

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.0970, 68.2700,  
-3.7780)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BE6F2D
RGB	190, 111, 45
RGB Percent	75%, 44%, 18%
CMY	0.2548, 0.5648, 0.8232
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.76, 0.25
HSL	27°, 62%, 46%
HSV	27°, 76%, 75%
XYZ	27.4006, 22.5037, 5.3904
YIQ	127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

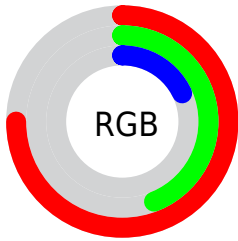
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	190, 166, 45
Decimal	12480301
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.56, 26.17, 48.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 54.860, 61.503
Yxy	22.5037, 0.4955, 0.4070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290670381 (0xFFBE6F2D)
YUV	127.0970, -40.4738, 55.1659
Hunter-Lab	47.4380, 20.0865, 26.4695

# Details

The YIQ color **127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **107.9030, -68.2700, 3.7780**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181.5600, 74.2760, -2.4920**, and **75.5630, 61.0260, -4.6540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119.0610, 77.1190, -4.4570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.1330, 59.4210, -3.0990**.

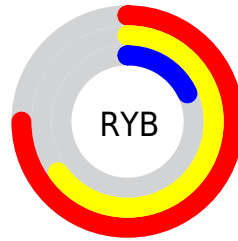
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (44%)

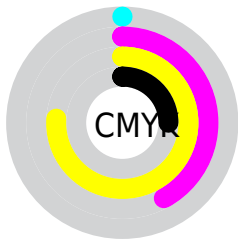
Blue (18%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (18%)

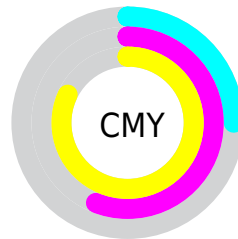


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (56%)


Yellow (82%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780 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 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 127.0970, 68.2700,  
-3.7780


 127.0970, 68.2700,  
-3.7780


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 100.4880, 65.6110,  
-5.1490


 181.5600, 74.2760,  
-2.4920


 75.5630, 61.0260,  
-4.6540


 201.5690, 60.8890,  
-7.6790


 53.6900, 50.6630,  
1.4390


 220.9690, 44.8430,  
-14.2370

 31.5180, 39.7040,  
7.3200

 241.0700, 28.2010,  
-21.0070

 14.3520, 28.6080,  
10.1760

 248.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830

 2.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

 252.2640, 7.7040,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-7.4640

0.0000

■ 127.0970, 68.2700,  
-3.7780

■ 127.0970, 68.2700,  
-3.7780

■ 119.0610, 77.1190,  
-4.4570

■ 135.1330, 59.4210,  
-3.0990

■ 110.4380, 86.2430,  
-4.6130

■ 143.7560, 50.2970,  
-2.9430

■ 107.2920, 89.5900,  
-4.6980

■ 151.7920, 41.4480,  
-2.2640

■ 159.8280, 32.5990,  
-1.5850

■ 168.4510, 23.4750,  
-1.4290

■ 176.4870, 14.6260,  
-0.7500

■ 185.1100, 5.5020,  
-0.5940

■ 193.1460, -3.3470,  
0.0850

■ 201.1820,  
-12.1960, 0.7640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



127.8540, 74.4090, 22.6410



127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780



124.0920, 48.3300, -27.8780

# Triad

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



127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780



104.8590, -84.4470, -38.9670



132.9130, -20.3630, 33.1490

# Complementary

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



127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780



107.9030, -68.2700, 3.7780

# 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.



105.0090, -109.6710, -0.3190



127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780



109.6300, -99.2590, -23.8270

# Square

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



127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780



104.0900, -54.7810, -47.9730



110.5710, -108.7980, -10.6380



133.3400, 30.0230, 45.1190



# Rectangle

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



127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780



121.1320, 24.4900, -36.3580



110.5710, -108.7980, -10.6380



129.4480, -41.2230, 25.7290

# Sweetspot

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



127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780



222.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



97.4750, 60.7400, 55.6200



109.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780



148.3340, 106.9670, -5.7450



169.3610, 48.4700, -41.4340



90.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



89.5060, 74.3680, -4.1600



17.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500



# Inverse Universe

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



107.9030, -68.2700, 3.7780



118.6660, -106.9670, 5.7450



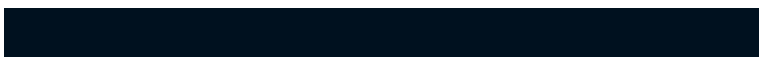
65.6390, -48.4700, 41.4340



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



68.4940, -74.3680, 4.1600

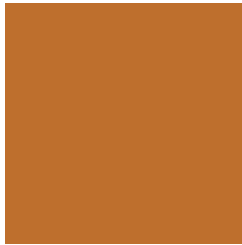


13.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780 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 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780 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 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780.

-3.7780.

# 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

127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780

### Protanopia

126.3650, 34.6200, -21.7000

### Deuteranopia

126.4980, 50.4830, -17.3330



## Tritanopia

131.8220, 51.0720, 21.5680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780

## Protanomaly

126.8120, 46.7230, -15.2690

## Deuteranomaly

126.3680, 56.9010, -12.4990

## Tritanomaly

130.5480, 57.3550, 12.3230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.9350, 24.9880, -1.3160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780 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(190, 111, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 111, 45)  
}
```

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(190, 111, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 111, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780 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(190, 111, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 111, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 111, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 111, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 111, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 111,  
45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 111, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
111, 45) }
```

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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