

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.1150, 16.2740,
13.4420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D586A
RGB	125, 88, 106
RGB Percent	49%, 35%, 42%
CMY	0.5097, 0.6550, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.15, 0.51
HSL	331°, 17%, 42%
HSV	331°, 30%, 49%
XYZ	14.5518, 12.3797, 15.2617
YIQ	101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

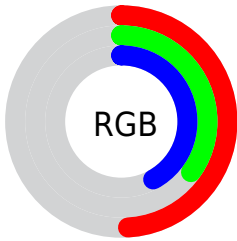
Format	Color
R_{YB}	125, 88, 106
Decimal	8214634
CIE _{Lab}	41.81, 18.29, -4.21
CIE _{LCh}	42, 18.767, 347.027
Yxy	12.3797, 0.3449, 0.2934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286404714 (0xFF7D586A)
YUV	101.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471
Hunter-Lab	35.1847, 12.2512, -1.0883

Details

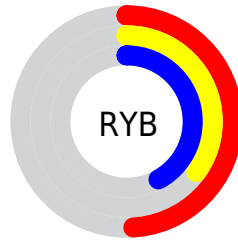
The YIQ color **101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **111.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.1260, 17.7410, 14.3890**, and **53.8050, 14.2110, 12.2830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.8000, 21.7750, 18.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320**.

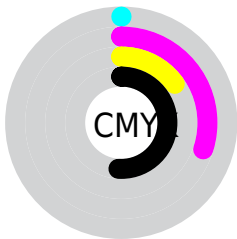
Distribution



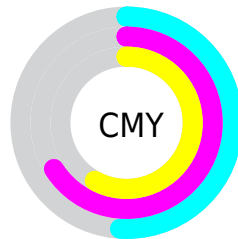
- Red (49%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 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 101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

101.1150, 16.2740,
13.4420

101.1150, 16.2740,
13.4420

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

76.8160, 15.6780,
13.2300

152.1260, 17.7410,
14.3890

53.8050, 14.2110,
12.2830

179.4250, 18.3370,
14.6010

31.5060, 13.6150,
12.0710

206.8380, 18.6120,
15.1240

11.6910, 14.5320,
11.9720

232.7450, 14.4400,
13.6400

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

101.1150, 16.2740,
13.4420

101.1150, 16.2740,
13.4420

92.8000, 21.7750,
18.3750

108.8430, 11.0480,
9.0320

84.9580, 27.3220,
22.4740

117.2720, 5.2260,
4.4100

76.6430, 32.8230,
27.4070

125.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

68.8010, 38.3700,
31.5060

133.4290, -5.8220,
-4.6220

60.4860, 43.8710,
36.4390

141.7440,
-11.3230, -9.5550

52.7580, 49.0970,
40.8490


149.5860,
-16.8700, -13.6540

44.3290, 54.9190,
45.4710

157.9010,
-22.3710, -18.5870

165.6290,

-27.5970, -22.9970

 174.0580,
-33.4190, -27.6190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.1720, 2.9320, 12.9480



101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



100.7860, 24.3900, 9.5260

Triad

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



101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



96.7650, 10.5470, -9.4290



92.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

Complementary

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



101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



111.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

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.



90.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



94.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

Square

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



101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



98.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



92.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680



95.3960, -27.4180, 1.3020

Rectangle

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



101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



99.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800



92.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680



90.8090, -36.3110, -8.2390

Sweetspot

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



101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



153.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



97.8990, -0.5530, 15.5350



76.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



124.9470, 25.8550, 21.5270



99.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



45.3400, 56.3860, 46.4180



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



124.9470, 25.8550, 21.5270



113.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



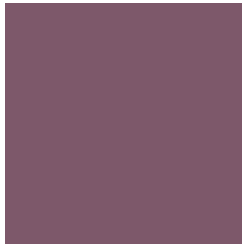
45.3400, 56.3860, 46.4180



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

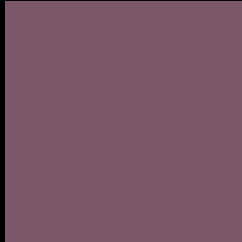
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 looks on a black 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

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

YIQ 101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420.

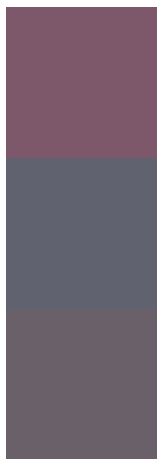


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.1150, 16.2740,

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

101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

Protanopia

99.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420

Deuteranopia

100.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



Tritanopia

100.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

Protanomaly

99.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

Deuteranomaly

100.3480, 8.0680, 7.9720

Tritanomaly

100.7190, 17.3290, 10.8410

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 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(125, 88, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 88, 106)  
}
```

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(125, 88, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 88, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 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(125, 88, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 88, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 88, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 88, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 88, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 88,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 88, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125, 88,  
106) }
```

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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