

# Converting Colors

YIQ(121.2730, 47.0430,  
-10.0530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(121.2730, 47.0430,  
-10.0530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A07334
RGB	160, 115, 52
RGB Percent	63%, 45%, 20%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5491, 0.7958
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.67, 0.37
HSL	35°, 51%, 42%
HSV	35°, 67%, 63%
XYZ	21.2504, 19.9810, 5.9926
YIQ	121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

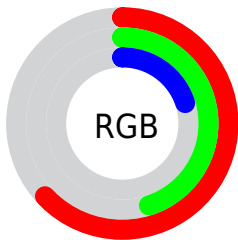
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	129, 160, 52
Decimal	10515252
CIE Lab	51.82, 11.16, 40.85
CIE LCh	52, 42.344, 74.720
Yxy	19.9810, 0.4500, 0.4231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288705332 (0xFFA07334)
YUV	121.2730, -34.1516, 33.9636
Hunter-Lab	44.7001, 6.6338, 23.3415

# Details

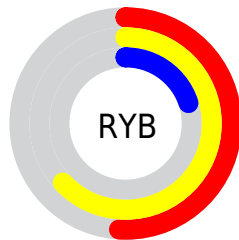
The YIQ color **121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **90.7270, -47.0430, 10.0530**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.7250, 51.5820, -9.7140**, and **70.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.3400, 54.1040, -11.3680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.2060, 39.9820, -8.7380**.

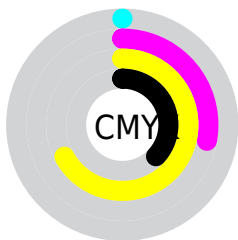
# Distribution



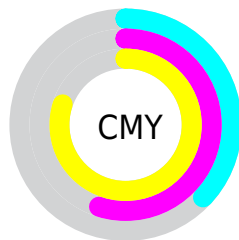
- Red (63%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530 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 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



121.2730, 47.0430,  
-10.0530

121.2730, 47.0430,  
-10.0530

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

95.4900, 44.9340,  
-10.3780

174.7250, 51.5820,  
-9.7140

70.8380, 43.8340,  
-12.4700

202.2090, 53.0950,  
-9.6010

49.7370, 34.1130,  
-6.9990

224.0010, 41.8170,  
-14.4630

29.6360, 24.3920,  
-1.5280

243.6290, 25.1290,  
-20.3990

8.3720, 16.6880,  
5.9360

249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

252.9480, 5.7780,

-5.5980

■ 121.2730, 47.0430,  
-10.0530

■ 121.2730, 47.0430,  
-10.0530

■ 115.3400, 54.1040,  
-11.3680

■ 127.2060, 39.9820,  
-8.7380

■ 109.9940, 60.8900,  
-13.2060

■ 132.5520, 33.1960,  
-6.9000

■ 104.0610, 67.9510,  
-14.5210

■ 138.4850, 26.1350,  
-5.5850

■ 102.4310, 69.7850,  
-14.7190

■ 144.4180, 19.0740,  
-4.2700

■ 149.7640, 12.2880,  
-2.4320

■ 155.6970, 5.2270,  
-1.1170

■ 161.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 166.9760, -8.6200,  
2.0360

■ 172.9090,  
-15.6810, 3.3510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.0270, 57.2640, 8.4640



121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



118.2220, 24.7170, -23.9470

# Triad

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



121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



99.4280, -84.3110, -30.4150



127.3100, 3.2040, 30.0520

# Complementary

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



121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



90.7270, -47.0430, 10.0530

# 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.



121.2490, -39.5250, 16.9790



121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



101.4290, -94.0790, -18.5830

# Square

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



121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



98.6950, -63.4940, -38.7420



100.0730, -98.5280, -9.5360



126.3000, 35.5270, 33.4710



# Rectangle

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



121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



115.2240, 4.0400, -29.1760



100.0730, -98.5280, -9.5360



126.6720, -9.6790, 26.7450

# Sweetspot

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



121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



194.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



89.6500, 49.2810, 37.5130



95.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



148.0570, 73.7740, -15.4260



145.5950, 30.4960, -35.0720



76.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



91.4780, 62.4030, -13.0930



9.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270



# Inverse Universe

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



90.7270, -47.0430, 10.0530



100.3560, -73.4990, 15.9490



66.4050, -30.4960, 35.0720



73.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



51.5220, -62.4030, 13.0930



5.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

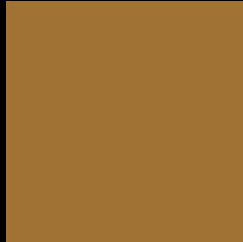
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530 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 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530.

-10.0530.

# 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

121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530

### Protanopia

120.3200, 30.4930, -18.4910

### Deuteranopia

121.1260, 42.9630, -13.2050



## Tritanopia

125.6560, 30.8080, 14.3600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530

## Protanomaly

120.8370, 36.4070, -15.5370

## Deuteranomaly

121.1370, 44.4300, -12.2580

## Tritanomaly

124.4960, 36.7700, 5.4260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530

## Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530 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(160, 115, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 115, 52)  
}
```

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(160, 115, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 115, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530 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(160, 115, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 115, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 115, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 115, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 115, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 115,  
52) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 115, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
115, 52) }
```

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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