

# Converting Colors

YIQ(122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(122.1390, 7.6990,  
20.1710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E6B94
RGB	142, 107, 148
RGB Percent	56%, 42%, 58%
CMY	0.4430, 0.5804, 0.4196
CMYK	0.04, 0.28, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	291°, 16%, 50%
HSV	291°, 28%, 58%
XYZ	21.7615, 18.4037, 30.4222
YIQ	122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

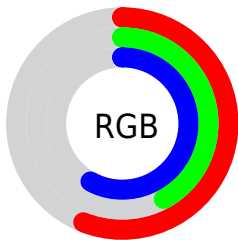
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	142, 107, 148
Decimal	9333652
CIE Lab	49.98, 21.48, -16.99
CIE LCh	50, 27.382, 321.657
Yxy	18.4037, 0.3083, 0.2607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287523732 (0xFF8E6B94)
YUV	122.1390, 12.7495, 17.4181
Hunter-Lab	42.8995, 15.4731, -12.0158

# Details

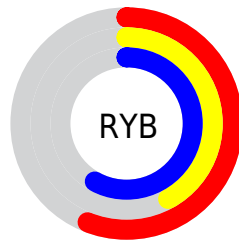
The YIQ color **122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **132.8610, -7.6990, -20.1710**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.9650, 8.2490, 21.2170**, and **72.9000, 6.8740, 18.6020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.7360, 10.6320, 27.5920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.5420, 4.7660, 12.7500**.

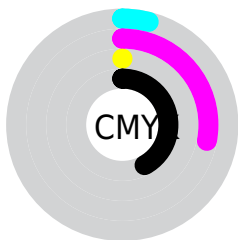
# Distribution



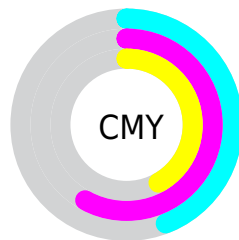
- Red (56%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710 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 122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 122.1390, 7.6990,  
20.1710

■ 122.1390, 7.6990,  
20.1710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 96.7260, 7.4240,  
19.6480

■ 174.9650, 8.2490,  
21.2170

■ 72.9000, 6.8740,  
18.6020

■ 202.3780, 8.5240,  
21.7400

■ 50.0740, 6.3240,  
17.5560

■ 230.3350, 10.0830,  
21.0190

■ 27.7750, 5.7280,  
17.3440

■ 247.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

■ 11.4930, 6.4620,  
15.0540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

122.1390, 7.6990,  
20.1710

122.1390, 7.6990,  
20.1710

112.7360, 10.6320,  
27.5920

131.5420, 4.7660,  
12.7500

103.3330, 13.5650,  
35.0130

140.9450, 1.8330,  
5.3290

94.5170, 16.2230,  
41.9110

149.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

84.8150, 18.5600,  
49.1200

159.4630, -3.1620,  
-8.7780

75.4120, 21.4930,  
56.5410

168.8660, -6.0950,  
-16.1990

66.0090, 24.4260,  
63.9620

178.2690, -9.0280,  
-23.6200

56.6060, 27.3590,  
71.3830


187.6720,  
-11.9610, -31.0410

54.5460, 27.5880,

196.4880,

72.7400

-14.6190, -37.9390

 205.8910,  
-17.5520, -45.3600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810



122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



122.0780, 26.8640, 19.7600

# Triad

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



122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



117.6870, 28.3820, -7.7620



102.4530, -59.0960, -19.3200

# Complementary

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



122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



132.8610, -7.6990, -20.1710

# 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.



107.7900, -35.3000, -21.0600



122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



115.7340, 11.8320, -16.2000

# Square

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



122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



119.2140, 37.5040, 3.1360



112.4910, -9.5330, -19.9730



105.0540, -61.9860, -10.9940



# Rectangle

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



122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



121.2760, 34.9340, 16.6780



112.4910, -9.5330, -19.9730



104.5200, -52.0350, -20.6350

# Sweetspot

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



122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



181.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210



115.1960, -14.8110, 9.6130



90.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



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.



122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



151.3280, 11.9610, 31.0410



122.3370, 15.7690, 17.0890



69.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



51.0140, 26.0300, 67.9340



3.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



# Inverse Universe

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



119.9430, 22.5100, 10.5580



147.8630, 34.6590, 16.1550



132.6630, -15.7690, -17.0890



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



43.5420, 75.8280, 35.4760



3.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

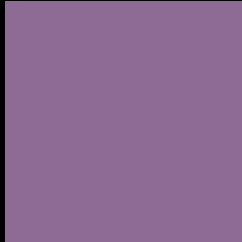
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710 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 122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.1390, 7.6990,



# 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

122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710

### Protanopia

119.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100

### Deuteranopia

120.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190



## Tritanopia

120.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710

## Protanomaly

120.5390, -8.3470, 13.6130

## Deuteranomaly

120.7630, -3.1660, 13.3300

## Tritanomaly

121.0650, 10.5430, 12.6790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

122.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710 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(142, 107, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 107, 148)  
}
```

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(142, 107, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 107, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710 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(142, 107, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 107, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 107, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 107, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 107, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 107,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 107, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
107, 148) }
```

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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