

Converting Colors

YIQ(126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(126.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	887B78
RGB	136, 123, 120
RGB Percent	53%, 48%, 47%
CMY	0.4666, 0.5177, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.12, 0.47
HSL	11°, 6%, 50%
HSV	11°, 12%, 53%
XYZ	20.6276, 20.7557, 20.6914
YIQ	126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

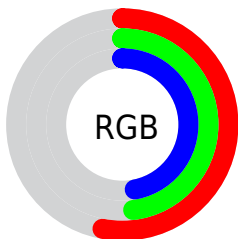
Format	Color
RYB	136, 124, 120
Decimal	8944504
CIELab	52.68, 4.43, 3.43
CIELCh	53, 5.607, 37.730
Yxy	20.7557, 0.3323, 0.3344
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287134584 (0xFF887B78)
YUV	126.5450, -3.2267, 8.2920
Hunter-Lab	45.5584, 1.0924, 4.9631

Details

The YIQ color **126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **129.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350**, and **77.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118.4920, 16.2300, 3.2220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240**.

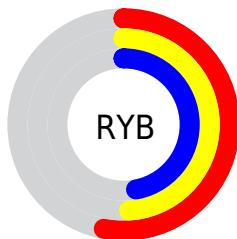
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (48%)

Blue (47%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (47%)

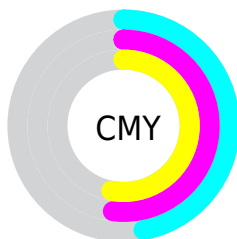


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 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 126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 126.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 126.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 101.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 178.8440, 9.3070,
2.0350

■ 77.3600, 7.7940,
1.9220

■ 206.8440, 9.3070,
2.0350

■ 54.9470, 7.5190,
1.3990

■ 235.1430, 9.9030,
2.2470

■ 33.6480, 6.9230,
1.1870

■ 10.0290, 10.2240,
1.9360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 126.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 126.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 118.4920, 16.2300,
3.2220

■ 134.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 110.5530, 23.4280,
4.9320

■ 142.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

■ 102.5000, 30.9470,
6.3310

■ 150.5900,
-13.5250, -2.6850

■ 94.5610, 38.1450,
8.0410

■ 158.5290,
-20.7230, -4.3950

■ 86.5080, 45.6640,
9.4400

■ 166.5820,
-28.2420, -5.7940

■ 78.4550, 53.1830,
10.8390

■ 174.6350,
-35.7610, -7.1930

■ 70.5160, 60.3810,
12.5490

■ 182.5740,
-42.9590, -8.9030

■ 62.4630, 67.9000,

■ 190.6270,

13.9480

-50.4780, -10.3020

■ 55.3390, 74.1810,
15.7570

■ 199.1530,
-57.9510, -12.5350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



125.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690

Triad

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



126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



124.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860



125.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

Complementary

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



126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



129.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

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.



124.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570



126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



124.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900

Square

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



126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



124.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



124.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



126.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

Rectangle

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



126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



125.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



124.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



125.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270

Sweetspot

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



126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



171.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



126.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



86.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



161.4100, 13.5250, 2.6850



131.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610



64.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



54.4420, 72.3930, 15.1210



2.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

Inverse Universe

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



129.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230



165.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



124.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



78.5580, -72.3930, -15.1210



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 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 126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

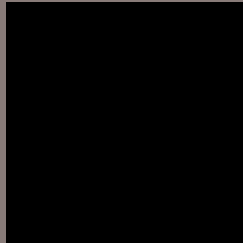
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.5450, 8.7110,

1.8230.

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

126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Protanopia

125.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Deuteranopia

127.1540, 11.3700, 3.1940



Tritanopia

126.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

Trichromacy



Original Color

126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Protanomaly

126.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630

Deuteranomaly

126.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820

Tritanomaly

127.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Monochromacy



Original Color

126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

126.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 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(136, 123, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 123, 120)  
}
```

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(136, 123, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 123, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 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(136, 123, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 123, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 123, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 123, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 123, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 123,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 123, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
123, 120) }
```

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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