

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200)</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(128.9840, 23.2920,  
-3.6200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	957D61
RGB	149, 125, 97
RGB Percent	58%, 49%, 38%
CMY	0.4156, 0.5098, 0.6195
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.35, 0.42
HSL	32°, 21%, 48%
HSV	32°, 35%, 58%
XYZ	21.8876, 21.9188, 14.3935
YIQ	128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

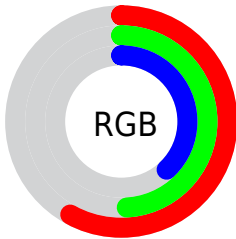
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 149, 97
Decimal	9796961
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.94, 5.00, 18.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 19.363, 75.026
Yxy	21.9188, 0.3761, 0.3766
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287987041 (0xFF957D61)
YUV	128.9840, -15.7681, 17.5540
Hunter-Lab	46.8175, 1.5198, 14.5442

# Details

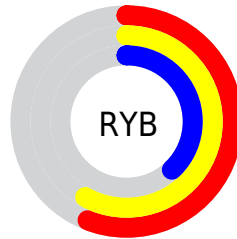
The YIQ color  $128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999966$ . A complement of this color would be  $117.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200$ , and the grayscale version is  $129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $182.3540, 25.1260, -3.8180$ , and  $79.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $123.1650, 30.0320, -4.6240$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $134.8030, 16.5520, -2.6160$ .

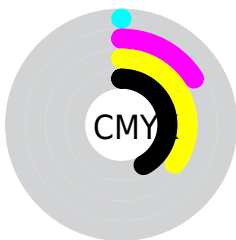
# Distribution



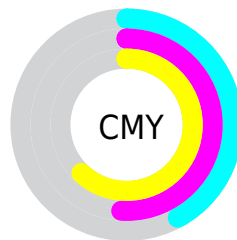
- Red (58%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (62%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200 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 128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 128.9840, 23.2920,  
-3.6200


 128.9840, 23.2920,  
-3.6200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 103.7990, 22.3750,  
-3.5210


 182.3540, 25.1260,  
-3.8180


 79.3150, 20.8620,  
-3.6340


 209.6530, 25.7220,  
-3.6060


 56.5320, 18.7530,  
-3.9590

 236.0440, 23.0630,  
-4.9770

 34.0050, 18.7990,  
-4.7930

 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

 13.9430, 13.3420,  
0.4940

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 128.9840, 23.2920,  
-3.6200

■ 128.9840, 23.2920,  
-3.6200

■ 123.1650, 30.0320,  
-4.6240

■ 134.8030, 16.5520,  
-2.6160

■ 117.3460, 36.7720,  
-5.6280

■ 140.6220, 9.8120,  
-1.6120

■ 111.5270, 43.5120,  
-6.6320

■ 146.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 105.7080, 50.2520,  
-7.6360

■ 152.2600, -3.6680,  
0.3960

■ 100.5900, 56.3960,  
-8.8520

■ 157.4920,  
-10.1330, 1.9230

■ 94.7710, 63.1360,  
-9.8560

■ 163.1970,  
-16.5520, 2.6160

■ 91.5110, 66.8040,  
-10.2520

■ 169.0160,  
-23.2920, 3.6200

■ 174.8350,

-30.0320, 4.6240

■ 180.6540,  
-36.7720, 5.6280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



130.3640, 28.3340, 4.1260



128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



127.7220, 12.1060, -10.1500

# Triad

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



128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



121.4410, -32.4590, -11.9710



131.5140, 1.9690, 13.8810

# Complementary

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



128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



117.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

# 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.



129.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



122.5640, -36.9990, -6.7830

# Square

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



128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



123.0910, -19.8500, -14.7140



125.7270, -29.8480, 1.2880



131.9410, 16.8240, 14.4880



# Rectangle

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



128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



126.0520, 2.2490, -13.2310



125.7270, -29.8480, 1.2880



130.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840

# Sweetspot

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



128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



186.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130



115.2840, 23.2880, 18.4880



92.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



162.3460, 36.7720, -5.6280



142.4740, 15.5000, -16.5960



71.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



84.7000, 61.8980, -9.4460



5.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950



# Inverse Universe

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



117.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



143.6540, -36.7720, 5.6280



103.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



69.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



53.3000, -61.8980, 9.4460

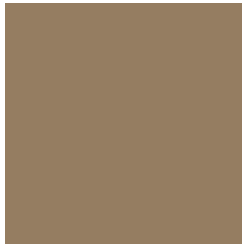


4.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

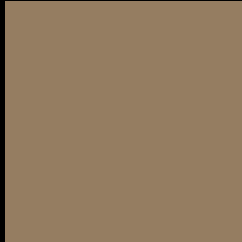
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

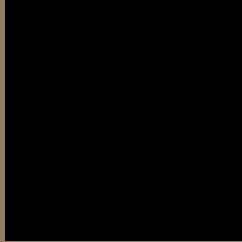
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.9840, 23.2920,

-3.6200.

# 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

128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200

### Protanopia

128.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220

### Deuteranopia

129.2940, 25.3550, -2.4610



## Tritanopia

131.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200

## Protanomaly

128.7660, 17.9740, -6.3620

## Deuteranomaly

128.9950, 24.7590, -2.6730

## Tritanomaly

130.5140, 19.1640, 5.1160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200

## Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

129.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200 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(149, 125, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 125, 97)  
}
```

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(149, 125, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 125, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200 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(149, 125, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 125, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 125, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 125, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 125, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 125,  
97) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 125, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
125, 97) }
```

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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