

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.5160, 16.8230,  
20.0150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9B6D8E
RGB	155, 109, 142
RGB Percent	61%, 43%, 56%
CMY	0.3920, 0.5726, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.08, 0.39
HSL	317°, 19%, 52%
HSV	317°, 30%, 61%
XYZ	23.8738, 19.8583, 28.1701
YIQ	126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

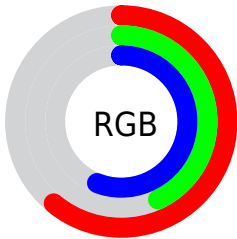
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	155, 109, 142
Decimal	10186126
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.68, 23.76, -10.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 26.086, 335.648
Yxy	19.8583, 0.3320, 0.2762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288376206 (0xFF9B6D8E)
YUV	126.5160, 7.6336, 24.9805
Hunter-Lab	44.5627, 17.6440, -6.2860

# Details

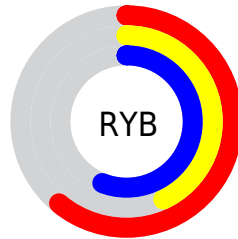
The YIQ color **126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **137.4840, -16.8230, -20.0150**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.6410, 17.9690, 21.2730**, and **77.0920, 15.0810, 18.5450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.6680, 22.5070, 27.1390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.7770, 11.4140, 13.4140**.

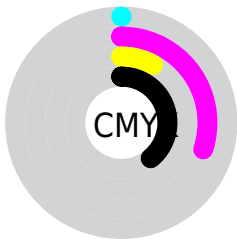
# Distribution



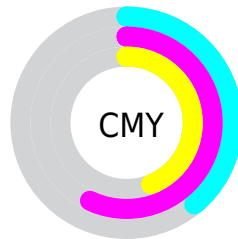
- Red (61%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150 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 126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



126.5160, 16.8230,  
20.0150

126.5160, 16.8230,  
20.0150

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

101.1030, 16.5480,  
19.4920

179.6410, 17.9690,  
21.2730

77.0920, 15.0810,  
18.5450

207.3530, 18.8400,  
22.0080

53.3800, 14.2100,  
17.8100

231.7650, 11.6880,  
19.4640

31.0810, 13.6140,  
17.5980

249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

13.4290, 12.5140,  
15.5060

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

126.5160, 16.8230,  
20.0150

126.5160, 16.8230,  
20.0150

116.6680, 22.5070,  
27.1390

135.7770, 11.4140,  
13.4140

107.2930, 28.2370,  
33.4290

145.7390, 5.4090,  
6.6010

97.4450, 33.9210,  
40.5530

155.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

88.0700, 39.6510,  
46.8430

164.9620, -6.0050,  
-6.8130

78.2220, 45.3350,  
53.9670

174.8100,  
-11.6890, -13.9370

68.9610, 50.7440,  
60.5680


184.0710,  
-17.0980, -20.5380

58.9990, 56.7490,  
67.3810

194.0330,  
-23.1030, -27.3510

203.2940,

-28.5120, -33.9520

 213.1420,  
-34.1960, -41.0760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



125.5360, 31.2660, 17.0740

# Triad

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



126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



121.1590, 21.0010, -11.6630



109.2840, -56.9420, -14.3020

# Complementary

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



126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



137.4840, -16.8230, -20.0150

# 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.



111.0650, -43.3240, -18.8120



126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



119.0040, 2.2040, -17.9240

# Square

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



126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



123.6000, 33.2410, -2.2070



115.6300, -20.1700, -19.9300



114.3270, -49.3330, -3.5170



# Rectangle

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



126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



124.7120, 36.4020, 12.0980



115.6300, -20.1700, -19.9300



109.1870, -55.2910, -16.6910

# Sweetspot

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



126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



189.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



117.8320, -7.6140, 16.8500



95.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



156.4560, 26.2200, 31.4360



124.0080, 23.8850, 13.1730



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



53.3740, 51.0190, 61.0910



4.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



# Inverse Universe

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



126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



156.4560, 26.2200, 31.4360



139.9920, -23.8850, -13.1730



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



53.3740, 51.0190, 61.0910



4.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

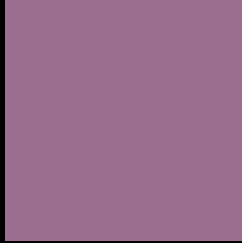
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

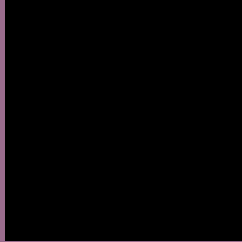
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.5160, 16.8230,



# 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

126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150

### Protanopia

123.8110, -12.2890, 7.9590

### Deuteranopia

124.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160



## Tritanopia

125.5730, 20.6760, 10.7560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150

## Protanomaly

124.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090

## Deuteranomaly

125.4280, 5.0870, 12.4390

## Tritanomaly

126.1970, 18.9790, 13.9790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150 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(155, 109, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 109, 142)  
}
```

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(155, 109, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 109, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150 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(155, 109, 142) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 109, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 109, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 109, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 109, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 109,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 109, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
109, 142) }
```

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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