

# Converting Colors

YIQ(123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(123.2190, 56.3030,  
-1.6570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B06D3A
RGB	176, 109, 58
RGB Percent	69%, 43%, 23%
CMY	0.3097, 0.5726, 0.7723
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.67, 0.31
HSL	26°, 50%, 46%
HSV	26°, 67%, 69%
XYZ	24.1429, 20.4713, 6.6908
YIQ	123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

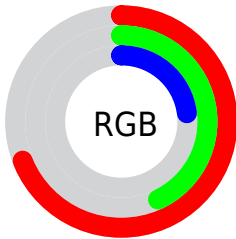
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	176, 148, 58
Decimal	11562298
CIE Lab	52.37, 21.97, 38.95
CIE LCh	52, 44.721, 60.569
Yxy	20.4713, 0.4706, 0.3990
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289752378 (0xFFB06D3A)
YUV	123.2190, -32.1530, 46.2889
Hunter-Lab	45.2452, 16.0686, 22.9039

# Details

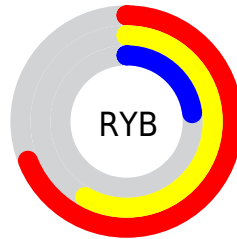
The YIQ color **123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **110.7810, -56.3030, 1.6570**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.9700, 61.4380, -1.1060**, and **72.5280, 50.9390, -3.5650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.2970, 64.8310, -2.0250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.1410, 47.7750, -1.2890**.

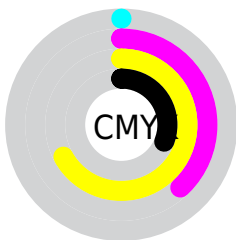
# Distribution



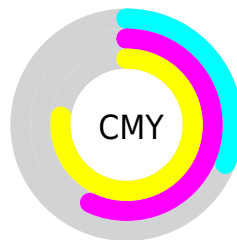
- Red (69%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570 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 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



123.2190, 56.3030,  
-1.6570

123.2190, 56.3030,  
-1.6570

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

97.2510, 53.2770,  
-1.8830

176.9700, 61.4380,  
-1.1060

72.5280, 50.9390,  
-3.5650

201.7630, 57.5870,  
-2.9010

49.8140, 44.3820,  
-0.3700

221.1630, 41.5410,  
-9.4590

28.5280, 33.7440,  
5.2000

240.7910, 24.8530,  
-15.3950

11.9600, 23.8400,  
8.4800

250.4400, 12.8400,  
-12.4400

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

253.6320, 3.8520,

-3.7320

■ 123.2190, 56.3030,  
-1.6570

■ 123.2190, 56.3030,  
-1.6570

■ 115.2970, 64.8310,  
-2.0250

■ 131.1410, 47.7750,  
-1.2890

■ 107.4890, 73.0380,  
-2.0820

■ 138.9490, 39.5680,  
-1.2320

■ 99.5670, 81.5660,  
-2.4500

■ 146.8710, 31.0400,  
-0.8640

■ 97.2360, 83.9960,  
-2.4360

■ 154.6790, 22.8330,  
-0.8070

■ 162.6010, 14.3050,  
-0.4390

■ 170.5230, 5.7770,  
-0.0710

■ 178.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

■ 186.2530,  
-10.9580, 0.3540

■ 194.0610,  
-19.1650, 0.4110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.3900, 60.9760, 18.2880



123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570



120.8710, 39.0670, -19.6930

# Triad

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



123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570



98.6640, -79.4040, -36.7480



127.2520, -17.2440, 26.1800

# Complementary

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



123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570



110.7810, -56.3030, 1.6570

# 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.



112.5050, -72.9010, 5.1070



123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570



102.5230, -91.6480, -24.0960

# Square

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



123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570



109.0160, -33.6010, -35.3370



103.3670, -99.5360, -13.2960



128.1230, 22.9640, 35.3800



# Rectangle

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



123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570



118.6620, 20.3620, -27.6220



103.3670, -99.5360, -13.2960



124.5920, -33.0610, 20.9790

# Sweetspot

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



123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570



208.9070, 22.1910, -0.1850



101.1480, 48.1790, 46.4750



102.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570



147.3890, 87.9390, -2.3090



156.6780, 40.6280, -31.4680



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



84.4890, 73.0380, -2.0820



14.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410



# Inverse Universe

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



110.7810, -56.3030, 1.6570



128.0240, -87.6640, 2.8320



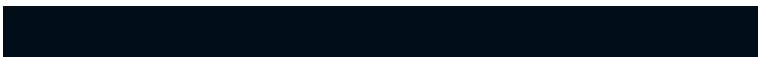
77.3220, -40.6280, 31.4680



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



68.5110, -73.0380, 2.0820

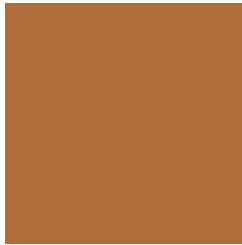


11.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

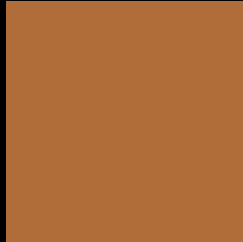
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

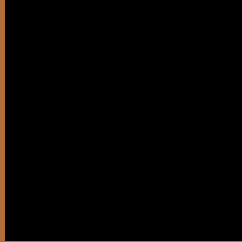
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570.

-1.6570.

# 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

123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570

### Protanopia

122.7050, 27.9710, -16.8370

### Deuteranopia

122.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



## Tritanopia

126.6360, 42.7280, 18.6000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570

## Protanomaly

122.8420, 38.0110, -11.5650

## Deuteranomaly

122.7400, 47.2260, -7.8620

## Tritanomaly

125.3450, 47.6810, 11.4330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570

## Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

123.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570 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(176, 109, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 109, 58)  
}
```

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(176, 109, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 109, 58) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570 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(176, 109, 58) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 109, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 109, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 109, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 109, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 109,  
58) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.2190, 56.3030, -1.6570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 109, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
109, 58) }
```

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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