

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640)
contains.

YIQ(112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(112.6840, 50.8000,
4.4640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A46040
RGB	164, 96, 64
RGB Percent	64%, 38%, 25%
CMY	0.3567, 0.6236, 0.7488
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.61, 0.36
HSL	19°, 44%, 45%
HSV	19°, 61%, 64%
XYZ	20.4246, 16.6277, 6.9921
YIQ	112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

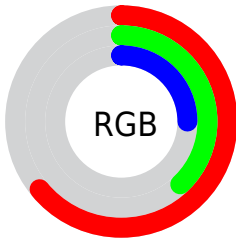
Format	Color
RYB	164, 111, 64
Decimal	10772544
CIELab	47.79, 24.54, 29.89
CIELCh	48, 38.671, 50.613
Yxy	16.6277, 0.4637, 0.3775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288962624 (0xFFA46040)
YUV	112.6840, -24.0012, 45.0041
Hunter-Lab	40.7771, 18.0481, 18.3774

Details

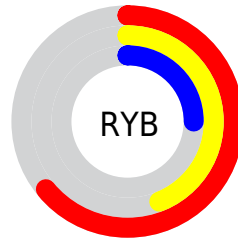
The YIQ color **112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **115.3160, -50.8000, -4.4640**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.5490, 55.6140, 5.3260**, and **62.7480, 44.7480, 4.0120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.4030, 58.9610, 5.2410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.9650, 42.6390, 3.6870**.

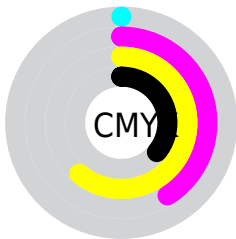
Distribution



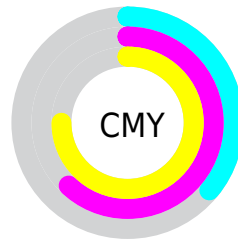
- Red (64%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640 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 112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.6840, 50.8000,
4.4640

■ 112.6840, 50.8000,
4.4640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.6020, 48.0950,
3.9270

■ 165.5490, 55.6140,
5.3260

■ 62.7480, 44.7480,
4.0120

■ 193.2180, 58.0440,
5.3400

■ 39.4810, 41.1260,
3.5740

■ 213.6290, 43.4650,
-0.2710

■ 17.9070, 31.3590,
9.8790

■ 233.1430, 27.0980,
-6.5180

■ 8.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,

-1.8660

■ 112.6840, 50.8000,
4.4640

■ 112.6840, 50.8000,
4.4640

■ 104.4030, 58.9610,
5.2410

■ 120.9650, 42.6390,
3.6870

■ 96.0080, 67.4430,
5.7070

■ 129.3600, 34.1570,
3.2210

■ 87.1400, 75.8790,
7.0070

■ 137.6410, 25.9960,
2.4440

■ 79.5600, 83.4440,
7.5720

■ 146.6230, 17.2390,
1.4550

■ 154.9040, 9.0780,
0.6780

■ 163.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 171.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 179.8610,
-15.7260, -1.3420

■ 188.2560,
-24.2080, -1.8080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.5830, 50.2470, 19.9990



112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640



110.9130, 39.2490, -11.9750

Triad

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



112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640



87.3510, -68.2170, -35.7450



113.4200, -26.8250, 18.0950

Complementary

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



112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640



115.3160, -50.8000, -4.4640

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.



92.1130, -86.8370, -6.6530



112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640



91.7000, -79.0850, -26.0050

Square

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



112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640



103.4700, -14.2080, -28.8640



93.1310, -87.2480, -15.7280



117.0780, 9.6690, 28.5250

Rectangle

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



112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640



108.9280, 25.7250, -20.1870



93.1310, -87.2480, -15.7280



110.1300, -40.8080, 12.6960

Sweetspot

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



112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640



194.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



101.6520, 37.7720, 42.3480



94.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640



133.9940, 79.2260, 6.9220



142.0340, 37.0500, -21.6860



77.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



70.3570, 73.7700, 6.6820



8.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780

Inverse Universe

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



115.3160, -50.8000, -4.4640



138.0060, -79.2260, -6.9220



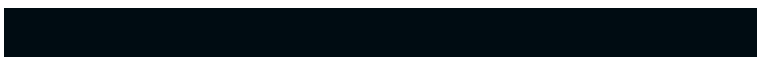
85.9660, -37.0500, 21.6860



77.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



74.6430, -73.7700, -6.6820



9.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

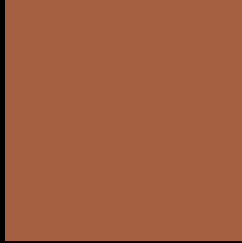
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640 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 112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.6840, 50.8000,

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

112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640

Protanopia

112.0880, 19.7630, -11.2530

Deuteranopia

112.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680



Tritanopia

114.8100, 42.1780, 17.5540

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640

Protanomaly

112.1220, 31.5910, -5.3450

Deuteranomaly

112.3680, 39.7060, -3.7340

Tritanomaly

113.7300, 45.1590, 13.0870

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640

Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

113.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640 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(164, 96, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 96, 64)  
}
```

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(164, 96, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 96, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640 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(164, 96, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 96, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(164, 96, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 96, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 96, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 96,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.6840, 50.8000, 4.4640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 96, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 96,  
64) }
```

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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