

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.9060, 49.1540,  
-20.7820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.9060, 49.1540,  
-20.7820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A17F25
RGB	161, 127, 37
RGB Percent	63%, 50%, 15%
CMY	0.3686, 0.5020, 0.8546
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.77, 0.37
HSL	44°, 63%, 39%
HSV	44°, 77%, 63%
XYZ	22.6217, 22.8867, 4.9811
YIQ	126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

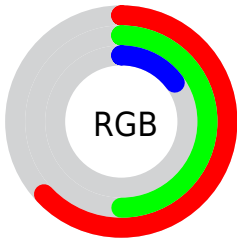
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	84, 161, 37
Decimal	10583845
CIE Lab	54.96, 4.02, 50.81
CIE LCh	55, 50.966, 85.479
Yxy	22.8867, 0.4480, 0.4533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288773925 (0xFFA17F25)
YUV	126.9060, -44.3237, 29.9004
Hunter-Lab	47.8401, 0.6856, 27.3148

# Details

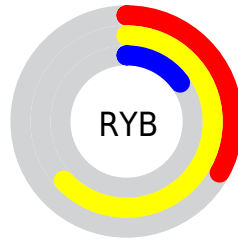
The YIQ color **126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **71.0940, -49.1540, 20.7820**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.7000, 52.7300, -19.5100**, and **77.1810, 41.1300, -18.5340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.7340, 55.3900, -23.6660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.0780, 42.9180, -17.8980**.

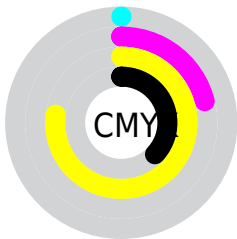
# Distribution



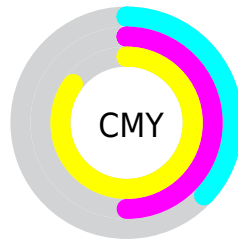
- Red (63%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820 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 126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



126.9060, 49.1540,  
-20.7820

126.9060, 49.1540,  
-20.7820

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

100.2110, 49.6130,  
-23.5950

180.7000, 52.7300,  
-19.5100

77.1810, 41.1300,  
-18.5340

209.0700, 54.5640,  
-19.7080

56.4930, 31.6840,  
-12.5400

230.2640, 42.0940,  
-24.9940

36.0930, 21.3670,  
-7.2810

245.1960, 27.6060,  
-26.7460

16.5900, 12.8380,  
-1.3860

248.2740, 18.9390,  
-18.3490

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

251.5800, 9.6300,

-9.3300

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 126.9060, 49.1540,  
-20.7820

■ 126.9060, 49.1540,  
-20.7820

■ 122.7340, 55.3900,  
-23.6660

■ 131.0780, 42.9180,  
-17.8980

■ 117.9750, 61.9010,  
-26.0270

■ 135.8370, 36.4070,  
-15.5370

■ 116.8180, 63.7810,  
-27.0590

■ 140.0090, 30.1710,  
-12.6530

■ 144.7680, 23.6600,  
-10.2920

■ 149.0540, 17.1030,  
-7.0970

■ 153.8130, 10.5920,  
-4.7360

■ 157.9850, 4.3560,  
-1.8520

■ 162.1570, -1.8800,  
1.0320

■ 166.9160, -8.3910,  
3.3930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.3020, 66.4350, 1.9470



126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820



122.7060, 17.0620, -33.8980

# Triad

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



126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820



108.9630, -96.0030, -27.7710



135.3170, 19.6620, 40.1580

# Complementary

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



126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820



71.0940, -49.1540, 20.7820

# 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.



132.4340, -29.4400, 26.9440



126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820



110.1320, -106.1840, -13.9600

# Square

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



126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820



103.8330, -81.5580, -41.7660



105.9720, -108.2490, -4.0650



132.1560, 53.7280, 39.5200



# Rectangle

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



126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820



118.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360



105.9720, -108.2490, -4.0650



135.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600

# Sweetspot

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



126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820



195.8970, 18.9830, -8.1290



78.0660, 62.6690, 37.1730



96.8840, 11.8300, -5.1460



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820



156.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930



138.7910, 23.7120, -44.2880



79.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



104.9900, 57.5450, -24.1750



13.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830



# Inverse Universe

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



71.0940, -49.1540, 20.7820



69.9990, -76.2070, 31.9930



59.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880



75.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



40.0100, -57.5450, 24.1750



4.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820 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 126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820 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 126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.9060, 49.1540,

-20.7820.

# 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

126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820

### Protanopia

126.0680, 39.7100, -25.8420

### Deuteranopia

127.0420, 51.7670, -18.5770



## Tritanopia

134.3780, 25.7190, 12.9750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820

## Protanomaly

126.3890, 43.2400, -23.7360

## Deuteranomaly

127.3300, 50.8960, -19.3120

## Tritanomaly

131.7790, 34.2950, 0.7190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.8260, 17.7450, -7.7190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820 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(161, 127, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 127, 37)  
}
```

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(161, 127, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 127, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820 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(161, 127, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 127, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 127, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 127, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 127, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 127,  
37) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.9060, 49.1540, -20.7820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 127, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
127, 37) }
```

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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