

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(125.4790, 18.2450,  
16.2690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	996E85
RGB	153, 110, 133
RGB Percent	60%, 43%, 52%
CMY	0.3999, 0.5687, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.13, 0.40
HSL	328°, 17%, 52%
HSV	328°, 28%, 60%
XYZ	22.9511, 19.6170, 24.7722
YIQ	125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

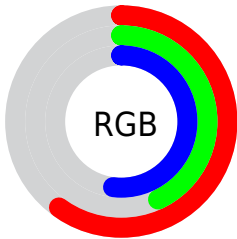
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 110, 133
Decimal	10055301
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.40, 20.83, -5.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 21.649, 344.224
Yxy	19.6170, 0.3408, 0.2913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288245381 (0xFF996E85)
YUV	125.4790, 3.7079, 24.1359
Hunter-Lab	44.2911, 14.9870, -2.1573

# Details

The YIQ color  $[125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[137.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[178.4900, 19.7120, 17.2160]$ , and  $[76.1690, 16.1820, 15.1100]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[115.8760, 24.6170, 21.9370]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[135.0820, 11.8730, 10.6010]$ .

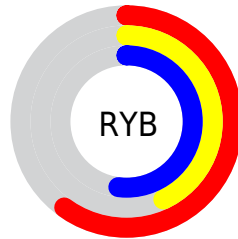
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (43%)

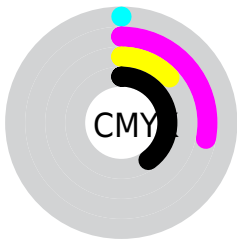
Blue (52%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (52%)

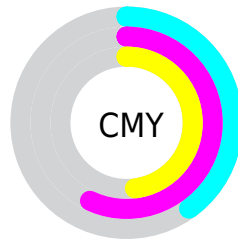


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (57%)


Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690 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 125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 125.4790, 18.2450,  
16.2690


 125.4790, 18.2450,  
16.2690


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 100.1800, 17.6490,  
16.0570


 178.4900, 19.7120,  
17.2160


 76.1690, 16.1820,  
15.1100


 205.9030, 19.9870,  
17.7390


 52.7560, 15.9070,  
14.5870

 231.2120, 14.6230,  
15.8310

 30.2720, 14.3940,  
14.4740

 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

 12.2180, 14.4860,  
12.8060

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

125.4790, 18.2450,  
16.2690

125.4790, 18.2450,  
16.2690

115.8760, 24.6170,  
21.9370

135.0820, 11.8730,  
10.6010

105.6860, 31.2640,  
28.1280

145.2720, 5.2260,  
4.4100

96.0830, 37.6360,  
33.7960

154.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

86.4800, 44.0080,  
39.4640

164.4780, -7.5180,  
-6.9260

76.1760, 50.9760,  
45.3440

174.7820,  
-14.4860, -12.8060

66.5730, 57.3480,  
51.0120

184.3850,  
-20.8580, -18.4740

56.9700, 63.7200,  
56.6800


193.9880,  
-27.2300, -24.1420

55.0950, 64.8660,

203.5910,

57.9380

-33.6020, -29.8100

 213.7810,  
-40.2490, -36.0010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



124.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670

# Triad

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



125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



120.5650, 13.9860, -11.1820



114.1010, -43.0050, -8.0690

# Complementary

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



125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



137.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690

# 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.



113.6360, -37.5020, -14.1900



125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



118.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390

# Square

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



125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



122.5390, 26.0430, -3.9170



115.6670, -21.5920, -16.1840



118.2750, -34.3870, 0.9490



# Rectangle

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



125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



124.4400, 31.1760, 7.6880



115.6670, -21.5920, -16.1840



113.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710

# Sweetspot

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



125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



188.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



120.5830, -2.4790, 17.4010



93.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



155.4360, 28.9720, 25.6120



123.0850, 24.9860, 9.7380



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



50.4100, 59.3650, 53.0050



4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



# Inverse Universe

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



125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



155.4360, 28.9720, 25.6120



139.9150, -24.9860, -9.7380



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



50.4100, 59.3650, 53.0050

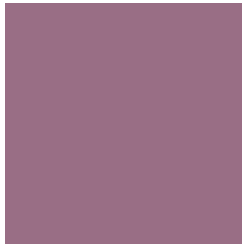


4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

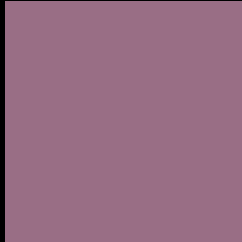
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

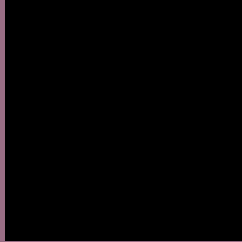
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.4790, 18.2450,



# 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

125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

### Protanopia

123.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850

### Deuteranopia

123.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



## Tritanopia

124.9860, 20.9510, 11.2790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

## Protanomaly

124.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880

## Deuteranomaly

124.7010, 8.5720, 9.8520

## Tritanomaly

124.8550, 19.9420, 13.0460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690 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(153, 110, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 110, 133)  
}
```

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(153, 110, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 110, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690 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(153, 110, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 110, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 110, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 110, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 110, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 110,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 110, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
110, 133) }
```

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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