

Converting Colors

YIQ(127.4500, 67.6330,
-30.7910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(127.4500, 67.6330,
-30.7910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD8100
RGB	173, 129, 0
RGB Percent	68%, 51%, 0%
CMY	0.3215, 0.4942, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 1.00, 0.32
HSL	45°, 100%, 34%
HSV	45°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	25.0832, 24.5807, 3.4252
YIQ	127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

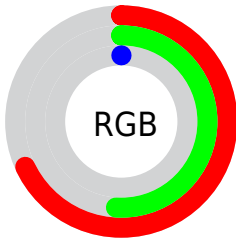
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 173, 0
Decimal	11370752
CIE _{Lab}	56.66, 7.51, 62.15
CIE _{LCh}	57, 62.600, 83.114
Yxy	24.5807, 0.4725, 0.4630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289560832 (0xFFAD8100)
YUV	127.4500, -62.8328, 39.9474
Hunter-Lab	49.5789, 3.5446, 30.6091

Details

The YIQ color **127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **45.5500, -67.6330, 30.7910**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.2530, 66.9900, -24.6420**, and **81.6440, 47.1360, -17.2480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.7360, 61.0760, -27.5960**.

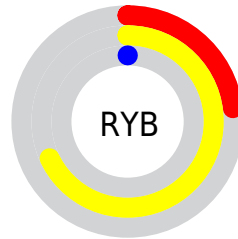
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (51%)

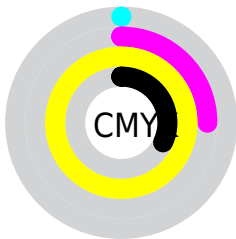
Blue (0%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (0%)

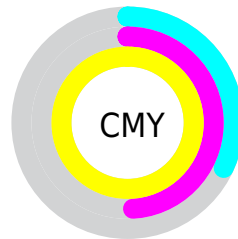


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910 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 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 127.4500, 67.6330,
-30.7910

■ 127.4500, 67.6330,
-30.7910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 104.1040, 57.2240,
-23.8640

■ 184.2530, 66.9900,
-24.6420

■ 81.6440, 47.1360,
-17.2480

■ 209.7580, 64.0100,
-25.7020

■ 60.0590, 35.9020,
-11.8900

■ 229.2720, 47.6430,
-31.9490

■ 39.3710, 26.4560,
-5.8960

■ 243.0300, 33.7050,
-32.6550

■ 20.1560, 17.0560,
-0.7360

■ 246.1080, 25.0380,
-24.2580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,

-15.2390

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 127.4500, 67.6330,
-30.7910

■ 131.7360, 61.0760,
-27.5960

■ 136.7230, 53.9230,
-24.6130

■ 141.0090, 47.3660,
-21.4180

■ 145.8820, 40.5340,
-18.7460

■ 150.2820, 33.6560,
-15.2400

■ 154.5680, 27.0990,
-12.0450

■ 159.4410, 20.2670,
-9.3730

■ 163.8410, 13.3890,
-5.8670

■ 168.7140, 6.5570,
-3.1950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131.0820, 81.7940, 4.4340



127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910



123.8900, 27.7470, -45.8290

Triad

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



127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910



114.6850, -101.0920, -29.1560



139.4130, 19.7520, 49.5440

Complementary

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



127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910



45.5500, -67.6330, 30.7910

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.



134.4570, -45.4420, 30.6060



127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910



117.5810, -114.7580, -12.7580

Square

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



127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910



107.7140, -82.8410, -46.0490



113.6320, -118.7950, -0.1630



133.2210, 64.2710, 52.1990

Rectangle

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



127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910



118.7190, -11.3160, -48.2440



113.6320, -118.7950, -0.1630



139.7250, 1.1380, 45.4740

Sweetspot

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



127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910



206.3830, 26.1820, -11.9460



56.9710, 88.3420, 50.9820



101.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910



165.0050, 87.5790, -39.8530



141.3180, 31.6930, -62.2830



84.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



110.5940, 58.6000, -26.7760



16.8560, 9.0330, -4.0150

Inverse Universe

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



45.5500, -67.6330, 30.7910



58.9950, -87.5790, 39.8530



31.6820, -31.6930, 62.2830



80.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



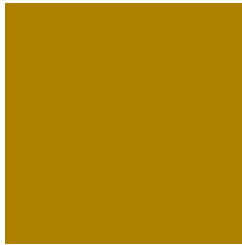
39.4060, -58.6000, 26.7760



6.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910 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 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910 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 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910.

-30.7910.

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

127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910

Protanopia

127.6050, 50.8990, -35.8930

Deuteranopia

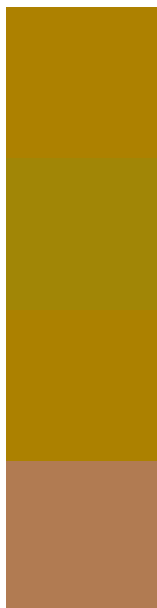
127.1510, 67.0370, -31.0030



Tritanopia

138.6670, 32.2750, 15.3070

Trichromacy



Original Color

127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910

Protanomaly

127.4810, 57.1800, -34.0840

Deuteranomaly

127.1510, 67.0370, -31.0030

Tritanomaly

134.4720, 45.3450, -1.3030

Monochromacy



Original Color

127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910

Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

127.4260, 24.6230, -11.2250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910 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(173, 129, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 129, 0)  
}
```

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(173, 129, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 129, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910 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(173, 129, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 129, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(173, 129, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 129, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 129, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 129,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.4500, 67.6330, -30.7910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 129, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
129, 0) }
```

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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