

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(113.1570, 68.0410,
-5.1350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AF621D
RGB	175, 98, 29
RGB Percent	69%, 38%, 11%
CMY	0.3136, 0.6158, 0.8859
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.83, 0.31
HSL	28°, 72%, 40%
HSV	28°, 83%, 69%
XYZ	22.2747, 17.9365, 3.4558
YIQ	113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

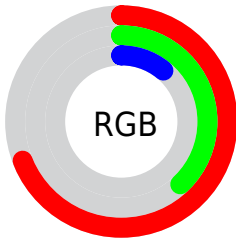
Format	Color
RYB	175, 160, 29
Decimal	11493917
CIELab	49.42, 26.29, 49.47
CIELCh	49, 56.020, 62.013
Yxy	17.9365, 0.5101, 0.4108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289683997 (0xFFAF621D)
YUV	113.1570, -41.4894, 54.2363
Hunter-Lab	42.3515, 19.7665, 24.8080

Details

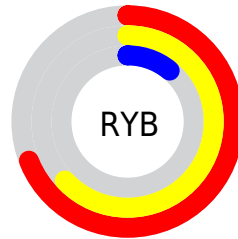
The YIQ color **113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **90.8430, -68.0410, 5.1350**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.0330, 74.3220, -3.3260**, and **64.3330, 55.9820, -1.3460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.9360, 75.9730, -5.7150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.4920, 59.7880, -4.2440**.

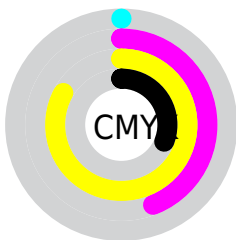
Distribution



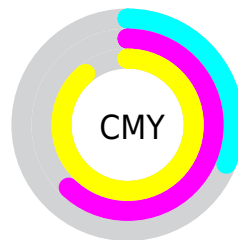
- Red (69%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350 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 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.1570, 68.0410,
-5.1350

■ 113.1570, 68.0410,
-5.1350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 86.7930, 66.0700,
-7.9620

■ 167.0330, 74.3220,
-3.3260

■ 64.3330, 55.9820,
-1.3460

■ 191.5270, 69.8750,
-5.3330

■ 42.1610, 45.0230,
4.5350

■ 210.9270, 53.8290,
-11.8910

■ 20.2880, 34.6600,
10.6280

■ 230.4410, 37.4620,
-18.1380

■ 11.1770, 21.7310,
8.1550

■ 247.0200, 22.4700,
-21.7700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,

-13.0620

253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

113.1570, 68.0410,
-5.1350

113.1570, 68.0410,
-5.1350

105.9360, 75.9730,
-5.7150

120.4920, 59.7880,
-4.2440

101.0460, 81.4750,
-6.3090

127.7130, 51.8560,
-3.6640

135.6350, 43.3280,
-3.2960

142.8560, 35.3960,
-2.7160

150.1910, 27.1430,
-1.8250

■ 157.4120, 19.2110,
-1.2450

■ 165.3340, 10.6830,
-0.8770

■ 172.5550, 2.7510,
-0.2970

■ 179.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.9680, 74.0880, 22.9520



113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350



109.3540, 50.3480, -31.4120

Triad

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



113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350



95.1590, -76.4240, -35.6880



119.3260, -20.0880, 33.6720

Complementary

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



113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350



90.8430, -68.0410, 5.1350

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.



95.8960, -101.9230, 2.4370



113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350



100.6310, -91.8320, -20.7600

Square

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



113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350



87.8120, -59.8700, -49.3580



101.5720, -101.3710, -7.5710



119.6390, 30.6190, 45.3310

Rectangle

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



113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350



106.6220, 25.8660, -39.2700



101.5720, -101.3710, -7.5710



115.5620, -41.5440, 26.0400

Sweetspot

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



113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350



202.8920, 26.5470, -2.0370



81.5460, 61.9780, 55.2100



100.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350



130.6820, 105.8670, -7.8370



155.4210, 48.2410, -42.7910



83.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



86.5270, 69.8750, -5.3330



13.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770

Inverse Universe

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



90.8430, -68.0410, 5.1350



96.3180, -105.8670, 7.8370



48.5790, -48.2410, 42.7910



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



63.4730, -69.8750, 5.3330



9.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350 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 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350 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 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350.

-5.1350.

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

113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350

Protanopia

112.6100, 35.3080, -23.1560

Deuteranopia

112.8030, 50.9420, -20.1460



Tritanopia

118.3980, 49.3300, 20.0980

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350

Protanomaly

113.0570, 47.4110, -16.7250

Deuteranomaly

112.9010, 56.7180, -14.6900

Tritanomaly

116.4230, 56.2090, 11.0650

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350

Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

113.4080, 25.0340, -2.1500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350 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(175, 98, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 98, 29)  
}
```

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(175, 98, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 98, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350 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(175, 98, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 98, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(175, 98, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 98, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 98, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 98,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 98, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175, 98,  
29) }
```

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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