

# Converting Colors

YIQ(123.2110, -19.1670,  
11.4650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(123.2110, -19.1670,  
11.4650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7079A4
RGB	112, 121, 164
RGB Percent	44%, 47%, 64%
CMY	0.5608, 0.5255, 0.3570
CMYK	0.32, 0.26, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	230°, 22%, 54%
HSV	230°, 32%, 64%
XYZ	20.2184, 19.7999, 37.8649
YIQ	123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

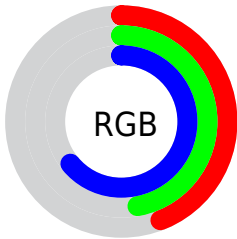
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 120, 164
Decimal	7371172
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.61, 7.05, -24.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 25.086, 286.324
Yxy	19.7999, 0.2596, 0.2542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285561252 (0xFF7079A4)
YUV	123.2110, 20.1090, -9.8320
Hunter-Lab	44.4970, 3.2365, -19.3051

# Details

The YIQ color **123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **152.7890, 19.1670, -11.4650**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100**, and **74.1570, -19.0750, 9.7970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.2090, -24.8530, 15.3950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.2130, -13.4810, 7.5350**.

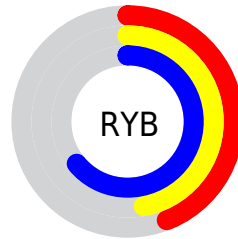
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (47%)

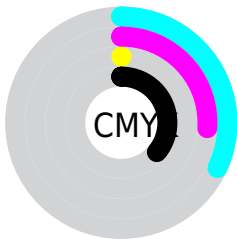
Blue (64%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (64%)

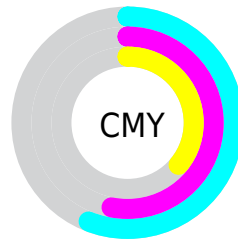


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650 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 123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 123.2110,  
-19.1670, 11.4650

■ 123.2110,  
-19.1670, 11.4650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 98.0970, -18.8460,  
11.1540

■ 175.8520,  
-19.5340, 12.6100

■ 74.1570, -19.0750,  
9.7970

■ 203.6670,  
-20.4510, 12.7090

■ 50.6300, -19.0290,  
8.9630

■ 229.5720,  
-13.1140, 6.3900

■ 27.9070, -21.3670,  
7.2810

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 123.2110,  
-19.1670, 11.4650

■ 123.2110,  
-19.1670, 11.4650

■ 110.2090,  
-24.8530, 15.3950

■ 136.2130,  
-13.4810, 7.5350

■ 97.4950, -31.4100,  
18.5900

■ 148.9270, -6.9240,  
4.3400

■ 84.4930, -37.0960,  
22.5200

■ 161.9290, -1.2380,  
0.4100

■ 71.7790, -43.6530,  
25.7150

■ 174.6430, 5.3190,  
-2.7850

■ 58.7770, -49.3390,  
29.6450

■ 187.6450, 11.0050,  
-6.7150

■ 46.3620, -55.3000,  
33.0520

■ 200.0600, 16.9660,  
-10.1220

■ 35.1320, -60.3440,  
36.3600

■ 213.3610, 23.2480,  
-13.8400

■ 225.7760, 29.2090,  
-17.2470

■ 237.5820, 32.5110,  
-22.0250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.4530, -40.7600, 0.8080



123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



125.6330, 3.2520, 18.1640

# Triad

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



123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



123.8980, 35.5780, 5.0020



114.1500, -27.5060, -19.1380

# Complementary

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



123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



152.7890, 19.1670, -11.4650

# 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.



117.9970, -5.0860, -17.9660



123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



122.5670, 28.8400, -5.0480

# Square

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



123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



125.2110, 33.5590, 14.0630



120.2830, 14.7200, -13.4720



110.9660, -47.3590, -17.2710



# Rectangle

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



123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



126.1030, 16.5480, 19.4920



120.2830, 14.7200, -13.4720



115.4560, -19.6200, -18.8840

# Sweetspot

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



123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



197.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620



147.3120, -27.7820, -14.1340



96.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



150.4520, -29.8510, 17.8690



122.7120, -7.1560, 19.5640



75.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



31.2050, -53.4200, 32.0200



3.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



# Inverse Universe

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



128.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



158.8150, 43.7820, 21.5260



153.2880, 7.1560, -19.5640



75.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



46.2050, 78.3950, 38.5150

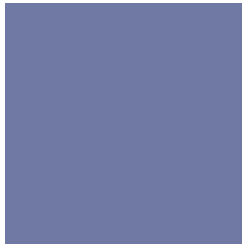


5.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

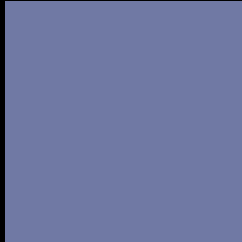
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650 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 123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.2110, -19.1670,



# 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

123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650

### Protanopia

122.9120, -19.7630, 11.2530

### Deuteranopia

123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



## Tritanopia

121.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650

## Protanomaly

122.9120, -19.7630, 11.2530

## Deuteranomaly

123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650

## Tritanomaly

121.7240, -16.5980, 3.4500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650

## Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

122.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650 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(112, 121, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 121, 164)  
}
```

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(112, 121, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 121, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650 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(112, 121, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 121, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 121, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 121, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 121, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 121,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 121, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
121, 164) }
```

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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