

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.9730, 56.2150,  
-22.0970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.9730, 56.2150,  
-22.0970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A87F1C
RGB	168, 127, 28
RGB Percent	66%, 50%, 11%
CMY	0.3411, 0.5020, 0.8899
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.83, 0.34
HSL	42°, 71%, 38%
HSV	42°, 83%, 66%
XYZ	23.9480, 23.5843, 4.3934
YIQ	127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

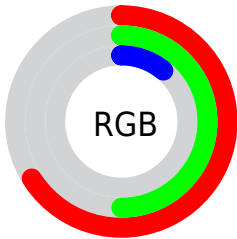
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 168, 28
Decimal	11042588
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.67, 6.88, 54.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 55.399, 82.863
Yxy	23.5843, 0.4612, 0.4542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289232668 (0xFFA87F1C)
YUV	127.9730, -49.2867, 35.1037
Hunter-Lab	48.5636, 3.0368, 28.6307

# Details

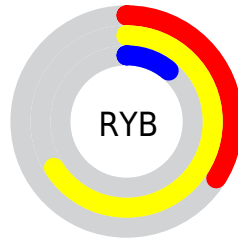
The YIQ color **127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **68.0270, -56.2150, 22.0970**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182.2940, 59.7450, -19.9910**, and **78.9750, 44.7060, -17.2620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.1000, 63.0470, -24.7690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.8460, 49.3830, -19.4250**.

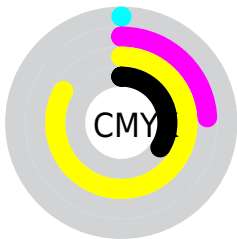
# Distribution



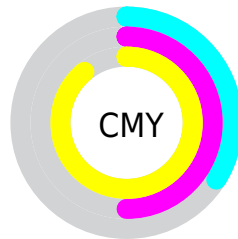
- Red (66%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970 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 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 127.9730, 56.2150,  
-22.0970

■ 127.9730, 56.2150,  
-22.0970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 101.4350, 54.7940,  
-23.8780

■ 182.2940, 59.7450,  
-19.9910

■ 78.9750, 44.7060,  
-17.2620

■ 210.0660, 60.3870,  
-20.6130

■ 57.9880, 34.6640,  
-11.4800

■ 229.5800, 44.0200,  
-26.8600

■ 37.5880, 24.3470,  
-6.2210

■ 244.3980, 29.8530,  
-28.9230

■ 18.0850, 15.8180,  
-0.3260

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

-11.5070

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

127.9730, 56.2150,  
-22.0970

127.9730, 56.2150,  
-22.0970

123.1000, 63.0470,  
-24.7690

132.8460, 49.3830,  
-19.4250

120.0850, 67.4030,  
-26.6210

137.7190, 42.5510,  
-16.7530

142.4780, 36.0400,  
-14.3920

147.3510, 29.2080,  
-11.7200

152.2240, 22.3760,  
-9.0480

■ 157.0970, 15.5440,  
-6.3760

■ 161.3830, 8.9870,  
-3.1810

■ 166.1420, 2.4760,  
-0.8200

■ 171.0150, -4.3560,  
1.8520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



130.2920, 72.3950, 4.0670



127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970



124.1210, 23.0230, -37.3050

# Triad

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



127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970



110.8380, -97.1490, -29.0290



137.6420, 17.3690, 43.1690

# Complementary

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



127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970



68.0270, -56.2150, 22.0970

# 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.



132.4700, -38.2890, 27.6230



127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970



113.0500, -108.8890, -14.4970

# Square

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



127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970



105.2520, -81.4200, -44.2680



109.4600, -112.5590, -3.0470



132.9870, 55.8820, 44.5380



# Rectangle

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



127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970



119.4900, -8.9330, -41.8690



109.4600, -112.5590, -3.0470



137.4380, 0.2680, 39.2120

# Sweetspot

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



127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970



203.3380, 22.0550, -8.7370



74.6480, 69.9580, 42.7420



100.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970



156.4660, 87.8990, -34.6370



143.6680, 28.2520, -49.4760



81.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



105.8870, 59.3330, -23.5390



14.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820



# Inverse Universe

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



68.0270, -56.2150, 22.0970



62.5340, -87.8990, 34.6370



52.3320, -28.2520, 49.4760



78.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



42.1130, -59.3330, 23.5390



5.8020, -8.0700, 3.0820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

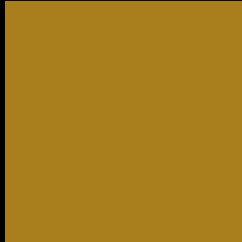
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970 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 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970.

-22.0970.

# 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

127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970

### Protanopia

126.9280, 42.9200, -28.9520

### Deuteranopia

127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970



## Tritanopia

135.7700, 30.4870, 14.6710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970

## Protanomaly

127.1460, 48.2380, -26.2100

## Deuteranomaly

127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970

## Tritanomaly

132.8290, 40.0260, 1.4820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.3810, 20.4960, -8.0160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970 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(168, 127, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 127, 28)  
}
```

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(168, 127, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 127, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970 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(168, 127, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 127, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 127, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 127, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 127, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 127,  
28) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.9730, 56.2150, -22.0970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 127, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
127, 28) }
```

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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