

# Converting Colors

YIQ(121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(121.6900, 16.2730,  
18.9690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	956988
RGB	149, 105, 136
RGB Percent	58%, 41%, 53%
CMY	0.4156, 0.5883, 0.4666
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.09, 0.42
HSL	318°, 17%, 50%
HSV	318°, 30%, 58%
XYZ	21.8946, 18.2698, 25.6689
YIQ	121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

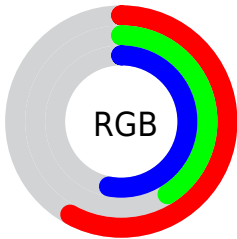
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	149, 105, 136
Decimal	9791880
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.82, 22.79, -10.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 24.913, 336.171
Yxy	18.2698, 0.3326, 0.2775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287981960 (0xFF956988)
YUV	121.6900, 7.0548, 23.9509
Hunter-Lab	42.7432, 16.6334, -5.6856

# Details

The YIQ color **121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **132.3100, -16.2730, -18.9690**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.7010, 17.7400, 19.9160**, and **72.2660, 14.5310, 17.4990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.4290, 21.6820, 25.5700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.9510, 10.8640, 12.3680**.

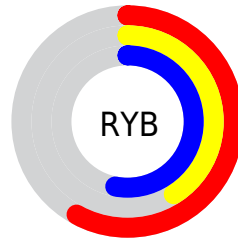
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (41%)

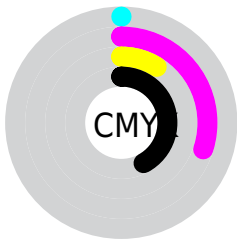
Blue (53%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (53%)

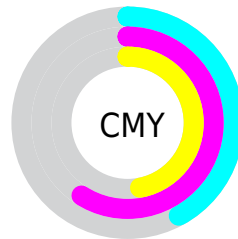


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690 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 121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



121.6900, 16.2730,  
18.9690

121.6900, 16.2730,  
18.9690

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

96.3910, 15.6770,  
18.7570

174.7010, 17.7400,  
19.9160

72.2660, 14.5310,  
17.4990

202.1140, 18.0150,  
20.4390

48.9670, 13.9350,  
17.2870

228.7330, 14.7140,  
19.6900

26.6680, 13.3390,  
17.0750

246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

11.6630, 11.7350,  
13.1030

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

121.6900, 16.2730,  
18.9690

121.6900, 16.2730,  
18.9690

112.4290, 21.6820,  
25.5700

130.9510, 10.8640,  
12.3680

103.0540, 27.4120,  
31.8600

140.3260, 5.1340,  
6.0780

93.7930, 32.8210,  
38.4610

149.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

84.4180, 38.5510,  
44.7510

158.9620, -6.0050,  
-6.8130

75.1570, 43.9600,  
51.3520

168.2230,  
-11.4140, -13.4140

66.4830, 49.0940,  
57.4300

176.8970,  
-16.5480, -19.4920

57.1080, 54.8240,  
63.7200


186.2720,  
-22.2780, -25.7820

56.5210, 55.0990,

195.5330,

64.2430

-27.6870, -32.3830

 204.9080,  
-33.4170, -38.6730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.5720, -3.9460, 16.4540



121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



120.8240, 30.3950, 16.3390

# Triad

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



121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



117.0880, 19.7630, -11.2530



105.7790, -53.9620, -13.2420

# Complementary

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



121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



132.3100, -16.2730, -18.9690

# 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.



107.2610, -40.9400, -17.9640



121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



114.6450, 1.8370, -16.7790

# Square

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



121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



118.2300, 31.4070, -2.0090



111.4560, -19.6200, -18.8840



110.7080, -46.0320, -2.7680



# Rectangle

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



121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



120.4020, 34.3390, 10.9390



111.4560, -19.6200, -18.8840



105.8670, -51.3940, -15.7300

# Sweetspot

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



121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



182.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



113.6040, -6.9720, 16.2280



90.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



151.8040, 25.1200, 29.3440



119.2960, 23.0140, 12.4380



69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



52.3200, 51.1110, 59.4230



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



# Inverse Universe

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



121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



151.8040, 25.1200, 29.3440



134.7040, -23.0140, -12.4380



69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



52.3200, 51.1110, 59.4230

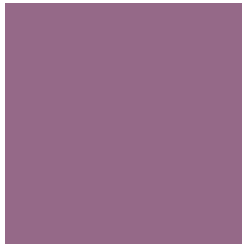


3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

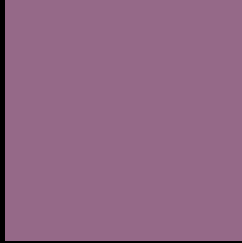
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690 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 121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.6900, 16.2730,



# 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

121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690

### Protanopia

119.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260

### Deuteranopia

120.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820



## Tritanopia

120.6870, 20.3550, 11.0670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690

## Protanomaly

120.0790, -1.2400, 11.4640

## Deuteranomaly

120.6020, 4.5370, 11.3930

## Tritanomaly

121.1970, 18.9790, 13.9790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

122.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690 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(149, 105, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 105, 136)  
}
```

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(149, 105, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 105, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690 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(149, 105, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 105, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 105, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 105, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 105, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 105,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 105, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
105, 136) }
```

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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