

Converting Colors

YIQ(121.2180, 47.7350,
-33.6170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(121.2180, 47.7350,
-33.6170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92820B
RGB	146, 130, 11
RGB Percent	57%, 51%, 4%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4902, 0.9565
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.92, 0.43
HSL	53°, 86%, 31%
HSV	53°, 92%, 57%
XYZ	19.8949, 22.0979, 3.5355
YIQ	121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

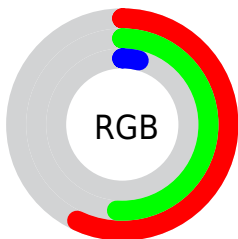
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 146, 11
Decimal	9601547
CIE Lab	54.13, -5.41, 57.11
CIE LCh	54, 57.365, 95.415
Yxy	22.0979, 0.4370, 0.4854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287791627 (0xFF92820B)
YUV	121.2180, -54.3375, 21.7338
Hunter-Lab	47.0084, -6.7196, 28.4466

Details

The YIQ color **121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **35.7820, -47.7350, 33.6170**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.3260, 47.5510, -30.2810**, and **74.7560, 31.9610, -23.0710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119.3770, 51.5410, -36.5150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.1020, 42.3700, -29.9980**.

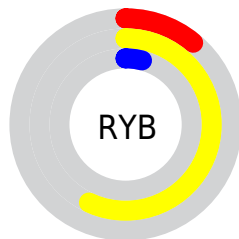
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (51%)

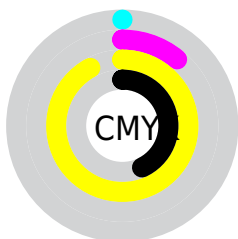
Blue (4%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (4%)

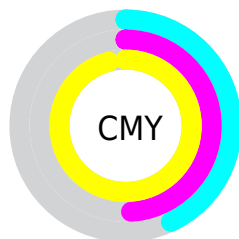


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170 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 121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

121.2180, 47.7350,
-33.6170

121.2180, 47.7350,
-33.6170

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

96.9170, 41.4530,
-29.8990

176.3260, 47.5510,
-30.2810

74.7560, 31.9610,
-23.0710

204.1090, 49.6600,
-29.9560

53.4810, 22.7900,
-16.5540

230.2010, 46.4050,
-31.5390

33.3800, 13.0690,
-11.0830

243.2580, 33.0630,
-32.0330

12.6700, 0.6890,
-6.9830

246.4500, 24.0750,
-23.3250

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 121.2180, 47.7350,
-33.6170

■ 121.2180, 47.7350,
-33.6170

■ 119.3770, 51.5410,
-36.5150

■ 124.1020, 42.3700,
-29.9980

■ 126.2850, 37.6010,
-26.1670

■ 129.1690, 32.2360,
-22.5480

■ 131.9390, 27.1920,
-19.2400

■ 134.8230, 21.8270,
-15.6210

■ 137.1200, 16.7370,
-11.4790

■ 139.8900, 11.6930,
-8.1710

■ 142.7740, 6.3280,
-4.5520

■ 145.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125.2340, 69.1420, -8.5700



121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170



116.7210, 3.5380, -42.1100

Triad

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



121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170



110.4280, -101.5060, -21.6500



131.6290, 36.5790, 47.4510

Complementary

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



121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170



35.7820, -47.7350, 33.6170

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.



132.2560, -13.8990, 37.1490



121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170



110.0810, -110.1740, -7.7260

Square

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



121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170



105.4290, -86.0520, -37.4120



103.4760, -109.4880, 1.8720



126.0500, 68.7660, 42.3180

Rectangle

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



121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170



107.1150, -38.7340, -46.9420



103.4760, -109.4880, 1.8720



132.5610, 22.0910, 45.6990

Sweetspot

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



121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170



178.8490, 18.9380, -12.8220



53.4170, 74.6820, 34.2180



88.5910, 11.0970, -8.3830



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170



153.9530, 66.9940, -46.7500



115.9590, 14.1310, -52.3730



72.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540



112.2890, 48.9730, -34.0270



8.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870

Inverse Universe

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



35.7820, -47.7350, 33.6170



34.4600, -66.7190, 47.2730



41.3400, -13.5350, 52.5850



67.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



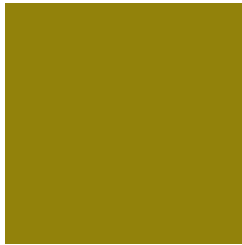
25.1240, -48.6980, 34.5500



1.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170 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 121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170 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 121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.2180, 47.7350,

-33.6170.

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

121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170

Protanopia

121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170

Deuteranopia

123.4030, 57.8200, -23.6520



Tritanopia

131.8930, 16.7790, 9.7950

Trichromacy



Original Color

121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170

Protanomaly

121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170

Deuteranomaly

122.7290, 53.7860, -27.6380

Tritanomaly

127.8550, 27.9690, -5.7830

Monochromacy



Original Color

121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170

Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.8920, 17.3790, -12.1010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170 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(146, 130, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 130, 11)  
}
```

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(146, 130, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 130, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170 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(146, 130, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 130, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 130, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 130, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 130, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 130,  
11) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 130, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
130, 11) }
```

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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