

Converting Colors

YIQ(124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(124.9030, 37.1820,
8.9740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A66D63
RGB	166, 109, 99
RGB Percent	65%, 43%, 39%
CMY	0.3489, 0.5726, 0.6116
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.40, 0.35
HSL	9°, 27%, 52%
HSV	9°, 40%, 65%
XYZ	23.4529, 19.9443, 14.4278
YIQ	124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

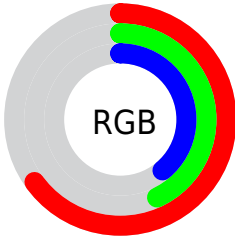
Format	Color
RYB	166, 111, 99
Decimal	10906979
CIELab	51.77, 21.48, 14.89
CIElCh	52, 26.135, 34.728
Yxy	19.9443, 0.4056, 0.3449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289097059 (0xFFA66D63)
YUV	124.9030, -12.7702, 36.0421
Hunter-Lab	44.6591, 15.5867, 12.1067

Details

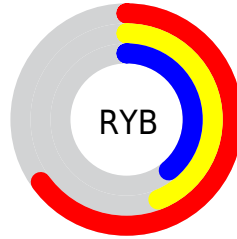
The YIQ color **124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **140.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740**, and the grayscale version is **125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.2840, 40.4830, 9.7230**, and **75.2230, 33.2850, 8.0130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.7470, 46.4890, 11.0090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390**.

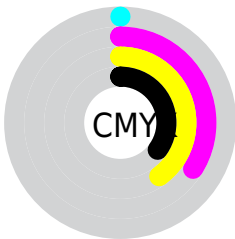
Distribution



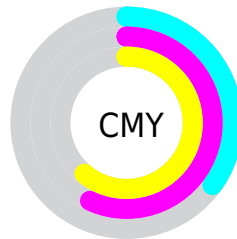
- Red (65%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740 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 124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

124.9030, 37.1820,
8.9740

124.9030, 37.1820,
8.9740

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

99.4190, 35.6690,
8.8610

178.2840, 40.4830,
9.7230

75.2230, 33.2850,
8.0130

205.7680, 41.9960,
9.8360

51.5540, 30.8550,
7.9990

226.2930, 27.0960,
4.5360

28.5430, 29.3880,
7.0520

246.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

11.6610, 23.2440,
8.2680

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

124.9030, 37.1820,
8.9740

124.9030, 37.1820,
8.9740

114.7470, 46.4890,
11.0090

135.0590, 27.8750,
6.9390

104.7050, 55.4750,
13.3550

145.1010, 18.8890,
4.5930

94.5490, 64.7820,
15.3900

155.2570, 9.5820,
2.5580

83.9200, 74.0430,
18.2590

165.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

73.7640, 83.3500,
20.2940

176.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460

64.3090, 92.0610,
22.1170

186.1980,
-18.2930, -4.3810

196.2400,
-27.2790, -6.7270

206.3960,

-36.5860, -8.7620

■ 216.4380,
-45.5720, -11.1080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125.9490, 31.5410, 17.5970



124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740



124.0130, 33.5160, -1.6840

Triad

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



124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740



115.9290, -19.5740, -19.7180



121.2420, -29.6200, 8.1720

Complementary

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



124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740



140.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740

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.



114.6150, -50.2040, -4.2520



124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740



111.8370, -42.6820, -19.4340

Square

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



124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740



119.3030, 2.8000, -17.7120



109.5720, -57.8130, -15.0370



125.5010, -5.1840, 16.8640

Rectangle

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



124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740



122.4910, 25.9980, -8.6100



109.5720, -57.8130, -15.0370



119.7140, -37.0010, 4.2710

Sweetspot

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



124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740



201.1220, 14.3960, 3.4200



125.6450, 21.3140, 32.2420



100.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740



152.9010, 57.8590, 14.2030



143.6870, 28.3820, -7.7620



78.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



57.1660, 82.1580, 19.8700



7.7410, 11.0950, 2.6710

Inverse Universe

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



140.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740



176.5120, -57.5840, -13.6800



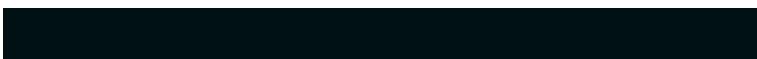
121.3130, -28.3820, 7.7620



81.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



90.8340, -82.1580, -19.8700



12.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

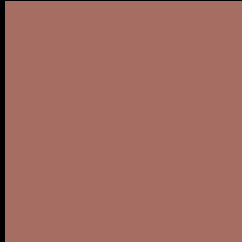
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740 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 124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.9030, 37.1820,

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

124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740

Protanopia

123.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030

Deuteranopia

124.2660, 22.5580, -1.3300



Tritanopia

125.8520, 33.1920, 15.2080

Trichromacy



Original Color

124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740

Protanomaly

123.7650, 19.7150, 0.6350

Deuteranomaly

124.4240, 28.1050, 2.7690

Tritanomaly

125.7550, 34.8430, 12.8190

Monochromacy



Original Color

124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740

Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

124.9370, 13.4790, 3.5190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740 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(166, 109, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 109, 99)  
}
```

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(166, 109, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 109, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740 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(166, 109, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 109, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 109, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 109, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 109, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 109,  
99) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 124.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 109, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
109, 99) }
```

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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