

# Converting Colors

YIQ(121.8090, 59.9730,  
-13.1070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(121.8090, 59.9730,  
-13.1070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB7221
RGB	171, 114, 33
RGB Percent	67%, 45%, 13%
CMY	0.3293, 0.5530, 0.8703
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.81, 0.33
HSL	35°, 68%, 40%
HSV	35°, 81%, 67%
XYZ	23.0895, 20.7998, 4.2423
YIQ	121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

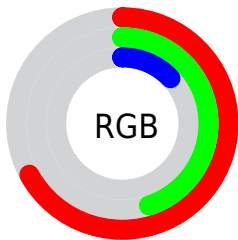
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	130, 171, 33
Decimal	11235873
CIE Lab	52.73, 15.73, 50.70
CIE LCh	53, 53.082, 72.759
Yxy	20.7998, 0.4797, 0.4321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289425953 (0xFFAB7221)
YUV	121.8090, -43.7828, 43.1405
Hunter-Lab	45.6068, 10.5580, 26.4096

# Details

The YIQ color **121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **82.1910, -59.9730, 13.1070**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.7880, 64.4660, -11.9340**, and **72.8280, 49.7940, -10.3500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.7620, 67.3550, -14.7330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.8560, 52.5910, -11.4810**.

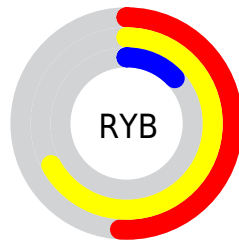
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (45%)

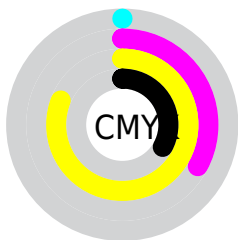
Blue (13%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (13%)

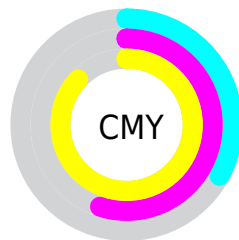


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070 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 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



121.8090, 59.9730,  
-13.1070

121.8090, 59.9730,  
-13.1070

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

94.8150, 59.8360,  
-16.1320

175.7880, 64.4660,  
-11.9340

72.8280, 49.7940,  
-10.3500

202.0760, 63.5950,  
-12.6690

51.5420, 39.1560,  
-4.7800

221.5900, 47.2280,  
-18.9160

31.1420, 28.8390,  
0.4790

241.1040, 30.8610,  
-25.1630

10.4650, 20.8600,  
7.4200

247.7040, 20.5440,  
-19.9040

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

121.8090, 59.9730,  
-13.1070

121.8090, 59.9730,  
-13.1070

115.7620, 67.3550,  
-14.7330

127.8560, 52.5910,  
-11.4810

109.8290, 74.4160,  
-16.0480

133.9030, 45.2090,  
-9.8550

139.9500, 37.8270,  
-8.2290

145.9970, 30.4450,  
-6.6030

152.1580, 22.7420,  
-4.6660

■ 158.2050, 15.3600,  
-3.0400

■ 164.2520, 7.9780,  
-1.4140

■ 170.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 176.9330, -7.0610,  
1.3150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.3770, 71.0180, 12.5060



121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070



118.4430, 33.9800, -32.1320

# Triad

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



121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070



103.4060, -87.2450, -32.3090



129.3840, 0.3600, 37.5440

# Complementary

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



121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070



82.1910, -59.9730, 13.1070

# 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.



118.8260, -60.2030, 17.2770



121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070



107.0200, -100.1770, -18.2010

# Square

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



121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070



96.7600, -71.2870, -46.1910



105.2880, -106.3230, -5.9310



126.9300, 42.8610, 43.7330



# Rectangle

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



121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070



114.8080, 7.8470, -37.6010



105.2880, -106.3230, -5.9310



128.3540, -17.2910, 32.5410

# Sweetspot

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



121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070



203.0440, 23.0630, -4.9770



80.8740, 63.6300, 47.2940



100.7210, 13.8470, -3.1530



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070



145.2470, 93.4900, -20.3180



151.9790, 37.7420, -45.2500



83.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



96.5060, 65.2000, -14.2240



14.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



# Inverse Universe

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



82.1910, -59.9730, 13.1070



83.7530, -93.4900, 20.3180



52.3200, -37.1460, 45.4620



81.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



53.4940, -65.2000, 14.2240



7.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070 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 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070 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 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070.

-13.1070.

# 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

121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070

### Protanopia

121.1110, 38.1510, -25.1210

### Deuteranopia

121.4010, 52.1340, -19.7220



## Tritanopia

127.8420, 39.1520, 17.3280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070

## Protanomaly

121.3510, 46.4030, -20.4850

## Deuteranomaly

121.5370, 54.7470, -17.5170

## Tritanomaly

125.6990, 46.4440, 6.3160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070 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(171, 114, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 114, 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(171, 114, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 114, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070 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(171, 114, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 114, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 114, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 114, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 114, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 114,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.8090, 59.9730, -13.1070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 114, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
114, 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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