

# Converting Colors

YIQ(122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(122.2560, 20.4910,  
19.6190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9A6885
RGB	154, 104, 133
RGB Percent	60%, 41%, 52%
CMY	0.3959, 0.5922, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.14, 0.40
HSL	325°, 20%, 51%
HSV	325°, 32%, 60%
XYZ	22.5160, 18.4637, 24.5729
YIQ	122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

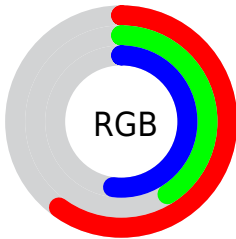
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	154, 104, 133
Decimal	10119301
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.05, 24.66, -7.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 25.890, 342.278
Yxy	18.4637, 0.3435, 0.2817
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288309381 (0xFF9A6885)
YUV	122.2560, 5.2968, 27.8395
Hunter-Lab	42.9695, 18.3373, -3.8275

# Details

The YIQ color **122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **135.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.2670, 21.9580, 20.5660**, and **72.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.7670, 26.5420, 25.5980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400**.

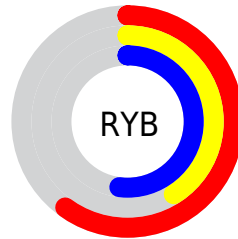
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (41%)

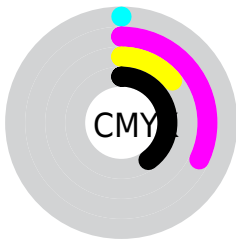
Blue (52%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (52%)

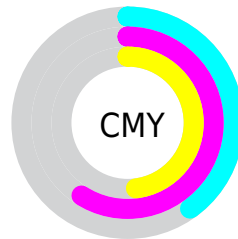


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190 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 122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



122.2560, 20.4910,  
19.6190

122.2560, 20.4910,  
19.6190

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

96.9570, 19.8950,  
19.4070

175.2670, 21.9580,  
20.5660

72.9460, 18.4280,  
18.4600

202.9790, 22.8290,  
21.3010

49.2340, 17.5570,  
17.7250

227.6900, 16.2730,  
18.9690

26.1630, 16.3190,  
18.1350

245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

12.5170, 15.0820,  
13.0180

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

122.2560, 20.4910,  
19.6190

122.2560, 20.4910,  
19.6190

112.7670, 26.5420,  
25.5980

131.7450, 14.4400,  
13.6400

102.5770, 33.1890,  
31.7890

141.9350, 7.7930,  
7.4490

93.0880, 39.2400,  
37.7680

151.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

82.8980, 45.8870,  
43.9590

161.6140, -4.9050,  
-4.7210

73.4090, 51.9380,  
49.9380

171.1030,  
-10.9560, -10.7000

63.8060, 58.3100,  
55.6060


180.7060,  
-17.3280, -16.3680

56.1920, 63.2150,  
60.3270

190.7820,  
-23.6540, -22.8700

200.3850,

-30.0260, -28.5380

 210.4610,  
-36.3520, -35.0400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



121.6650, 0.2260, 17.9380



122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



121.2650, 33.4670, 15.7310

# Triad

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



122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



117.0660, 16.8290, -13.1470



105.4520, -57.3550, -12.3230

# Complementary

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



122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



135.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190

# 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.



106.1400, -47.9090, -18.3170



122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



114.5520, -2.3350, -18.2630

# Square

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



122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



118.4640, 30.6280, -4.4120



110.4060, -25.3510, -19.6470



111.9470, -45.2070, -1.1990



# Rectangle

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



122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



120.2450, 36.2190, 9.9070



110.4060, -25.3510, -19.6470



104.7570, -56.8960, -15.1360

# Sweetspot

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



122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



188.3480, 8.0680, 7.9720



115.9790, -3.5340, 20.0020



94.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



151.4520, 32.0430, 30.5310



119.4060, 28.5160, 11.8440



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



51.0940, 57.4390, 54.8710



4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



# Inverse Universe

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



122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



151.4520, 32.0430, 30.5310



138.5940, -28.5160, -11.8440



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



51.0940, 57.4390, 54.8710

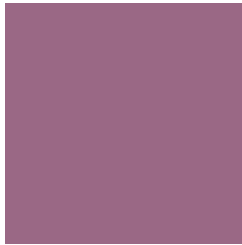


4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

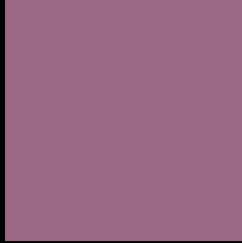
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

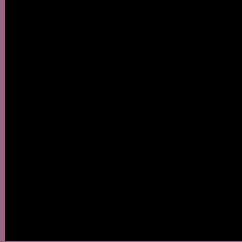
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.2560, 20.4910,



# 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

122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190

### Protanopia

119.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

### Deuteranopia

120.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850



## Tritanopia

121.3670, 24.2520, 12.0280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190

## Protanomaly

120.7480, 1.1900, 11.4780

## Deuteranomaly

121.4560, 7.8840, 11.3080

## Tritanomaly

121.8770, 22.8760, 14.9400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.9350, 7.7930, 7.4490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190 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(154, 104, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 104, 133)  
}
```

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(154, 104, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 104, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190 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(154, 104, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 104, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 104, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 104, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 104, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 104,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 104, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
104, 133) }
```

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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