

# Converting Colors

YIQ(122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(122.3630, 30.0750,  
11.1230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E6B6C
RGB	158, 107, 108
RGB Percent	62%, 42%, 42%
CMY	0.3803, 0.5805, 0.5763
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.32, 0.38
HSL	359°, 21%, 52%
HSV	359°, 32%, 62%
XYZ	22.0705, 18.8665, 16.6742
YIQ	122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

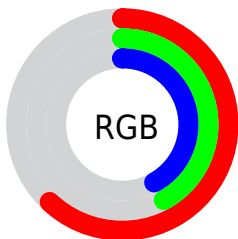
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 107, 108
Decimal	10382188
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.53, 20.55, 7.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 21.950, 20.554
Yxy	18.8665, 0.3831, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288572268 (0xFF9E6B6C)
YUV	122.3630, -7.0810, 31.2536
Hunter-Lab	43.4356, 14.6871, 7.6446

# Details

The YIQ color **122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **142.6370, -30.0750, -11.1230**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.4450, 32.7800, 11.6600**, and **72.9820, 26.7740, 10.3740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.2610, 39.2900, 14.8260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133.5790, 20.5390, 7.7310**.

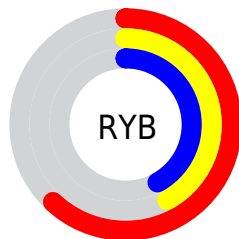
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (42%)

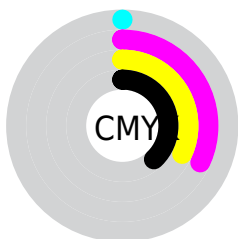
Blue (42%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (42%)

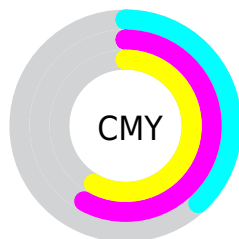


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 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 122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 122.3630, 30.0750,  
11.1230


 122.3630, 30.0750,  
11.1230


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 96.8790, 28.5620,  
11.0100


 175.4450, 32.7800,  
11.6600

 72.9820, 26.7740,  
10.3740


 203.0430, 33.9720,  
12.0840


 49.4980, 25.2610,  
10.2610

 226.2590, 24.4360,  
8.6920

 27.4160, 22.5560,  
9.7240

 245.8870, 7.7480,  
2.7560

 10.5790, 20.5390,  
7.7310

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

122.3630, 30.0750,  
11.1230

122.3630, 30.0750,  
11.1230

111.2610, 39.2900,  
14.8260

133.5790, 20.5390,  
7.7310

100.0450, 48.8260,  
18.2180

144.6810, 11.3240,  
4.0280

89.5300, 57.7660,  
21.3980

155.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

78.3140, 67.3020,  
24.7900

166.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

67.2120, 76.5170,  
28.4930

177.5140,  
-16.3670, -6.2470

55.9960, 86.0530,  
31.8850


188.7300,  
-25.9030, -9.6390

47.5840, 93.2050,  
34.4290

199.8320,  
-35.1180, -13.3420

210.4610,

-44.3790, -16.2110

 221.5630,  
-53.5940, -19.9140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.0340, 20.9960, 15.9720



122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



121.3920, 31.1310, 2.9950

# Triad

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



122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



115.6810, -7.0120, -16.1000



116.9980, -32.0490, 2.6310

# Complementary

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



122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



142.6370, -30.0750, -11.1230

# 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.



112.1550, -43.0970, -6.4010



122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



112.6280, -25.8560, -16.0000

# Square

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



122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



117.7710, 10.4100, -12.4540



110.8960, -41.1700, -13.7940



121.3210, -13.6650, 10.8710



# Rectangle

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



122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



120.2510, 26.9140, -3.1820



110.8960, -41.1700, -13.7940



115.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330

# Sweetspot

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



122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



192.2790, 12.5160, 4.4520



127.4650, 12.8330, 26.2490



95.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



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.



122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



150.4470, 47.6340, 17.7940



136.3370, 23.7960, -1.7400



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.0990, 84.2650, 31.2490



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



# Inverse Universe

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



122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



150.4470, 47.6340, 17.7940



128.6630, -23.7960, 1.7400



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.0990, 84.2650, 31.2490



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 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 122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

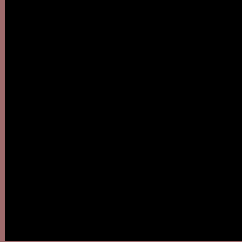
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.3630, 30.0750,



# 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

122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

### Protanopia

120.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

### Deuteranopia

121.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420



## Tritanopia

122.7590, 29.0200, 13.7240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

## Protanomaly

120.9370, 13.4790, 3.5190

## Deuteranomaly

121.8840, 20.9980, 4.9180

## Tritanomaly

122.5310, 29.6620, 13.1020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

122.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 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(158, 107, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 107, 108)  
}
```

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(158, 107, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 107, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 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".

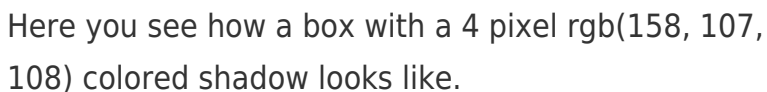
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 107, 108) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 107, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 107, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 107, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 107, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 107,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 107, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
107, 108) }
```

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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