

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(113.2210, 35.6260,  
-6.8860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F6C3E
RGB	143, 108, 62
RGB Percent	56%, 42%, 24%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5765, 0.7567
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.57, 0.44
HSL	34°, 39%, 40%
HSV	34°, 57%, 56%
XYZ	17.5618, 16.9112, 6.9025
YIQ	113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

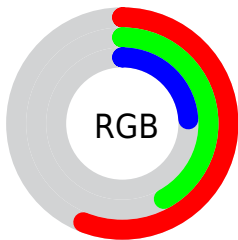
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	124, 143, 62
Decimal	9399358
CIE Lab	48.15, 8.28, 30.85
CIE LCh	48, 31.946, 74.972
Yxy	16.9112, 0.4245, 0.4087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287589438 (0xFF8F6C3E)
YUV	113.2210, -25.2520, 26.1162
Hunter-Lab	41.1232, 4.2636, 18.8345

# Details

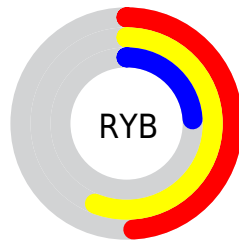
The YIQ color **113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **91.7790, -35.6260, 6.8860**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.4880, 39.2480, -6.4480**, and **64.5410, 31.7290, -7.8470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.3390, 29.4820, -5.6700**.

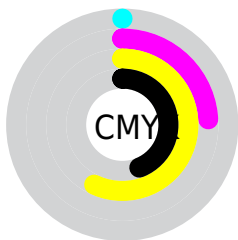
# Distribution



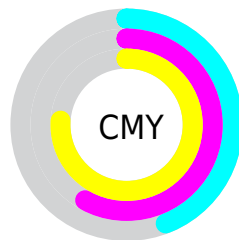
- Red (56%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860 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 113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 113.2210, 35.6260,  
-6.8860

■ 113.2210, 35.6260,  
-6.8860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.4380, 33.5170,  
-7.2110

■ 165.4880, 39.2480,  
-6.4480

■ 64.6550, 31.4080,  
-7.5360

■ 192.8580, 41.0820,  
-6.6460

■ 42.3280, 28.0150,  
-6.6170

■ 220.4450, 40.8070,  
-7.1690

■ 23.1130, 18.6150,  
-1.4570

■ 239.9590, 24.4400,  
-13.4160

■ 0.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 254.0880, 2.5680,

-2.4880

■ 113.2210, 35.6260,  
-6.8860

■ 113.2210, 35.6260,  
-6.8860

■ 108.1030, 41.7700,  
-8.1020

■ 118.3390, 29.4820,  
-5.6700

■ 102.8710, 48.2350,  
-9.6290

■ 123.5710, 23.0170,  
-4.1430

■ 97.1660, 54.6540,  
-10.3220

■ 129.2760, 16.5980,  
-3.4500

■ 92.0480, 60.7980,  
-11.5380

■ 134.3940, 10.4540,  
-2.2340

■ 90.3040, 62.9530,  
-12.0470

■ 139.6260, 3.9890,  
-0.7070

■ 144.7440, -2.1550,  
0.5090

■ 149.8620, -8.2990,  
1.7250

■ 154.9800,  
-14.4430, 2.9410

■ 160.7990,  
-21.1830, 3.9450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.7310, 43.4180, 6.0900



113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



110.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040

# Triad

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



113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



89.6140, -75.9670, -27.4470



117.3820, 2.7010, 22.6450

# Complementary

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



113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



91.7790, -35.6260, 6.8860

# 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.



113.3720, -26.8700, 13.4020



113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



91.2900, -83.4420, -18.6260

# Square

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



113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



101.6710, -36.5830, -25.3430



102.5090, -61.5290, -2.7530



117.1260, 26.9090, 24.4530



# Rectangle

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



113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



108.7820, 2.7090, -21.5710



102.5090, -61.5290, -2.7530



117.1250, -6.8810, 20.0870

# Sweetspot

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



113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



174.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



90.2090, 37.0410, 28.0570



87.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860



139.3510, 55.5710, -10.4210



132.2710, 23.0210, -26.2510



68.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



85.5640, 59.2850, -11.6510



4.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



# Inverse Universe

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



91.7790, -35.6260, 6.8860



106.0620, -55.2960, 10.9440



72.7290, -23.0210, 26.2510



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



49.4360, -59.2850, 11.6510

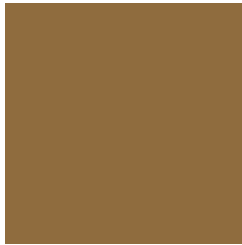


2.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860 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 113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

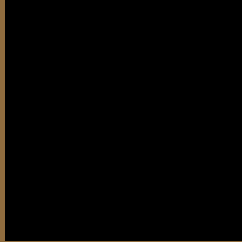
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.2210, 35.6260,

-6.8860.

# 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

113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860

### Protanopia

112.4750, 22.9270, -13.5290

### Deuteranopia

112.9110, 33.5630, -8.0450



## Tritanopia

116.3670, 24.2520, 12.0280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860

## Protanomaly

112.3940, 27.6490, -10.9990

## Deuteranomaly

113.2100, 34.1590, -7.8330

## Tritanomaly

115.3040, 28.5630, 5.4830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860

## Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

112.9490, 13.2050, -2.5310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860 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(143, 108, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 108, 62)  
}
```

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(143, 108, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 108, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860 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(143, 108, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 108, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 108, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 108, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 108, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 108,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.2210, 35.6260, -6.8860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 108, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
108, 62) }
```

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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