

Converting Colors

YIQ(122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(122.8140, 9.9920,
17.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F6D8D
RGB	143, 109, 141
RGB Percent	56%, 43%, 55%
CMY	0.4391, 0.5726, 0.4470
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.01, 0.44
HSL	304°, 14%, 49%
HSV	304°, 24%, 56%
XYZ	21.6073, 18.6994, 27.6713
YIQ	122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

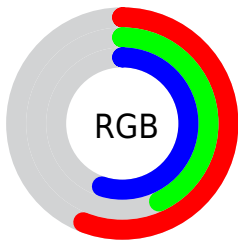
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 109, 141
Decimal	9399693
CIE _{Lab}	50.33, 19.24, -12.32
CIE _{LCh}	50, 22.841, 327.373
Yxy	18.6994, 0.3179, 0.2751
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287589773 (0xFF8F6D8D)
YUV	122.8140, 8.9657, 17.7031
Hunter-Lab	43.2428, 13.5168, -7.6701

Details

The YIQ color $122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 996699 . A complement of this color would be $129.1860, -9.9920, -17.1600$, and the grayscale version is $123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $175.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060$, and $73.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $114.4820, 14.1630, 24.1710$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $131.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490$.

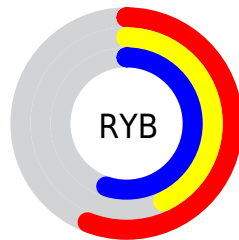
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (43%)

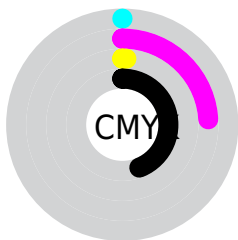
Blue (55%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (55%)

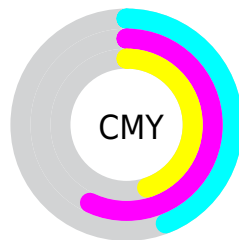


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600 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 122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

122.8140, 9.9920,
17.1600

122.8140, 9.9920,
17.1600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

97.4010, 9.7170,
16.6370

175.6400, 10.5420,
18.2060

73.6890, 8.8460,
15.9020

203.0530, 10.8170,
18.7290

50.8630, 8.2960,
14.8560

231.3520, 11.4130,
18.9410

28.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

248.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

11.2220, 8.6630,
13.7110

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

122.8140, 9.9920,
17.1600

122.8140, 9.9920,
17.1600

114.4820, 14.1630,
24.1710

131.1460, 5.8210,
10.1490

105.5630, 18.6090,
31.7050

140.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

97.2310, 22.7800,
38.7160

148.3970, -2.7960,
-4.3960

89.0130, 26.6300,
46.0380

156.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

80.0940, 31.0760,
53.5720

165.5340,
-11.0920, -19.2520

71.7620, 35.2470,
60.5830

173.8660,
-15.2630, -26.2630

63.4300, 39.4180,
67.5940


182.1980,
-19.4340, -33.2740

58.1470, 41.8930,

190.5300,

72.3010

-23.6050, -40.2850

 199.4490,
-28.0510, -47.8190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120.9410, -9.5390, 13.1890



122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



122.1870, 24.9390, 16.0990

Triad

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



122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



118.8650, 22.0090, -7.9030



109.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

Complementary

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



122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



129.1860, -9.9920, -17.1600

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.



110.8770, -30.9910, -16.5510



122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



116.8630, 7.1550, -14.0370

Square

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



122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



120.3380, 31.2230, 1.3270



113.8160, -11.8260, -16.9620



111.9100, -43.7850, -4.9450

Rectangle

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



122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



122.1890, 30.6250, 12.1690



113.8160, -11.8260, -16.9620



109.1840, -42.0410, -14.5290

Sweetspot

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



122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



178.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



113.4740, -9.7220, 10.9980



89.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



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.



122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



153.9600, 15.8130, 27.3090



120.8760, 15.4490, 11.8730



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.8430, 39.6930, 68.1170



3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Inverse Universe

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



122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



153.9600, 15.8130, 27.3090



131.1240, -15.4490, -11.8730



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



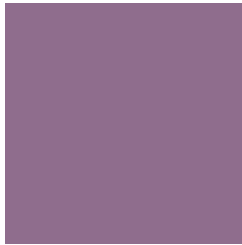
54.8430, 39.6930, 68.1170



3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

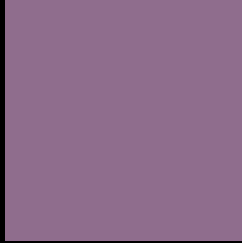
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600 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 122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.8140, 9.9920,

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

122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600

Protanopia

120.5120, -12.8850, 7.7470

Deuteranopia

121.0030, -4.0820, 7.9020



Tritanopia

121.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120

Trichromacy



Original Color

122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600

Protanomaly

121.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380

Deuteranomaly

121.7480, 1.1900, 11.4780

Tritanomaly

122.4950, 12.1480, 11.1240

Monochromacy



Original Color

122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600

Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

122.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600 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(143, 109, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 109, 141)  
}
```

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(143, 109, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 109, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600 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(143, 109, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 109, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 109, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 109, 141); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 109, 141); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 109, 141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 109, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
109, 141) }
```

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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