

■ 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

■ 9.6560, 4.4450,  
13.0610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

121.6500, 4.5820,  
16.0860

121.6500, 4.5820,  
16.0860

112.5350, 6.6440,  
22.7720

130.7650, 2.5200,  
9.4000

102.5340, 8.3850,  
29.7690

140.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

93.4190, 10.4470,  
36.4550

149.8810, -1.2830,  
-4.2830

83.7170, 12.7840,  
43.6640

159.8820, -3.0240,  
-11.2800

74.3030, 14.2500,  
50.1380

168.9970, -5.0860,  
-17.9660

65.1880, 16.3120,  
56.8240

178.1120, -7.1480,  
-24.6520

55.1870, 18.0530,  
63.8210


188.1130, -8.8890,  
-31.6490

49.3060, 19.3360,

197.2280,

68.1040

-10.9510, -38.3350

 206.9300,  
-13.2880, -45.5440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.8370, -15.1780, 10.7580



121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860



122.1480, 20.6750, 16.2830

# Triad

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



121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860



118.4140, 24.8970, -5.1750



108.7820, -40.8490, -14.1050

# Complementary

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



121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860



132.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860

# 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.



111.4000, -25.2140, -16.6220



121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860



116.3690, 11.6020, -12.0300

# Square

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



121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860



119.8050, 31.4060, 3.5180



114.1650, -5.4990, -15.9870



110.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480



# Rectangle

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



121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860



121.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



114.1650, -5.4990, -15.9870



109.2940, -36.5390, -15.1230

# Sweetspot

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



121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860



177.4720, 1.7870, 6.1630



118.5720, -13.1140, 6.3900



89.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



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.



121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860



151.8880, 7.1480, 24.6520



123.0160, 12.2390, 14.9830



66.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



46.1870, 18.0530, 63.8210



2.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



# Inverse Universe

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



121.0780, 17.6960, 9.6960



150.9160, 27.1400, 14.7560



130.8700, -11.9180, -15.2940



66.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



44.0130, 70.1880, 38.5720



2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860 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 121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860 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 121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.6500, 4.5820,



# 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

121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860

### Protanopia

119.4410, -14.1230, 8.1570

### Deuteranopia

119.9750, -6.8790, 9.0330



## Tritanopia

120.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860

## Protanomaly

120.1430, -7.2920, 11.0120

## Deuteranomaly

120.5950, -2.7530, 11.3510

## Tritanomaly

121.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

122.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860 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(136, 110, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 110, 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(136, 110, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 110, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860 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(136, 110, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 110, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 110, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 110, 144); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 110, 144); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 110, 144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 110, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
110, 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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