

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(127.7140, 51.2560,  
18.2320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BC6666
RGB	188, 102, 102
RGB Percent	74%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.2625, 0.6001, 0.5998
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.46, 0.26
HSL	360°, 39%, 57%
HSV	360°, 46%, 74%
XYZ	27.9006, 21.1540, 15.1965
YIQ	127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

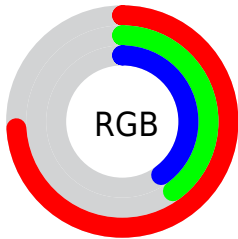
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	188, 102, 102
Decimal	12346982
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.12, 34.38, 15.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 37.680, 24.166
Yxy	21.1540, 0.4342, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290537062 (0xFFBC6666)
YUV	127.7140, -12.6770, 52.8708
Hunter-Lab	45.9934, 27.7932, 12.6057

# Details

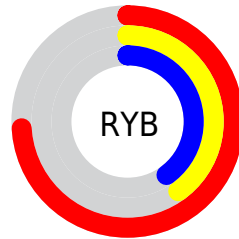
The YIQ color **127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **162.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182.2800, 55.4740, 18.8820**, and **75.9630, 46.1210, 17.6810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.3950, 62.5800, 22.2600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040**.

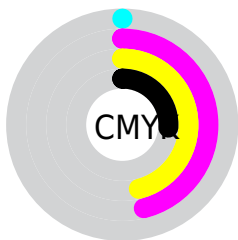
# Distribution



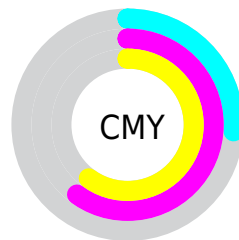
- Red (74%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320 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 127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 127.7140, 51.2560,  
18.2320


 127.7140, 51.2560,  
18.2320


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 101.6320, 48.5510,  
17.6950


 181.6930, 55.7490,  
19.4050


 75.9630, 46.1210,  
17.6810


 203.5990, 44.1500,  
14.8540


 50.8210, 43.6450,  
18.5010

 223.1130, 27.7830,  
8.6070

 24.3910, 42.0400,  
20.0560

 242.7410, 11.0950,  
2.6710

 15.5480, 30.9920,  
11.0240

 3.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 127.7140, 51.2560,  
18.2320

■ 127.7140, 51.2560,  
18.2320

■ 114.3950, 62.5800,  
22.2600

■ 141.0330, 39.9320,  
14.2040

■ 101.0760, 73.9040,  
26.2880

■ 154.3520, 28.6080,  
10.1760

■ 88.4580, 84.6320,  
30.1040

■ 166.9700, 17.8800,  
6.3600

■ 75.1390, 95.9560,  
34.1320

■ 180.2890, 6.5560,  
2.3320

■ 61.8200, 107.2800,  
38.1600

■ 193.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 56.2120, 112.0480,  
39.8560

■ 206.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 220.2460,  
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 232.8640,  
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 234.9670,  
-39.9320, -14.2040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.6930, 38.5540, 28.1700



127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



126.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840

# Triad

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



127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



116.7300, -17.8760, -28.4680



116.3010, -63.6390, 2.4490

# Complementary

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



127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



162.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320

# 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.



102.5860, -95.9590, -17.5510



127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



102.8890, -66.7960, -33.9640

# Square

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



127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



121.4750, 13.7590, -23.5930



101.2690, -88.1170, -27.5170



128.1110, -21.4610, 20.0030



# Rectangle

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



127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



125.2880, 42.6870, -8.2010



101.2690, -88.1170, -27.5170



106.4720, -86.4700, -7.7980

# Sweetspot

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



127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



221.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080



137.2190, 23.0540, 44.7660



107.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



150.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



152.3680, 39.7060, -3.7340



87.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



47.2420, 94.1680, 33.4960



9.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



# Inverse Universe

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



127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



150.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



137.6320, -39.7060, 3.7340



87.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



47.2420, 94.1680, 33.4960



9.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320 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 127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320 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 127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.7140, 51.2560,



# 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

127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320

### Protanopia

127.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710

### Deuteranopia

127.4510, 23.4750, -1.4290



## Tritanopia

128.1100, 50.2010, 20.8330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320

## Protanomaly

127.5530, 23.4280, 4.9320

## Deuteranomaly

127.6420, 33.4230, 5.5110

## Tritanomaly

127.8820, 50.8430, 20.2110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320 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(188, 102, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 102, 102)  
}
```

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(188, 102, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 102, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320 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(188, 102, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 102, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(188, 102, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 102, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 102, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 102,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 102, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
102, 102) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor