

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.2710, 16.1350,  
21.4710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C6D92
RGB	156, 109, 146
RGB Percent	61%, 43%, 57%
CMY	0.3881, 0.5726, 0.4274
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.06, 0.39
HSL	313°, 19%, 52%
HSV	313°, 30%, 61%
XYZ	24.3725, 20.0800, 29.7891
YIQ	127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

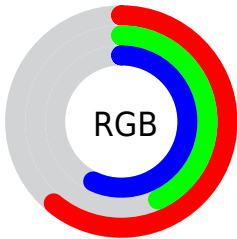
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	156, 109, 146
Decimal	10251666
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.93, 24.86, -12.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 27.929, 332.908
Yxy	20.0800, 0.3283, 0.2705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288441746 (0xFF9C6D92)
YUV	127.2710, 9.2334, 25.1953
Hunter-Lab	44.8108, 18.6671, -8.0470

# Details

The YIQ color  $127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996699$ . A complement of this color would be  $137.7290, -16.1350, -21.4710$ , and the grayscale version is  $127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $180.3960, 17.2810, 22.7290$ , and  $77.1460, 14.9890, 20.2130$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $117.5370, 21.4980, 28.9060$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $137.0050, 10.7720, 14.0360$ .

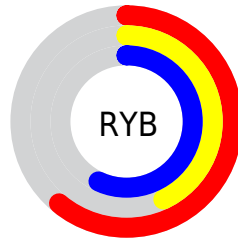
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (43%)

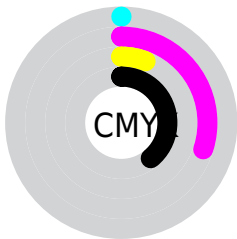
Blue (57%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (57%)

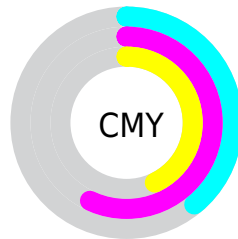


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710 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 127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



127.2710, 16.1350,  
21.4710

127.2710, 16.1350,  
21.4710

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

101.8580, 15.8600,  
20.9480

180.3960, 17.2810,  
22.7290

77.1460, 14.9890,  
20.2130

208.1080, 18.1520,  
23.4640

54.1350, 13.5220,  
19.2660

232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

30.8360, 12.9260,  
19.0540

249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

14.0700, 12.1470,  
16.6510

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

127.2710, 16.1350,  
21.4710

127.2710, 16.1350,  
21.4710

117.5370, 21.4980,  
28.9060

137.0050, 10.7720,  
14.0360

108.2760, 26.9070,  
35.5070

146.2660, 5.3630,  
7.4350

98.5420, 32.2700,  
42.9420

156.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

89.3950, 37.3580,  
49.8540

165.1470, -5.0880,  
-6.9120

79.5470, 43.0420,  
56.9780

174.9950,  
-10.7720, -14.0360

69.8130, 48.4050,  
64.4130


184.7290,  
-16.1350, -21.4710

60.6660, 53.4930,  
71.3250

193.8760,  
-21.2230, -28.3830

203.7240,

-26.9070, -35.5070

 212.8710,  
-31.9950, -42.4190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.2450, -7.3390, 17.3730



127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



126.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550

# Triad

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



127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



122.1270, 24.0270, -11.4370



106.9840, -64.9650, -17.5810

# Complementary

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



127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



137.7290, -16.1350, -21.4710

# 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.



110.8150, -45.6160, -21.3280



127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



119.2600, 4.3590, -18.4330

# Square

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



127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



124.0950, 36.2210, -1.1470



115.8750, -19.4820, -21.3860



112.8530, -56.8060, -5.7500



# Rectangle

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



127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



125.4350, 38.7400, 13.7800



115.8750, -19.4820, -21.3860



107.0830, -60.9300, -19.1220

# Sweetspot

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



127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



192.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



117.0490, -9.7230, 16.5250



95.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



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.



127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



159.3250, 25.2110, 33.2030



124.6490, 23.5180, 14.3180



74.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



55.5250, 49.2760, 65.1480



5.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120



# Inverse Universe

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



127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



159.3250, 25.2110, 33.2030



140.3510, -23.5180, -14.3180



74.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



55.5250, 49.2760, 65.1480

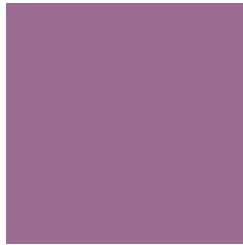


5.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710 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 127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

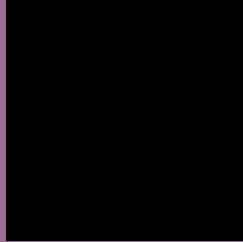
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.2710, 16.1350,

21.4710.

# 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

127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710

### Protanopia

124.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790

### Deuteranopia

125.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



## Tritanopia

125.9860, 20.9510, 11.2790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710

## Protanomaly

125.7630, -3.1660, 13.3300

## Deuteranomaly

126.4710, 3.5280, 13.1600

## Tritanomaly

126.7240, 18.9330, 14.8130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710 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(156, 109, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 109, 146)  
}
```

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(156, 109, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 109, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710 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(156, 109, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 109, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 109, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 109, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 109, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 109,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 109, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
109, 146) }
```

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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