

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(125.9090, 29.0180,  
24.7780)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A96688
RGB	169, 102, 136
RGB Percent	66%, 40%, 53%
CMY	0.3371, 0.6001, 0.4666
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.20, 0.34
HSL	330°, 28%, 53%
HSV	330°, 40%, 66%
XYZ	25.5662, 19.7156, 25.7590
YIQ	125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

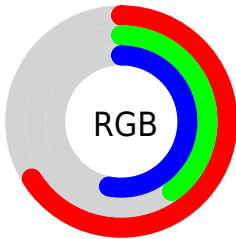
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	169, 102, 136
Decimal	11101832
CIELab	51.51, 31.75, -7.29
CIELCh	52, 32.577, 347.066
Yxy	19.7156, 0.3599, 0.2775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289291912 (0xFFA96688)
YUV	125.9090, 4.9749, 37.7908
Hunter-Lab	44.4022, 25.0742, -3.3143

# Details

The YIQ color **125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **145.0910, -29.0180, -24.7780**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.2190, 31.0810, 25.9370**, and **75.3000, 26.3590, 23.4070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.0180, 36.2610, 31.1810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.8000, 21.7750, 18.3750**.

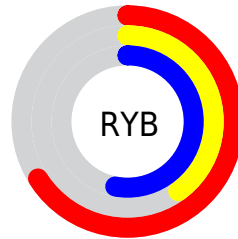
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (40%)

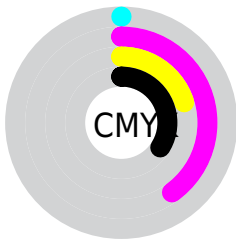
Blue (53%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (53%)

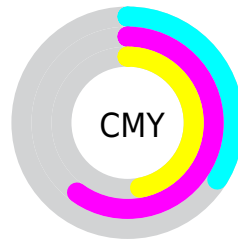


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (60%)


Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780 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 125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 125.9090, 29.0180,  
24.7780


 125.9090, 29.0180,  
24.7780


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 100.3110, 27.8260,  
24.3540


 179.5180, 31.6770,  
26.1490


 75.3000, 26.3590,  
23.4070


 207.2300, 32.5480,  
26.8840


 51.1150, 25.4420,  
23.5060

 226.9720, 15.5390,  
21.2590

 25.8700, 24.7540,  
24.9620

 245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

 15.2510, 18.8870,  
15.6470

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

125.9090, 29.0180,  
24.7780

125.9090, 29.0180,  
24.7780

115.0180, 36.2610,  
31.1810

136.8000, 21.7750,  
18.3750

104.0130, 43.8250,  
37.2730

147.8050, 14.2110,  
12.2830

93.1220, 51.0680,  
43.6760

158.6960, 6.9680,  
5.8800

82.2310, 58.3110,  
50.0790

169.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

71.2260, 65.8750,  
56.1710

180.0050, -7.5640,  
-6.0920

60.9220, 72.8430,  
62.0510


190.8960,  
-14.8070, -12.4950

60.3350, 73.1180,  
62.5740

201.7870,  
-22.0500, -18.8980

212.7920,

-29.6140, -24.9900

 223.6830,  
-36.8570, -31.3930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.5780, 5.0850, 23.4930



125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



124.5220, 43.0490, 18.2890

# Triad

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



125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



119.0890, 18.0220, -18.2500



97.8270, -89.4480, -19.9120

# Complementary

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



125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



145.0910, -29.0180, -24.7780

# 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.



96.1510, -81.9730, -28.7330



125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



115.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190

# Square

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



125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



121.5800, 35.9930, -8.0310



109.2900, -39.8840, -26.0920



112.6450, -58.9160, -0.5480



# Rectangle

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



125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



123.7360, 45.0220, 10.0620



109.2900, -39.8840, -26.0920



97.5020, -87.1550, -22.9230

# Sweetspot

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



125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



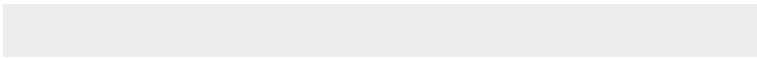
202.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550



119.2060, -2.4350, 27.6210



99.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



151.4370, 45.5670, 38.7430



122.1470, 39.6110, 14.5150



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



52.8020, 64.1330, 54.7010



7.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



# Inverse Universe

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



125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



151.4370, 45.5670, 38.7430



148.8530, -39.6110, -14.5150



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



52.8020, 64.1330, 54.7010

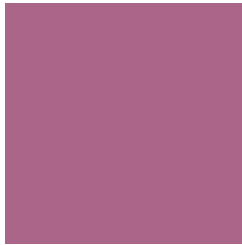


7.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

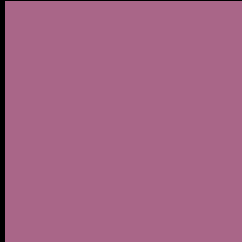
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

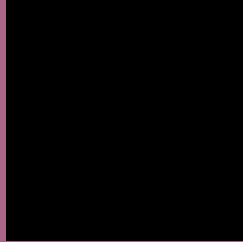
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.9090, 29.0180,



# 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

125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780

### Protanopia

123.5830, -11.6470, 7.3370

### Deuteranopia

124.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750



## Tritanopia

125.1510, 33.7880, 15.4200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780

## Protanomaly

124.5850, 3.2070, 13.4710

## Deuteranomaly

124.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150

## Tritanomaly

125.7750, 32.0910, 18.6430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780 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(169, 102, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 102, 136)  
}
```

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(169, 102, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 102, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780 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(169, 102, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 102, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 102, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 102, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 102, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 102,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 102, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
102, 136) }
```

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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