

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(112.1900, 64.4150,
16.5350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B85445
RGB	184, 84, 69
RGB Percent	72%, 33%, 27%
CMY	0.2782, 0.6707, 0.7291
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.62, 0.28
HSL	8°, 45%, 50%
HSV	8°, 62%, 72%
XYZ	24.0245, 16.9622, 7.6491
YIQ	112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

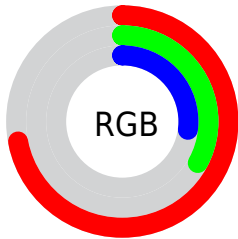
Format	Color
R_{YB}	184, 86, 69
Decimal	12080197
CIE _{Lab}	48.21, 39.36, 28.19
CIE _{LCh}	48, 48.412, 35.608
Yxy	16.9622, 0.4940, 0.3488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290270277 (0xFFB85445)
YUV	112.1900, -21.2927, 62.9774
Hunter-Lab	41.1852, 32.0501, 17.8180

Details

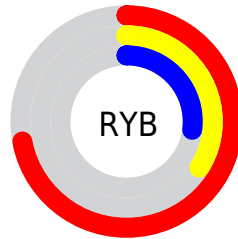
The YIQ color **112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **140.8100, -64.4150, -16.5350**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.2400, 70.1460, 17.2980**, and **59.5960, 57.4000, 17.0160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.7460, 74.5930, 19.3050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.6340, 54.2370, 13.7650**.

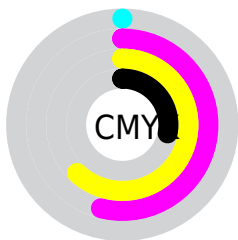
Distribution



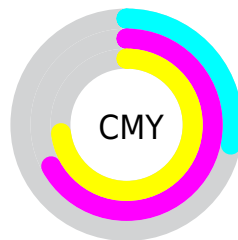
- Red (72%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350 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 112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.1900, 64.4150,
16.5350

■ 112.1900, 64.4150,
16.5350

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 86.2220, 61.3890,
16.3090

■ 166.2400, 70.1460,
17.2980

■ 59.8950, 57.9960,
17.2280

■ 188.2280, 61.2520,
13.2840

■ 29.5900, 57.5370,
20.0410

■ 207.7420, 44.8850,
7.0370

■ 20.6310, 41.1240,
14.6280

■ 227.2560, 28.5180,
0.7900

■ 13.2700, 25.9030,
9.6390

■ 247.4710, 11.5550,
-5.6690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

254.8860, 0.3210,

-0.3110

■ 112.1900, 64.4150,
16.5350

■ 112.1900, 64.4150,
16.5350

■ 100.7460, 74.5930,
19.3050

■ 123.6340, 54.2370,
13.7650

■ 89.1880, 85.0920,
21.7640

■ 135.1920, 43.7380,
11.3060

■ 77.7440, 95.2700,
24.5340

■ 146.6360, 33.5600,
8.5360

■ 69.1040, 103.0640,
26.4560

■ 158.1940, 23.0610,
6.0770

■ 169.6380, 12.8830,
3.3070

■ 181.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 192.6400, -7.7940,
-1.9220

■ 204.0840,
-17.9720, -4.6920

■ 215.6420,
-28.4710, -7.1510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.1360, 56.4800, 33.6960



112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350



111.4700, 56.8540, -6.1380

Triad

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



112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350



86.4900, -61.6590, -44.4670



101.4880, -74.2310, 7.1850

Complementary

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



112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350



140.8100, -64.4150, -16.5350

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.



96.6820, -95.8690, -8.1650



112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350



92.4520, -75.6910, -32.4510

Square

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



112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350



104.5780, 2.8030, -34.2930



96.4250, -88.2560, -19.4880



117.0080, -10.5050, 30.7030

Rectangle

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



112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350



109.5790, 45.7610, -19.8630



96.4250, -88.2560, -19.4880



93.3710, -96.1910, -2.3270

Sweetspot

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



112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350



211.2760, 25.7660, 6.6140



115.0130, 35.7980, 56.1020



102.7200, 15.5880, 3.8440



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350



127.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310



145.0620, 49.0150, -12.7530



86.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



58.3840, 87.4760, 22.6120



10.7200, 15.5880, 3.8440

Inverse Universe

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



140.8100, -64.4150, -16.5350



172.0920, -100.6800, -25.6080



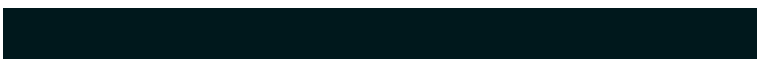
107.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530



88.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



97.0290, -87.2010, -22.0890



17.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

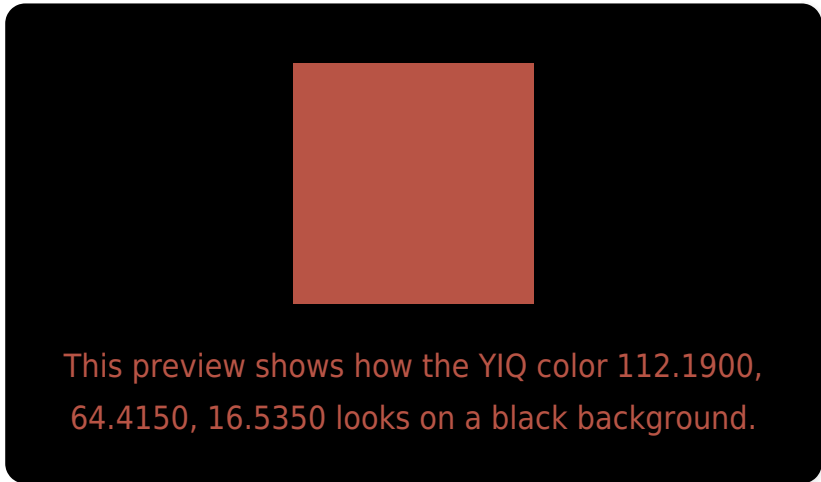
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black 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

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

YIQ 112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1900, 64.4150,

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

112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350

Protanopia

113.8150, 16.2780, -8.6660

Deuteranopia

113.7260, 32.6460, -7.9460



Tritanopia

112.7800, 60.0580, 23.9140

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350

Protanomaly

113.4800, 33.6990, 0.5070

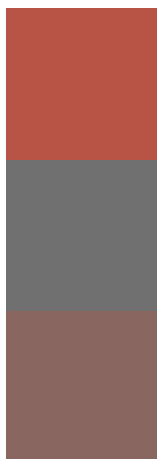
Deuteranomaly

113.4550, 44.0150, 0.7750

Tritanomaly

112.5690, 62.0300, 21.2140

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350 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(184, 84, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 84, 69)  
}
```

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(184, 84, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 84, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350 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(184, 84, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 84, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 84, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 84, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 84, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 84,  
69) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.1900, 64.4150, 16.5350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 84, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184, 84,  
69) }
```

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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