

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.8700, 76.3390,  
-1.3330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C76B28
RGB	199, 107, 40
RGB Percent	78%, 42%, 16%
CMY	0.2194, 0.5805, 0.8428
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.80, 0.22
HSL	25°, 66%, 47%
HSV	25°, 80%, 78%
XYZ	29.2034, 22.8094, 4.8790
YIQ	126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

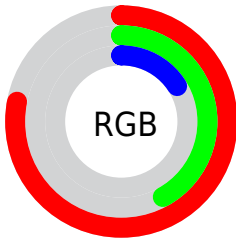
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	199, 156, 40
Decimal	13069096
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.88, 31.89, 51.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 60.289, 58.060
Yxy	22.8094, 0.5133, 0.4009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291259176 (0xFFC76B28)
YUV	126.8700, -42.8269, 63.2580
Hunter-Lab	47.7592, 25.5690, 27.3744

# Details

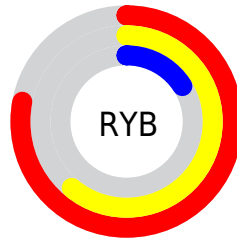
The YIQ color **126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **112.1300, -76.3390, 1.3330**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.8380, 79.3650, -1.1070**, and **75.6070, 66.8940, -0.8660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.6070, 66.8940, -0.8660**.

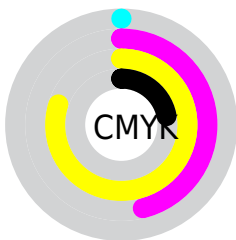
# Distribution



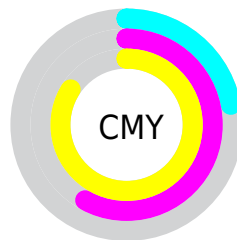
- Red (78%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330 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 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



126.8700, 76.3390,  
-1.3330

126.8700, 76.3390,  
-1.3330

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

100.0330, 74.3220,  
-3.3260

179.8380, 79.3650,  
-1.1070

75.6070, 66.8940,  
-0.8660

199.2380, 63.3190,  
-7.6650

52.8480, 56.2100,  
5.5380

218.7520, 46.9520,  
-13.9120

28.9150, 46.0760,  
12.9880

238.2660, 30.5850,  
-20.1590

16.1460, 32.1840,  
11.4480

248.3880, 18.6180,  
-18.0380

6.2790, 12.5160,  
4.4520

251.6940, 9.3090,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-9.0190

0.0000

■ 126.8700, 76.3390,  
-1.3330

■ 126.8700, 76.3390,  
-1.3330

■ 117.5460, 86.0590,  
-1.2770

■ 135.6070, 66.8940,  
-0.8660

■ 108.8090, 95.5040,  
-1.7440

■ 144.9310, 57.1740,  
-0.9220

■ 154.2550, 47.4540,  
-0.9780

■ 162.9920, 38.0090,  
-0.5110

■ 172.3160, 28.2890,  
-0.5670

■ 181.0530, 18.8440,  
-0.1000

■ 190.2630, 9.4450,  
-0.4670

■ 199.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 208.3240, -9.7200,  
-0.0560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.5500, 81.3770, 28.5210



126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330



122.9760, 60.1600, -33.0240

# Triad

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



126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330



105.3490, -83.0710, -41.8790



132.4650, -30.7250, 33.7150

# Complementary

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



126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330



112.1300, -76.3390, 1.3330

# 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.



108.4970, -113.9810, 0.6990



126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330



111.3910, -100.0840, -25.3960

# Square

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



126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330



101.4440, -56.0180, -53.0900



113.0160, -111.5490, -10.3410



134.1920, 27.6840, 48.9640



# Rectangle

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



126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330



120.0050, 34.8530, -42.4510



113.0160, -111.5490, -10.3410



126.3090, -56.9490, 24.3870

# Sweetspot

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



126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330



227.5010, 29.2060, -0.6660



98.1430, 64.9110, 62.6310



110.8680, 17.9270, -0.0010



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330



143.7160, 117.6950, -1.9290



173.2430, 54.6140, -42.6500



95.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



89.2400, 78.1730, -1.5310



19.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130

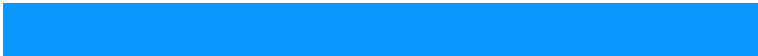


# Inverse Universe

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



112.1300, -76.3390, 1.3330



121.2840, -117.6950, 1.9290



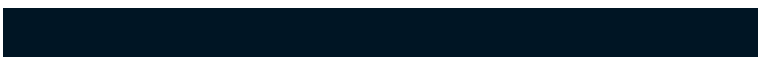
65.7570, -54.6140, 42.6500



93.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



74.3470, -78.4480, 1.0080

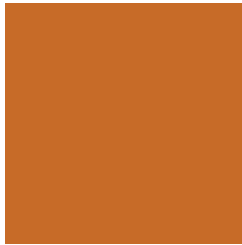


16.4310, -17.3310, 0.2130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330 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 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330 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 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330.

-1.3330.

# 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

126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330

### Protanopia

126.7950, 36.2250, -23.2550

### Deuteranopia

126.7710, 53.9680, -19.9200



## Tritanopia

131.2960, 58.5450, 23.8010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330

## Protanomaly

126.8510, 50.9870, -15.4530

## Deuteranomaly

126.5920, 62.0820, -12.7820

## Tritanomaly

130.0220, 64.8280, 14.5560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.0170, 27.6930, -0.7790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330 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(199, 107, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 107, 40)  
}
```

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(199, 107, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 107, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330 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(199, 107, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 107, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 107, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 107, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 107, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 107,  
40) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.8700, 76.3390, -1.3330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 107, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
107, 40) }
```

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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