

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.0450, 56.8530,  
-0.6110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B46F3E
RGB	180, 111, 62
RGB Percent	71%, 44%, 24%
CMY	0.2940, 0.5648, 0.7566
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.66, 0.29
HSL	25°, 49%, 47%
HSV	25°, 66%, 71%
XYZ	25.3829, 21.4185, 7.3635
YIQ	126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

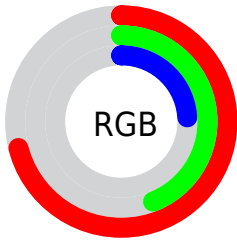
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	180, 146, 62
Decimal	11824958
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.40, 22.83, 38.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 44.484, 59.122
Yxy	21.4185, 0.4686, 0.3954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290015038 (0xFFB46F3E)
YUV	126.0450, -31.5742, 47.3185
Hunter-Lab	46.2801, 16.9106, 22.9626

# Details

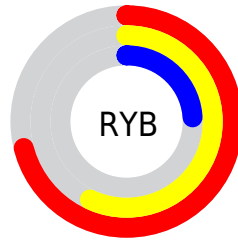
The YIQ color **126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **115.9550, -56.8530, 0.6110**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.7960, 61.9880, -0.0600**, and **75.4680, 51.1680, -2.2080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117.5360, 65.6560, -0.4560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134.5540, 48.0500, -0.7660**.

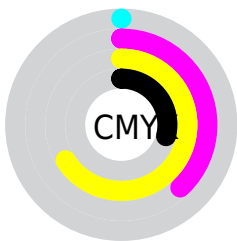
# Distribution



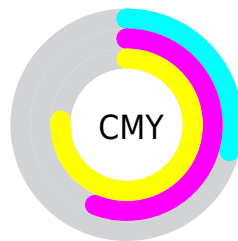
- Red (71%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110 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 126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



126.0450, 56.8530,  
-0.6110

126.0450, 56.8530,  
-0.6110

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

100.0770, 53.8270,  
-0.8370

179.7960, 61.9880,  
-0.0600

74.8810, 51.4430,  
-1.6850

203.3930, 55.7530,  
-2.7030

51.8850, 45.6200,  
-0.7800

222.9070, 39.3860,  
-8.9500

30.8980, 35.5780,  
5.0020

243.0080, 22.7440,  
-15.7200

12.8570, 25.6280,  
9.1160

250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 126.0450, 56.8530,  
-0.6110

■ 126.0450, 56.8530,  
-0.6110

■ 117.5360, 65.6560,  
-0.4560

■ 134.5540, 48.0500,  
-0.7660

■ 109.6140, 74.1840,  
-0.8240

■ 142.4760, 39.5220,  
-0.3980

■ 101.1050, 82.9870,  
-0.6690

■ 150.9850, 30.7190,  
-0.5530

■ 97.8450, 86.6550,  
-1.0650

■ 158.9070, 22.1910,  
-0.1850

■ 167.4160, 13.3880,  
-0.3400

■ 175.3380, 4.8600,  
0.0280

■ 183.8470, -3.9430,  
-0.1270

■ 191.7690,  
-12.4710, 0.2410

■ 200.2780,  
-21.2740, 0.0860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.9170, 60.9300, 19.1220



126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110



123.5830, 39.9380, -18.9580

# Triad

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



126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110



99.9520, -80.2750, -37.4830



129.4690, -19.3530, 25.8550

# Complementary

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



126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110



115.9550, -56.8530, 0.6110

# 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.



114.1950, -74.9640, 3.9480



126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110



104.3980, -92.7940, -25.3540

# Square

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



126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110



112.0980, -30.8960, -34.8000



105.3560, -101.0030, -14.2430



131.2260, 21.1760, 34.7440



# Rectangle

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



126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110



121.5590, 22.1500, -26.9860



105.3560, -101.0030, -14.2430



126.6950, -34.8490, 20.3430

# Sweetspot

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



126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110



213.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270



105.3760, 47.5370, 47.0970



104.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110



149.8130, 89.6810, -0.8390



159.5040, 41.1780, -30.4220



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



82.7280, 73.8630, -0.5130



14.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410



# Inverse Universe

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



115.9550, -56.8530, 0.6110



134.1870, -89.6810, 0.8390



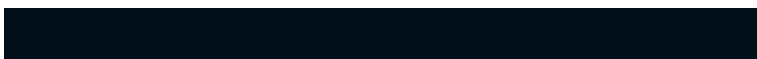
82.4960, -41.1780, 30.4220



84.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



70.2720, -73.8630, 0.5130

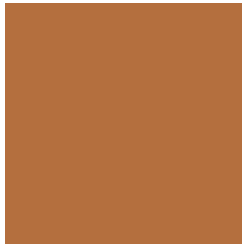


11.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

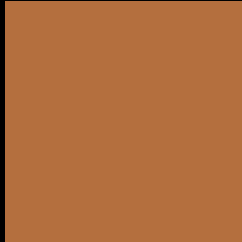
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

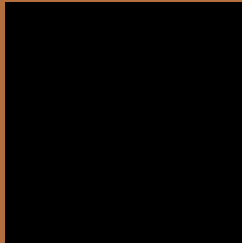
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.0450, 56.8530,

-0.6110.

# 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

126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110

### Protanopia

125.0470, 27.0080, -15.9040

### Deuteranopia

125.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



## Tritanopia

129.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110

## Protanomaly

125.4830, 37.6440, -10.4200

## Deuteranomaly

125.7400, 47.2260, -7.8620

## Tritanomaly

127.9430, 48.8730, 11.8570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110 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(180, 111, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 111, 62)  
}
```

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(180, 111, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 111, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110 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(180, 111, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 111, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 111, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 111, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 111, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 111,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.0450, 56.8530, -0.6110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 111, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
111, 62) }
```

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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