

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(125.5540, 49.1910,  
28.1270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BE5E77
RGB	190, 94, 119
RGB Percent	75%, 37%, 47%
CMY	0.2547, 0.6315, 0.5332
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.37, 0.25
HSL	344°, 43%, 56%
HSV	344°, 51%, 75%
XYZ	28.5823, 20.2864, 19.8761
YIQ	125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

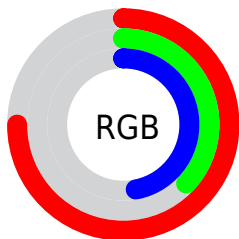
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	190, 94, 119
Decimal	12476023
CIE Lab	52.16, 41.19, 4.06
CIE LCh	52, 41.392, 5.632
Yxy	20.2864, 0.4158, 0.2951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290666103 (0xFFBE5E77)
YUV	125.5540, -3.2311, 56.5191
Hunter-Lab	45.0404, 34.4541, 5.3639

# Details

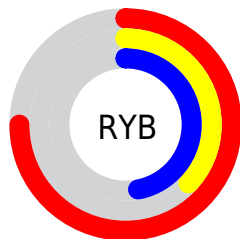
The YIQ color **125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **158.4460, -49.1910, -28.1270**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.2340, 53.0880, 29.0880**, and **72.5150, 44.9270, 28.3110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.8050, 58.9100, 33.7100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138.3030, 39.4720, 22.5440**.

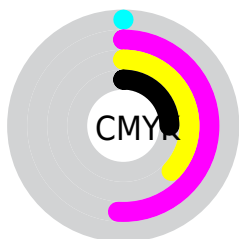
# Distribution



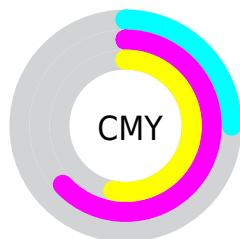
- Red (75%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270 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 125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 125.5540, 49.1910,  
28.1270


 125.5540, 49.1910,  
28.1270


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 98.7710, 47.0820,  
27.8020


 180.2340, 53.0880,  
29.0880


 72.5150, 44.9270,  
28.3110


 200.9550, 40.5720,  
24.6360


 44.9110, 43.8720,  
30.9120

 220.5830, 23.8840,  
18.7000

 26.8130, 38.0960,  
25.4560

 240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520

 16.5590, 32.4590,  
11.9710

 5.3820, 10.7280,  
3.8160

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 125.5540, 49.1910,  
28.1270

■ 125.5540, 49.1910,  
28.1270

■ 112.8050, 58.9100,  
33.7100

■ 138.3030, 39.4720,  
22.5440

■ 100.0560, 68.6290,  
39.2930

■ 151.0520, 29.7530,  
16.9610

■ 87.3070, 78.3480,  
44.8760

■ 163.8010, 20.0340,  
11.3780

■ 74.5580, 88.0670,  
50.4590

■ 176.5500, 10.3150,  
5.7950

■ 62.5100, 97.1900,  
55.8300

■ 189.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 202.0480, -9.1230,  
-5.3710

■ 214.7970,  
-18.8420, -10.9540

■ 227.5460,  
-28.5610, -16.5370

■ 234.4250,  
-35.5300, -16.8900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



127.3960, 26.4490, 32.7930



125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



124.3030, 56.6670, 13.7790

# Triad

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



125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



116.1530, 2.8020, -28.7660



101.2640, -97.7480, -12.6600

# Complementary

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



125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



158.4460, -49.1910, -28.1270

# 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.



101.5770, -91.7400, -22.4280



125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



108.1450, -38.2780, -33.1740

# Square

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



125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



120.7500, 32.0980, -20.0460



98.1740, -80.7800, -33.8360



118.3180, -53.1410, 10.4350



# Rectangle

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



125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



123.6580, 53.6890, 1.6650



98.1740, -80.7800, -33.8360



101.7540, -96.3720, -15.5720

# Sweetspot

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



125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



222.2030, 18.8420, 10.9540



125.8740, 10.9040, 44.6960



109.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



145.7090, 77.1560, 44.4520



135.6180, 51.1660, 8.8460



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



51.9160, 81.0070, 46.2470



10.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



# Inverse Universe

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



125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270



145.7090, 77.1560, 44.4520



148.3820, -51.1660, -8.8460



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



51.9160, 81.0070, 46.2470

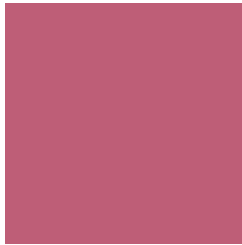


10.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

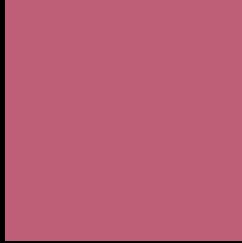
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

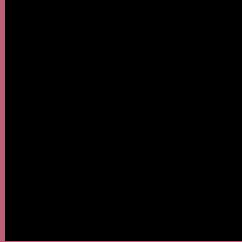
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.5540, 49.1910,



# 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

125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270

### Protanopia

125.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

### Deuteranopia

126.2960, 13.8460, 2.3740



## Tritanopia

125.3060, 52.5850, 21.6810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270

## Protanomaly

125.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070

## Deuteranomaly

125.9220, 27.0030, 11.7310

## Tritanomaly

125.2890, 51.2550, 23.7590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270 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(190, 94, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 94, 119)  
}
```

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(190, 94, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 94, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270 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(190, 94, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 94, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 94, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 94, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 94, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 94,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.5540, 49.1910, 28.1270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 94, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190, 94,  
119) }
```

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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