

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.8910, 0.7840,  
-25.2320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	708F53
RGB	112, 143, 83
RGB Percent	44%, 56%, 33%
CMY	0.5609, 0.4392, 0.6745
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.42, 0.44
HSL	91°, 27%, 44%
HSV	91°, 42%, 56%
XYZ	18.0647, 23.7164, 11.8118
YIQ	126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

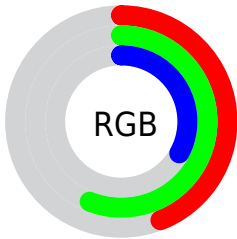
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	83, 143, 114
Decimal	7376723
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.80, -22.02, 28.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 35.946, 127.775
Yxy	23.7164, 0.3371, 0.4425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285566803 (0xFF708F53)
YUV	126.8910, -21.6383, -13.0594
Hunter-Lab	48.6995, -19.0109, 19.7092

# Details

The YIQ color **126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **99.1090, -0.7840, 25.2320**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.1360, 1.4720, -26.6880**, and **77.2330, -0.1790, -24.2990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.2020, 1.1060, -31.0700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940**.

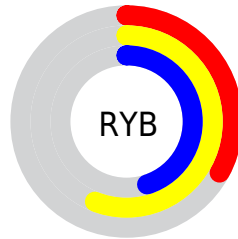
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (56%)

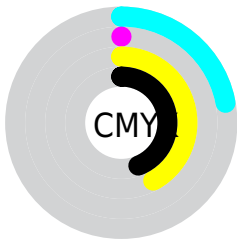
Blue (33%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (45%)

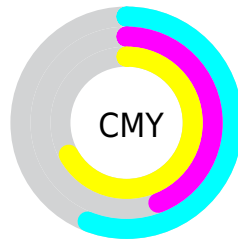


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (67%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320 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 126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 126.8910, 0.7840,  
-25.2320

 126.8910, 0.7840,  
-25.2320


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 101.4180, 0.7380,  
-24.3980


 180.1360, 1.4720,  
-26.6880

 77.2330, -0.1790,  
-24.2990


 207.7230, 1.1970,  
-27.2110

 53.6460, 0.0960,  
-23.7760

 236.1960, 1.2430,  
-28.0450

 32.3840, -1.9220,  
-20.2420

 248.6460, 9.2640,  
-13.7120

 16.4360, -7.7000,  
-14.6440

 253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 126.8910, 0.7840,  
-25.2320

■ 126.8910, 0.7840,  
-25.2320

■ 123.2020, 1.1060,  
-31.0700

■ 130.5800, 0.4620,  
-19.3940

■ 119.1000, 1.1530,  
-37.4310

■ 134.6820, 0.4150,  
-13.0330

■ 115.4110, 1.4750,  
-43.2690

■ 138.3710, 0.0930,  
-7.1950

■ 111.4230, 1.2010,  
-49.3190

■ 142.3590, 0.3670,  
-1.1450

■ 107.7340, 1.5230,  
-55.1570

■ 146.1620, -0.2760,  
5.0040

■ 104.5720, 1.7990,  
-60.1610

■ 149.8510, -0.5980,  
10.8420

■ 153.8390, -0.3240,  
16.8920

■ 157.5280, -0.6460,

22.7300

■ 161.6300, -0.6930,  
29.0910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



130.9930, 27.1000, -17.5720



126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320



120.8300, -32.7770, -28.2410

# Triad

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



126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320



113.7880, -84.5440, -9.6640



136.1680, 44.2860, 23.4060

# Complementary

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



126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320



99.1090, -0.7840, 25.2320

# 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.



137.2770, 25.1660, 28.5100



126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320



130.4890, -40.4410, 11.5510

# Square

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



126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320



106.9570, -95.8660, -24.7460



137.0160, -4.9560, 23.7480



134.1990, 51.0280, 11.3480



# Rectangle

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



126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320



112.7370, -63.3120, -31.0240



137.0160, -4.9560, 23.7480



136.4110, 39.2880, 25.8800

# Sweetspot

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



126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320



179.6760, 0.5520, -10.0080



119.1370, 27.2350, -3.4930



90.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320



161.0460, 1.2450, -39.0990



118.3340, -16.8210, -31.0690



69.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



98.6800, 1.6150, -56.8250



5.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



# Inverse Universe

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



99.1090, -0.7840, 25.2320



117.9540, -1.2450, 39.0990



107.6660, 16.8210, 31.0690



65.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



36.3200, -1.6150, 56.8250



2.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320 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 126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320 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 126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.8910, 0.7840,

-25.2320.

# 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

126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320

### Protanopia

130.7310, 25.0820, -14.0380

### Deuteranopia

132.3070, 32.5080, -5.4440



## Tritanopia

132.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320

## Protanomaly

129.6050, 16.5090, -18.3630

## Deuteranomaly

130.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

## Tritanomaly

130.8970, -7.3800, -9.4280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320 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(112, 143, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 143, 83)  
}
```

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(112, 143, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 143, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320 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(112, 143, 83) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 143, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 143, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 143, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 143, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 143,  
83) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.8910, 0.7840, -25.2320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 143, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
143, 83) }
```

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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