

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.1000, 20.6300,  
11.5900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99717B
RGB	153, 113, 123
RGB Percent	60%, 44%, 48%
CMY	0.3999, 0.5569, 0.5176
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.20, 0.40
HSL	345°, 16%, 52%
HSV	345°, 26%, 60%
XYZ	22.6213, 20.0119, 21.4155
YIQ	126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

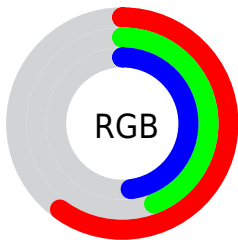
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 113, 123
Decimal	10056059
CIE Lab	51.85, 17.40, 0.67
CIE LCh	52, 17.412, 2.216
Yxy	20.0119, 0.3532, 0.3124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288246139 (0xFF99717B)
YUV	126.1000, -1.5283, 23.5913
Hunter-Lab	44.7346, 11.9780, 2.9307

# Details

The YIQ color **126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **139.9000, -20.6300, -11.5900**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.9970, 22.4180, 12.2260**, and **76.7900, 18.5670, 10.4310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.0410, 28.2860, 16.0140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660**.

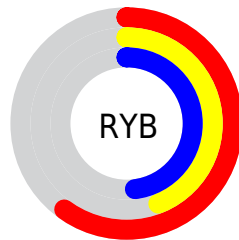
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (44%)

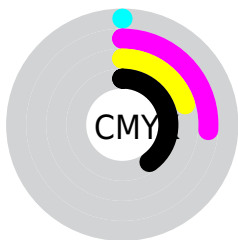
Blue (48%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (48%)

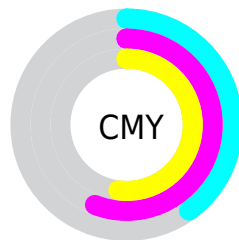


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900 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 126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



126.1000, 20.6300,  
11.5900

126.1000, 20.6300,  
11.5900

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

100.8010, 20.0340,  
11.3780

178.9970, 22.4180,  
12.2260

76.7900, 18.5670,  
10.4310

206.4100, 22.6930,  
12.7490

53.6050, 17.6500,  
10.5300

231.7190, 17.3290,  
10.8410

31.7080, 15.8620,  
9.8940

251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

10.8500, 18.3380,  
9.0740

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 126.1000, 20.6300,  
11.5900

■ 126.1000, 20.6300,  
11.5900

■ 116.0410, 28.2860,  
16.0140

■ 136.1590, 12.9740,  
7.1660

■ 105.2810, 36.5380,  
20.6500

■ 146.9190, 4.7220,  
2.5300

■ 95.2220, 44.1940,  
25.0740

■ 156.9780, -2.9340,  
-1.8940

■ 85.0490, 52.1710,  
29.1870

■ 167.1510,  
-10.9110, -6.0070

■ 74.4030, 60.1020,  
34.1340

■ 177.7970,  
-18.8420, -10.9540

■ 64.2300, 68.0790,  
38.2470

■ 187.9700,  
-26.8190, -15.0670

■ 54.1710, 75.7350,  
42.6710


■ 198.0290,  
-34.4750, -19.4910

■ 50.0790, 78.9900,

■ 208.2020,

44.2540

-42.4520, -23.6040

 218.8480,  
-50.3830, -28.5510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



125.2760, 25.7660, 6.6140

# Triad

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



126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



121.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



119.6190, -29.6640, -2.0480

# Complementary

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



126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



139.9000, -20.6300, -11.5900

# 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.



117.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230



126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



119.5220, -10.8180, -13.2020

# Square

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



126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



122.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870



117.6330, -24.2520, -12.0280



122.8100, -19.7160, 4.8920



# Rectangle

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



126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



125.0430, 24.8040, 2.0200



117.6330, -24.2520, -12.0280



118.7820, -31.6810, -4.0410

# Sweetspot

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



126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



188.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



126.2310, 4.4440, 18.5880



92.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



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.



126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



157.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



130.2430, 21.3650, 3.7730



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



45.8500, 72.2050, 40.5650



4.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



# Inverse Universe

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



126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



157.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



135.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



45.8500, 72.2050, 40.5650

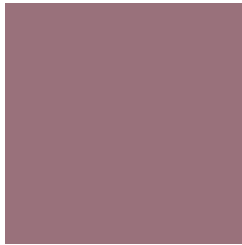


4.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

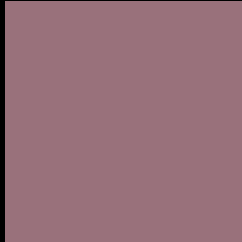
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

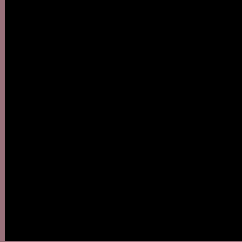
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.1000, 20.6300,



# 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

126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900

### Protanopia

124.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

### Deuteranopia

125.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



## Tritanopia

125.9860, 20.9510, 11.2790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900

## Protanomaly

124.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800

## Deuteranomaly

125.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670

## Tritanomaly

125.9860, 20.9510, 11.2790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900 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, 113, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 113, 123)  
}
```

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, 113, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 113, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900 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, 113, 123) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 113, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 113, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 113, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 113, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 113,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 113, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
113, 123) }
```

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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