

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(126.1870, -1.4240,  
14.8000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	867599
RGB	134, 117, 153
RGB Percent	53%, 46%, 60%
CMY	0.4744, 0.5412, 0.4000
CMYK	0.12, 0.24, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	268°, 15%, 53%
HSV	268°, 24%, 60%
XYZ	21.9436, 20.0902, 32.8545
YIQ	126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

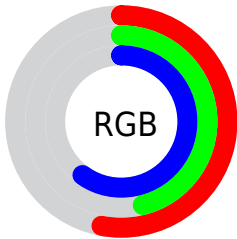
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">134, 117, 153</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8811929</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">51.94, 13.89, -17.01</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">52, 21.961, 309.240</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">20.0902, 0.2930, 0.2683</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4287002009 (0xFF867599)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">126.1870, 13.2188, 6.8520</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">44.8221, 8.9497, -12.0840</a>

# Details

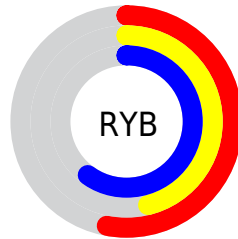
The YIQ color  $126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666699$ . A complement of this color would be  $143.8130, 1.4240, -14.8000$ , and the grayscale version is  $126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $178.7140, -1.4700, 15.6340$ , and  $77.2470, -1.6530, 13.4430$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $114.9900, -2.0670, 20.9490$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $137.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510$ .

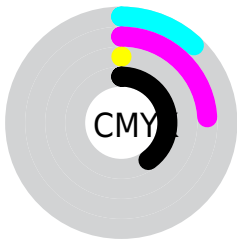
# Distribution



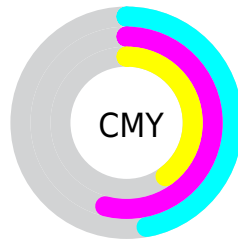
- Red (53%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000 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 126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 126.1870, -1.4240,  
14.8000

■ 126.1870, -1.4240,  
14.8000

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 101.0730, -1.1030,  
14.4890

■ 178.7140, -1.4700,  
15.6340

■ 77.2470, -1.6530,  
13.4430

■ 206.2410, -1.5160,  
16.4680

■ 53.8340, -1.9280,  
12.9200

■ 233.5140, 1.9690,  
13.8810

■ 32.3070, -1.8820,  
12.0860

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 9.8560, 1.0060,  
14.8140

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 126.1870, -1.4240,  
14.8000

■ 126.1870, -1.4240,  
14.8000

■ 114.9900, -2.0670,  
20.9490

■ 137.3840, -0.7810,  
8.6510

■ 103.2060, -2.4350,  
27.6210

■ 149.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

■ 92.0090, -3.0780,  
33.7700

■ 160.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

■ 80.8120, -3.7210,  
39.9190

■ 171.5620, 0.8730,  
-10.3190

■ 69.0280, -4.0890,  
46.5910

■ 182.7590, 1.5160,  
-16.4680

■ 57.8310, -4.7320,  
52.7400

■ 194.5430, 1.8840,  
-23.1400

■ 46.6340, -5.3750,  
58.8890

■ 205.7400, 2.5270,  
-29.2890

■ 38.9700, -6.2010,  
62.8470

■ 217.2360, 3.7660,  
-35.2260

■ 229.0200, 4.1340,  
-41.8980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.4340, -21.4130, 8.1150



126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



127.2230, 16.0900, 16.7780

# Triad

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



126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



123.9630, 27.7850, -2.4470



114.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110

# Complementary

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



126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



143.8130, 1.4240, -14.8000

# 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.



117.2220, -18.8410, -16.4810



126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



122.7610, 16.3700, -10.3340

# Square

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



126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



125.6850, 31.8640, 6.2320



120.2150, 0.2320, -15.2240



114.8620, -43.8300, -9.6380



# Rectangle

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



126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



126.6600, 24.9850, 15.2650



120.2150, 0.2320, -15.2240



115.4040, -31.0370, -15.7170

# Sweetspot

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



126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



188.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



132.2570, -16.7810, 1.2590



93.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



157.4570, -1.8840, 23.1400



131.5690, 9.3040, 18.6160



70.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



35.6940, -5.6040, 57.5320



3.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



# Inverse Universe

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



129.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410



163.1640, 23.7460, 21.2020



138.4310, -9.3040, -18.6160



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



50.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940

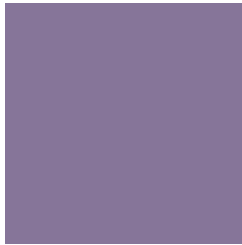


4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

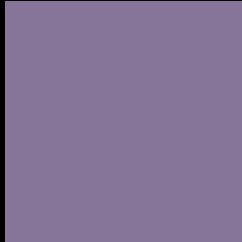
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000 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 126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.1870, -1.4240,



# 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

126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000

### Protanopia

124.4840, -15.6820, 8.8780

### Deuteranopia

124.8330, -9.3550, 9.8530



## Tritanopia

124.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000

## Protanomaly

125.2890, -10.6390, 11.0970

## Deuteranomaly

125.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240

## Tritanomaly

125.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000 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(134, 117, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 117, 153)  
}
```

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(134, 117, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 117, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000 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(134, 117, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 117, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 117, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 117, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 117, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 117,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 117, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
117, 153) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor