

# Converting Colors

YIQ(121.6550, 39.4350,  
-26.3650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(121.6550, 39.4350,  
-26.3650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F8021
RGB	143, 128, 33
RGB Percent	56%, 50%, 13%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4980, 0.8703
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.77, 0.44
HSL	52°, 62%, 35%
HSV	52°, 77%, 56%
XYZ	19.3203, 21.3859, 4.5528
YIQ	121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

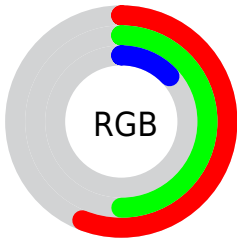
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	50, 143, 33
Decimal	9404449
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.37, -5.02, 50.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 50.435, 95.710
Yxy	21.3859, 0.4269, 0.4725
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287594529 (0xFF8F8021)
YUV	121.6550, -43.7069, 18.7196
Hunter-Lab	46.2449, -6.3543, 26.5344

# Details

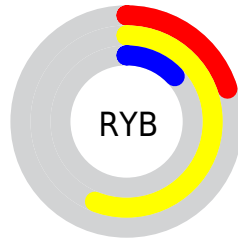
The YIQ color **121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **54.3450, -39.4350, 26.3650**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.7370, 42.1400, -25.8280**, and **72.9840, 31.3190, -22.4490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118.8850, 44.4790, -29.6730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.4250, 34.3910, -23.0570**.

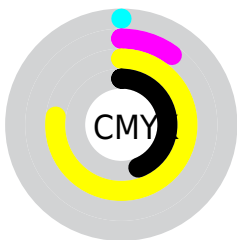
# Distribution



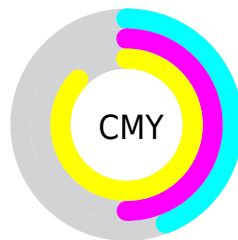
- Red (56%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650 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 121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



121.6550, 39.4350,  
-26.3650

121.6550, 39.4350,  
-26.3650

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

95.1450, 40.8110,  
-29.2770

175.7370, 42.1400,  
-25.8280

72.9840, 31.3190,  
-22.4490

203.2210, 43.6530,  
-25.7150

52.2960, 21.8730,  
-16.4550

230.5090, 42.7820,  
-26.4500

31.9070, 13.0230,  
-10.2490

244.7400, 28.8900,  
-27.9900

10.5990, -0.5490,  
-6.5730

247.9320, 19.9020,  
-19.2820

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

251.1240, 10.9140,

-10.5740

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

121.6550, 39.4350,  
-26.3650

121.6550, 39.4350,  
-26.3650

118.8850, 44.4790,  
-29.6730

124.4250, 34.3910,  
-23.0570

116.0010, 49.8440,  
-33.2920

127.3090, 29.0260,  
-19.4380

114.9580, 51.4030,  
-34.0130

130.0790, 23.9820,  
-16.1300

132.8490, 18.9380,  
-12.8220

135.7330, 13.5730,  
-9.2030

■ 138.5030, 8.5290,  
-5.8950

■ 141.2730, 3.4850,  
-2.5870

■ 144.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

■ 146.9270, -6.9240,  
4.3400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.5090, 61.1180, -6.3220



121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



116.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490

# Triad

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



121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



106.4670, -97.2420, -21.8340



130.3740, 32.6830, 40.9630

# Complementary

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



121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



54.3450, -39.4350, 26.3650

# 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.



130.1760, -10.9180, 32.6820



121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



106.2510, -104.9010, -9.6770

# Square

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



121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



102.8530, -84.3100, -35.9420



115.6560, -74.6440, 9.1640



126.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



# Rectangle

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



121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



109.9360, -30.6200, -39.8040



115.6560, -74.6440, 9.1640



130.9040, 19.3870, 39.6350

# Sweetspot

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



121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



177.5760, 15.4530, -10.2350



67.8280, 60.1030, 28.6070



89.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



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.



121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



153.0050, 61.2160, -41.1520



119.0980, 12.6620, -42.2660



69.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540



109.0440, 48.2850, -32.5710



6.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



# Inverse Universe

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



54.3450, -39.4350, 26.3650



47.9950, -61.2160, 41.1520



57.2010, -12.0660, 42.4780



65.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



25.9560, -48.2850, 32.5710



1.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650 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 121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

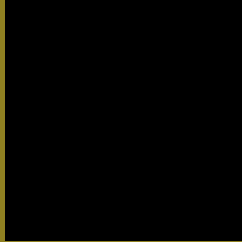
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.6550, 39.4350,

-26.3650.

# 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

121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650

### Protanopia

121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650

### Deuteranopia

122.9710, 50.5290, -18.1670



## Tritanopia

129.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650

## Protanomaly

121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650

## Deuteranomaly

122.8240, 46.4490, -21.3190

## Tritanomaly

126.2830, 23.8880, -3.4080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.9180, 14.4900, -9.3020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650 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(143, 128, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 128, 33)  
}
```

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(143, 128, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 128, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650 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(143, 128, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 128, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 128, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 128, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 128, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 128,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 128, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
128, 33) }
```

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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