

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.6730, -2.2520,  
29.8120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9370B8
RGB	147, 112, 184
RGB Percent	58%, 44%, 72%
CMY	0.4234, 0.5608, 0.2785
CMYK	0.20, 0.39, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	269°, 34%, 58%
HSV	269°, 39%, 72%
XYZ	26.4810, 21.2512, 48.0445
YIQ	130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

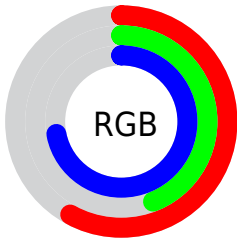
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 112, 184
Decimal	9662648
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.22, 28.19, -32.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 43.333, 310.580
Yxy	21.2512, 0.2765, 0.2219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287852728 (0xFF9370B8)
YUV	130.6730, 26.2902, 14.3188
Hunter-Lab	46.0990, 21.8640, -29.5229

# Details

The YIQ color  $130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $996699$ . A complement of this color would be  $165.3270, 2.2520, -29.8120$ , and the grayscale version is  $130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $184.0260, -1.7480, 31.6920$ , and  $80.3200, -2.7560, 27.9320$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $117.4160, -2.6660, 37.3180$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $143.9300, -1.8380, 22.3060$ .

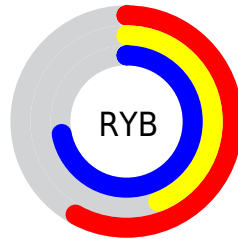
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (44%)

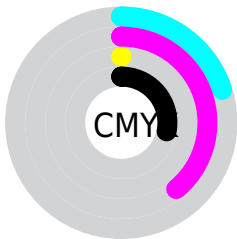
Blue (72%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (72%)

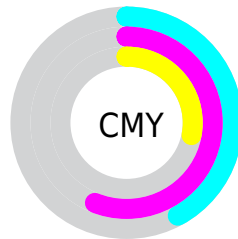


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 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 130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



130.6730, -2.2520,  
29.8120

130.6730, -2.2520,  
29.8120

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

105.1460, -2.2060,  
28.9780

184.0260, -1.7480,  
31.6920

80.3200, -2.7560,  
27.9320

210.2560, 3.2960,  
28.3840

56.9670, -3.2600,  
26.0520

233.8680, 9.9000,  
18.8280

33.2550, -4.1310,  
25.3170

250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

13.3750, -4.5890,  
22.6030

5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

1.1400, -3.2100,

3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.6730, -2.2520,  
29.8120

■ 130.6730, -2.2520,  
29.8120

■ 117.4160, -2.6660,  
37.3180

■ 143.9300, -1.8380,  
22.3060

■ 103.2730, -3.4010,  
45.1350

■ 158.0730, -1.1030,  
14.4890

■ 90.0160, -3.8150,  
52.6410

■ 171.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830

■ 75.8730, -4.5500,  
60.4580

■ 185.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 62.6160, -4.9640,  
67.9640

■ 198.7300, 0.4600,  
-8.3400

49.0600, -5.9740,  
75.2580

212.2860, 1.4700,  
-15.6340

47.8860, -5.4240,  
76.3040

226.1300, 1.6090,  
-23.6630

237.3380, 3.7190,  
-28.8650

240.0290, 9.0830,  
-26.9570

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.0630, -47.8690, 14.0110



130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



130.2720, 32.7300, 34.6020

# Triad

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



130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



125.0070, 50.8480, -7.4240



101.6620, -85.0900, -32.8180

# Complementary

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



130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



165.3270, 2.2520, -29.8120

# 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.



106.2080, -51.7570, -36.6930



130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



122.0870, 29.5310, -23.0850

# Square

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



130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



126.3910, 59.2350, 11.2910



117.7500, -3.4330, -31.4090



104.4780, -95.7750, -20.8870



# Rectangle

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



130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



128.3630, 48.4110, 31.2510



117.7500, -3.4330, -31.4090



100.1800, -80.9170, -36.8610

# Sweetspot

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



130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



218.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870



141.9270, -33.2870, 3.0410



107.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



156.3270, -3.4930, 46.8030



141.4370, 19.2040, 37.4440



85.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



40.5080, -4.7800, 64.6280



7.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



# Inverse Universe

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



137.7460, 31.0350, 26.7710



167.3990, 48.7300, 41.9940



154.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



55.7640, 67.2960, 57.9520

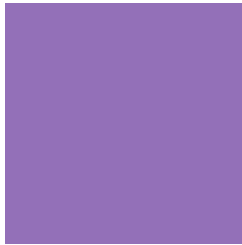


9.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

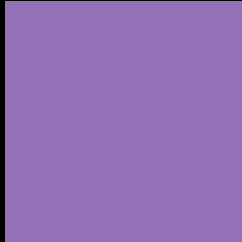
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

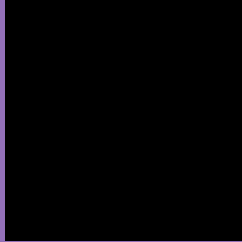
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.6730, -2.2520,



# 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

130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

### Protanopia

126.1030, -36.1780, 16.8940

### Deuteranopia

126.5890, -28.9790, 13.0770



## Tritanopia

128.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

## Protanomaly

127.4960, -23.9830, 21.6570

## Deuteranomaly

128.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830

## Tritanomaly

129.3400, 2.5190, 14.9270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.8510, -0.5980, 10.8420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 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(147, 112, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 112, 184)  
}
```

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(147, 112, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 112, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 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(147, 112, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 112, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 112, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 112, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 112, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 112,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 112, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
112, 184) }
```

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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