

# Converting Colors

YIQ(122.0180, -16.4650,  
28.5830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(122.0180, -16.4650,  
28.5830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7C6CBD
RGB	124, 108, 189
RGB Percent	49%, 42%, 74%
CMY	0.5136, 0.5765, 0.2589
CMYK	0.34, 0.43, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	252°, 38%, 58%
HSV	252°, 43%, 74%
XYZ	22.8591, 18.6832, 50.5269
YIQ	122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

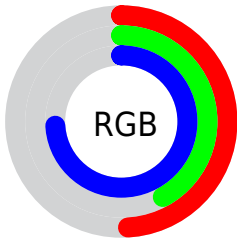
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	124, 108, 189
Decimal	8154301
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.31, 25.10, -40.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 47.652, 301.787
Yxy	18.6832, 0.2483, 0.2029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286344381 (0xFF7C6CBD)
YUV	122.0180, 33.0221, 1.7382
Hunter-Lab	43.2241, 18.7576, -39.0504

# Details

The YIQ color  $122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $6666CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $174.9820, 16.4650, -28.5830$ , and the grayscale version is  $122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $175.4850, -16.2820, 30.7740$ , and  $71.8390, -17.5190, 25.6570$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $106.3800, -20.1800, 35.3400$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $137.6560, -12.7500, 21.8260$ .

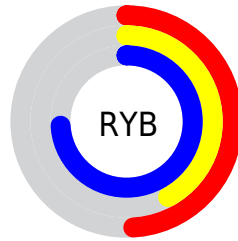
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (42%)

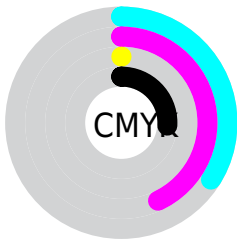
Blue (74%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (74%)

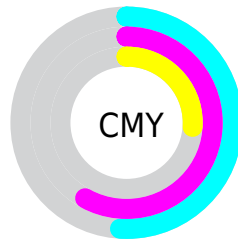


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830 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 122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 122.0180,  
-16.4650, 28.5830

■ 122.0180,  
-16.4650, 28.5830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 96.7790, -17.2900,  
27.0140

■ 175.4850,  
-16.2820, 30.7740

■ 71.8390, -17.5190,  
25.6570

■ 200.7320, -9.9080,  
25.3880

■ 48.1870, -18.6190,  
23.5650

■ 225.2520, -0.0490,  
17.4150

■ 24.4420, -23.8910,  
19.9890

■ 247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

■ 6.9540, -19.5810,  
18.9710

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,  
10.2490

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,

4.1420

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

122.0180,  
-16.4650, 28.5830

122.0180,  
-16.4650, 28.5830

106.3800,  
-20.1800, 35.3400

137.6560,  
-12.7500, 21.8260

90.7420, -23.8950,  
42.0970

153.2940, -9.0350,  
15.0690

75.1040, -27.6100,  
48.8540

168.9320, -5.3200,  
8.3120

59.1670, -31.9210,  
55.3990

184.8690, -1.0090,  
1.7670

44.1160, -35.9110,  
61.6330

199.9200, 2.9810,  
-4.4670

■ 32.6090, -38.6170,  
66.6230

■ 215.5580, 6.6960,  
-11.2240

■ 231.1960, 10.4110,  
-17.9810

■ 244.4860, 15.2260,  
-22.6460

■ 247.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.2910, -84.0420, 3.2700



122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830



122.6720, 25.8520, 38.1080

# Triad

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



122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830



116.9480, 58.5040, -3.0000



95.3870, -77.0660, -35.0660

# Complementary

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



122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830



174.9820, 16.4650, -28.5830

# 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.



99.7160, -41.6240, -38.6160



122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830



114.4750, 40.1220, -22.2940

# Square

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



122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830



117.7710, 64.2770, 19.0370



110.8560, 7.8920, -32.9080



99.9470, -89.9060, -22.6260



# Rectangle

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



122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830



120.6820, 46.2550, 37.2870



110.8560, 7.8920, -32.9080



93.7910, -72.5720, -39.4200

# Sweetspot

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



122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830



218.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



155.9760, -44.1510, -9.3270



106.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830



141.7250, -25.2250, 44.1750



133.6790, 6.7790, 36.8510



86.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



27.2810, -32.2420, 55.7100



5.3280, -6.3750, 10.9130



# Inverse Universe

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



139.6290, 27.4110, 37.3870



168.7750, 42.4000, 57.6000



163.3210, -6.7790, -36.8510



88.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.7200, 53.4010, 72.9930



12.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830 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 122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

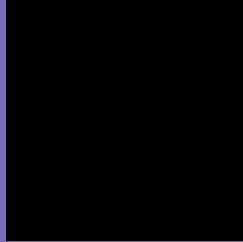
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.0180, -16.4650,



# 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

122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830

### Protanopia

117.1500, -43.5600, 18.5200

### Deuteranopia

117.0590, -42.0460, 13.1060



## Tritanopia

119.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830

## Protanomaly

118.9340, -34.0240, 21.9120

## Deuteranomaly

119.0110, -32.9230, 18.4770

## Tritanomaly

119.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

122.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830 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(124, 108, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 108, 189)  
}
```

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(124, 108, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 108, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830 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(124, 108, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 108, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 108, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 108, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 108, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 108,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.0180, -16.4650, 28.5830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 108, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124,  
108, 189) }
```

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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