

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(128.2340, 51.9470,  
0.1950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B27247
RGB	178, 114, 71
RGB Percent	70%, 45%, 28%
CMY	0.3018, 0.5530, 0.7213
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.60, 0.30
HSL	24°, 43%, 49%
HSV	24°, 60%, 70%
XYZ	25.5210, 21.9530, 8.8638
YIQ	128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

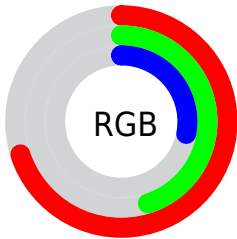
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	178, 143, 71
Decimal	11694663
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.98, 20.94, 33.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 39.908, 58.345
Yxy	21.9530, 0.4530, 0.3897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289884743 (0xFFB27247)
YUV	128.2340, -28.2164, 43.6448
Hunter-Lab	46.8540, 15.2329, 21.5814

# Details

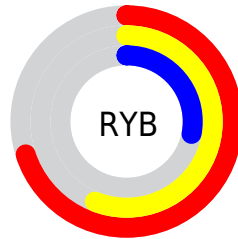
The YIQ color **128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **120.7660, -51.9470, -0.1950**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181.9850, 57.0820, 0.7460**, and **77.1840, 46.2160, -0.5680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119.7250, 60.7500, 0.3500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.7430, 43.1440, 0.0400**.

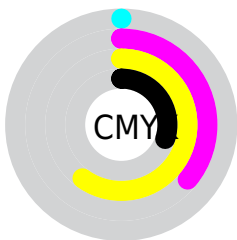
# Distribution



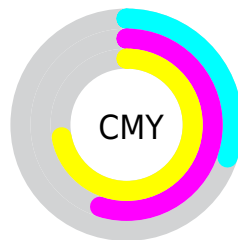
- Red (70%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (72%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950 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 128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 128.2340, 51.9470,  
0.1950


 128.2340, 51.9470,  
0.1950


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 102.2660, 48.9210,  
-0.0310


 182.0990, 56.7610,  
1.0570


 77.1840, 46.2160,  
-0.5680


 206.2940, 51.7180,  
-1.1620


 53.4610, 43.8780,  
-2.2500

 225.6940, 35.6720,  
-7.7200

 32.3600, 34.1570,  
3.2210

 245.9090, 18.7090,  
-14.1790

 12.5580, 25.0320,  
8.9040

 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 128.2340, 51.9470,  
0.1950

■ 128.2340, 51.9470,  
0.1950

■ 119.7250, 60.7500,  
0.3500

■ 136.7430, 43.1440,  
0.0400

■ 111.8030, 69.2780,  
-0.0180

■ 144.6650, 34.6160,  
0.4080

■ 103.4080, 77.7600,  
0.4480

■ 153.0600, 26.1340,  
-0.0580

■ 94.8990, 86.5630,  
0.6030

■ 161.5690, 17.3310,  
-0.2130

■ 169.4910, 8.8030,  
0.1550

■ 178.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 186.5090, -8.8030,  
-0.1550

■ 194.3170,

-17.0100, -0.0980

■ 202.8260,  
-25.8130, -0.2530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.3400, 55.2450, 17.5250



128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950



125.7230, 36.7280, -15.8480

# Triad

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



128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950



100.0660, -80.5960, -37.1720



131.2580, -17.3810, 23.1550

# Complementary

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



128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950



120.7660, -51.9470, -0.1950

# 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.



119.4800, -62.5850, 5.3750



128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950



104.0560, -91.8310, -26.2870

# Square

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



128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950



116.5550, -24.7530, -30.4890



104.6720, -99.0770, -16.1090



133.1500, 18.3340, 31.1820



# Rectangle

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



128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950



124.1830, 20.4530, -23.7630



104.6720, -99.0770, -16.1090



128.3810, -31.0890, 18.2790

# Sweetspot

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



128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950



212.5370, 20.3570, 0.0130



110.2890, 43.2280, 42.5880



105.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950



154.2620, 81.1070, 0.3630



159.3450, 37.3720, -27.5240



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



81.5540, 74.4130, 0.5330



13.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



# Inverse Universe

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



120.7660, -51.9470, -0.1950



142.7380, -81.1070, -0.3630



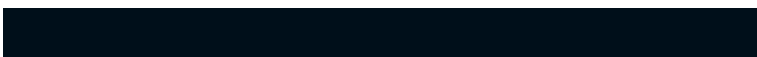
89.6550, -37.3720, 27.5240



84.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



71.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330

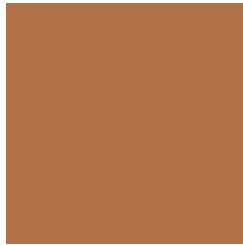


11.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

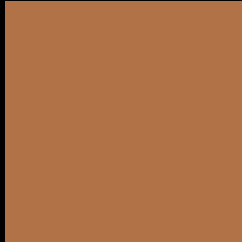
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

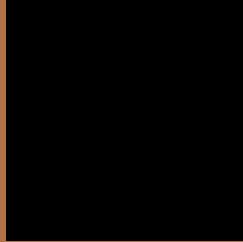
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.2340, 51.9470,

0.1950.

# 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

128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950

### Protanopia

126.9590, 24.4400, -13.4160

### Deuteranopia

127.6080, 38.7900, -9.1620



## Tritanopia

130.7390, 40.9400, 17.9640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950

## Protanomaly

127.6830, 34.2050, -8.6670

## Deuteranomaly

128.0540, 43.4660, -5.7980

## Tritanomaly

129.7900, 44.9300, 11.7300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.0530, 18.8440, -0.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950 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(178, 114, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 114, 71)  
}
```

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(178, 114, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 114, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950 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(178, 114, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 114, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 114, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 114, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 114, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 114,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.2340, 51.9470, 0.1950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 114, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
114, 71) }
```

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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