

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(112.2130, 47.2720,
-8.6960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98692D
RGB	152, 105, 45
RGB Percent	60%, 41%, 18%
CMY	0.4038, 0.5883, 0.8233
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.70, 0.40
HSL	34°, 54%, 39%
HSV	34°, 70%, 60%
XYZ	18.4768, 16.9662, 4.7896
YIQ	112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

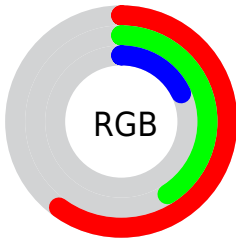
Format	Color
R_{YB}	129, 152, 45
Decimal	9988397
CIE Lab	48.22, 12.85, 40.12
CIE LCh	48, 42.125, 72.246
Yxy	16.9662, 0.4592, 0.4217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288178477 (0xFF98692D)
YUV	112.2130, -33.1360, 34.8932
Hunter-Lab	41.1901, 7.9877, 21.9388

Details

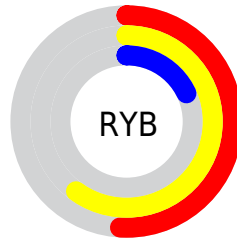
The YIQ color **112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **84.7870, -47.2720, 8.6960**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.0780, 52.0860, -7.8340**, and **63.0490, 41.8620, -9.7700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.3940, 54.0120, -9.7000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.0320, 40.5320, -7.6920**.

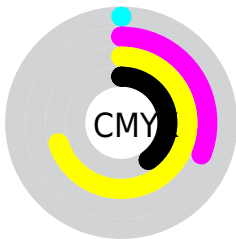
Distribution



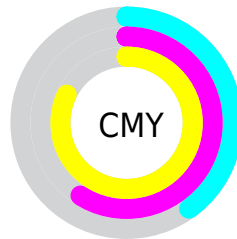
- Red (60%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960 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 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.2130, 47.2720,
-8.6960

■ 112.2130, 47.2720,
-8.6960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.0170, 44.8880,
-9.5440

■ 165.0780, 52.0860,
-7.8340

■ 63.0490, 41.8620,
-9.7700

■ 192.4480, 53.9200,
-8.0320

■ 42.0620, 31.8200,
-3.9880

■ 216.6320, 47.4100,
-11.1980

■ 22.8470, 22.4200,
1.1720

■ 236.1460, 31.0430,
-17.4450

■ 3.8870, 7.7480,
2.7560

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,
-17.1050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,

-8.3970

■ 112.2130, 47.2720,
-8.6960

■ 112.2130, 47.2720,
-8.6960

■ 106.3940, 54.0120,
-9.7000

■ 118.0320, 40.5320,
-7.6920

■ 101.1620, 60.4770,
-11.2270

■ 123.2640, 34.0670,
-6.1650

■ 95.3430, 67.2170,
-12.2310

■ 129.1970, 27.0060,
-4.8500

■ 135.0160, 20.2660,
-3.8460

■ 140.2480, 13.8010,
-2.3190

■ 146.0670, 7.0610,
-1.3150

■ 151.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 157.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

■ 163.0510,
-13.2050, 2.5310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.7820, 56.5760, 9.9200



112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



109.5320, 26.7800, -22.7880

Triad

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



112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



92.0760, -77.3880, -29.2280



117.8150, 0.2240, 28.9920

Complementary

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



112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



84.7870, -47.2720, 8.6960

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.



110.6290, -43.6510, 14.6610



112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



94.6640, -87.4310, -17.9190

Square

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



112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



89.4780, -61.3850, -38.4170



93.5360, -92.5220, -8.2500



117.2180, 32.8220, 32.9340

Rectangle

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



112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



106.7190, 7.0200, -28.1160



93.5360, -92.5220, -8.2500



116.8780, -13.2550, 25.4730

Sweetspot

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



112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



180.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



82.4650, 48.3640, 37.6120



90.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



134.9260, 72.7650, -13.6590



138.3070, 31.3670, -34.3370



73.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



88.2330, 61.7150, -11.6370



7.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

Inverse Universe

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



84.7870, -47.2720, 8.6960



92.6610, -73.0400, 13.1360



58.6930, -31.3670, 34.3370



71.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



52.3540, -61.9900, 11.1140



5.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960 looks on a 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 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960.

-8.6960.

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

112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960

Protanopia

111.2490, 29.2550, -18.0810

Deuteranopia

111.7560, 41.1290, -13.0070



Tritanopia

116.8410, 31.7250, 14.2610

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960

Protanomaly

111.4780, 36.0400, -14.3920

Deuteranomaly

112.0660, 43.1920, -11.8480

Tritanomaly

115.2080, 37.6410, 6.1610

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

111.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960 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(152, 105, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 105, 45)  
}
```

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(152, 105, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 105, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960 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(152, 105, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 105, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 105, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 105, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 105, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 105,  
45) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 105, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
105, 45) }
```

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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