

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	937576
RGB	147, 117, 118
RGB Percent	58%, 46%, 46%
CMY	0.4235, 0.5412, 0.5372
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.20, 0.42
HSL	358°, 12%, 52%
HSV	358°, 20%, 58%
XYZ	21.6668, 20.2328, 19.9084
YIQ	126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

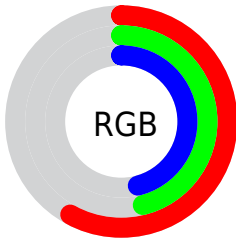
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 117, 118
Decimal	9663862
CIE Lab	52.10, 11.91, 3.90
CIE LCh	52, 12.527, 18.126
Yxy	20.2328, 0.3506, 0.3273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287853942 (0xFF937576)
YUV	126.0840, -3.9854, 18.3433
Hunter-Lab	44.9809, 7.2649, 5.2451

# Details

The YIQ color **126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **137.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.6820, 18.7510, 7.0950**, and **77.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.6830, 26.1780, 10.1620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800**.

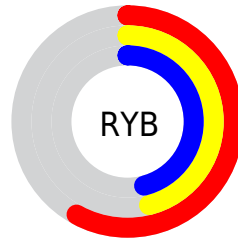
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (46%)

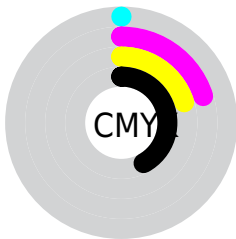
Blue (46%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (46%)

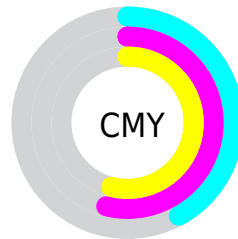


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710 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 126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 126.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

■ 126.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 100.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590

■ 178.6820, 18.7510,  
7.0950

■ 77.1870, 15.7710,  
6.0350

■ 206.2800, 19.9430,  
7.5190

■ 54.0020, 14.8540,  
6.1340


■ 233.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

■ 32.4040, 13.6620,  
5.7100


■ 253.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350


■ 8.9700, 17.8800,  
6.3600


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 126.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710


 126.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

 115.6830, 26.1780,  
10.1620


 136.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800


 105.8690, 34.5220,  
13.1300


 146.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120


 95.3540, 43.4620,  
16.3100


 156.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680


 84.9530, 52.0810,  
19.8010


 167.2150,  
-16.9630, -6.4590


 74.5520, 60.7000,  
23.2920

 177.6160,  
-25.5820, -9.9500

 64.7380, 69.0440,  
26.2600

 187.4300,  
-33.9260, -12.9180

 54.3370, 77.6630,  
29.7510


 197.8310,  
-42.5450, -16.4090

 44.5230, 86.0070,

 208.3460,

32.7190

-51.4850, -19.5890

 218.1600,  
-59.8290, -22.5570

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.1420, 11.6440, 9.2440



126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



125.6340, 18.7060, 2.4020

# Triad

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



126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



122.0500, -3.4370, -9.3010



122.4850, -17.4230, 1.8810

# Complementary

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



126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



137.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710

# 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.



120.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



120.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450

# Square

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



126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



123.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420



119.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



124.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070



# Rectangle

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



126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



124.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



119.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



122.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120

# Sweetspot

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



126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



183.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



129.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780



92.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



157.5800, 27.9660, 10.7980



134.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



41.8320, 80.6430, 30.8110



2.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



# Inverse Universe

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



126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



157.5800, 27.9660, 10.7980



130.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



41.8320, 80.6430, 30.8110



2.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

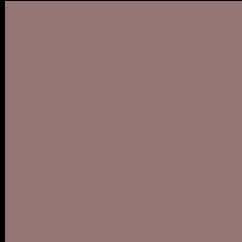
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

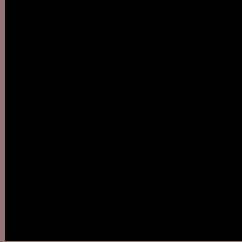
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.0840, 17.5590,



# 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

126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710

### Protanopia

124.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

### Deuteranopia

125.3390, 12.2870, 3.0950



## Tritanopia

126.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710

## Protanomaly

124.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

## Deuteranomaly

125.6490, 14.3500, 4.2540

## Tritanomaly

126.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710 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(147, 117, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 117, 118)  
}
```

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(147, 117, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 117, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710 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(147, 117, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 117, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 117, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 117, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 117, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 117,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 117, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
117, 118) }
```

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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