

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.1450, 16.7300,  
27.2100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A36C9E
RGB	163, 108, 158
RGB Percent	64%, 42%, 62%
CMY	0.3606, 0.5765, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.03, 0.36
HSL	305°, 23%, 53%
HSV	305°, 34%, 64%
XYZ	26.6450, 20.9800, 34.9961
YIQ	130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

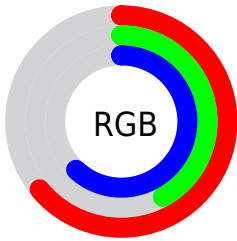
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	163, 108, 158
Decimal	10710174
CIE Lab	52.93, 30.14, -18.16
CIE LCh	53, 35.183, 328.929
Yxy	20.9800, 0.3225, 0.2539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288900254 (0xFFA36C9E)
YUV	130.1450, 13.7325, 28.8138
Hunter-Lab	45.8040, 23.6798, -13.2373

# Details

The YIQ color **130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **140.8550, -16.7300, -27.2100**, and the grayscale version is **130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.6830, 18.1510, 28.9910**, and **79.7210, 14.9880, 25.7400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.6390, 21.4510, 35.2670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.6510, 12.0090, 19.1530**.

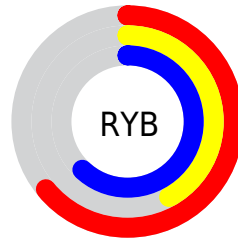
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (42%)

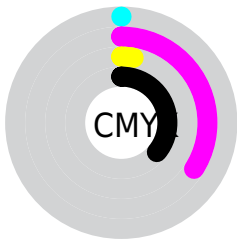
Blue (62%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (62%)

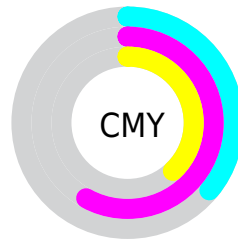


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100 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 130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 130.1450, 16.7300,  
27.2100


 130.1450, 16.7300,  
27.2100

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 104.4330, 15.8590,  
26.4750


 183.6830, 18.1510,  
28.9910

 79.7210, 14.9880,  
25.7400


 211.9820, 18.7470,  
29.2030


 55.8950, 14.4380,  
24.6940

 232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

 32.0090, 14.1170,  
25.0050

 248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

 15.8790, 11.3670,  
19.7750

 2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 130.1450, 16.7300,  
27.2100

■ 130.1450, 16.7300,  
27.2100

■ 120.6390, 21.4510,  
35.2670

■ 139.6510, 12.0090,  
19.1530

■ 110.4320, 26.7680,  
43.5360

■ 149.8580, 6.6920,  
10.8840

■ 100.9260, 31.4890,  
51.5930

■ 159.3640, 1.9710,  
2.8270

■ 91.3060, 36.5310,  
59.3390

■ 168.9840, -3.0710,  
-4.9190

■ 81.2130, 41.5270,  
67.9190

■ 179.0770, -8.0670,  
-13.4990

■ 71.5930, 46.5690,  
75.6650

■ 188.6970,  
-13.1090, -21.2450

■ 65.6090, 49.6400,  
80.5840

■ 198.2030,  
-17.8300, -29.3020

■ 207.8230,  
-22.8720, -37.0480

■ 217.9160,  
-27.8680, -45.6280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.2320, -14.4920, 20.3560



130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



128.9980, 39.0130, 25.3570

# Triad

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



130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



123.8520, 32.0510, -13.6850



101.0240, -88.8050, -26.0610

# Complementary

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



130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



140.8550, -16.7300, -27.2100

# 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.



104.0680, -65.7420, -31.0380



130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



120.6640, 8.8530, -22.7870

# Square

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



130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



125.7110, 46.1700, 0.2660



115.6310, -21.9110, -26.9270



101.1840, -94.7670, -17.1270



# Rectangle

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



130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



127.7890, 46.6710, 18.7270



115.6310, -21.9110, -26.9270



99.8840, -85.5950, -29.1710

# Sweetspot

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



130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



198.8580, 6.6920, 10.8840



115.7650, -14.6750, 18.1650



99.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



160.0190, 26.4930, 43.0130



127.0670, 25.3970, 18.8130



76.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



58.4030, 44.0480, 71.7920



7.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920



# Inverse Universe

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



130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



160.0190, 26.4930, 43.0130



143.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



76.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



58.4030, 44.0480, 71.7920

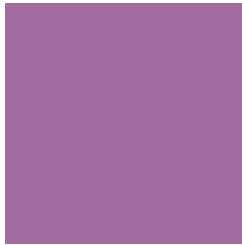


7.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

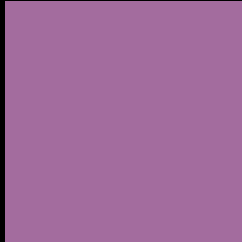
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

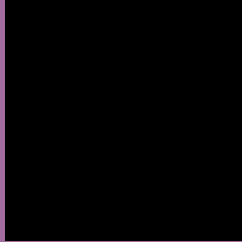
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.1450, 16.7300,



# 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

130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100

### Protanopia

126.8410, -21.0010, 11.6630

### Deuteranopia

127.8330, -9.3550, 9.8530



## Tritanopia

129.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100

## Protanomaly

128.2450, -7.3390, 17.3730

## Deuteranomaly

128.6110, 0.3180, 16.2700

## Tritanomaly

129.0880, 20.9040, 17.6400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100

## Achromatopsia

130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100 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(163, 108, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 108, 158)  
}
```

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(163, 108, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 108, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100 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(163, 108, 158) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 108, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 108, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 108, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 108, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 108,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 108, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
108, 158) }
```

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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