

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.6830, 77.7630,
-16.1330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(113.6830, 77.7630,
-16.1330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B26700
RGB	178, 103, 0
RGB Percent	70%, 40%, 0%
CMY	0.3018, 0.5962, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 1.00, 0.30
HSL	35°, 100%, 35%
HSV	35°, 100%, 70%
XYZ	23.2144, 19.1628, 2.4781
YIQ	113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

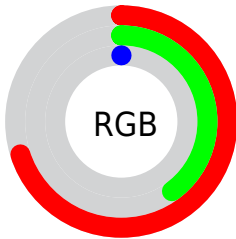
Format	Color
R _Y B	130, 178, 0
Decimal	11691776
CIE Lab	50.88, 24.28, 58.63
CIE LCh	51, 63.456, 67.504
Yxy	19.1628, 0.5175, 0.4272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289881856 (0xFFB26700)
YUV	113.6830, -56.0457, 56.4060
Hunter-Lab	43.7754, 18.0531, 27.2864

Details

The YIQ color **113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **64.3170, -77.7630, 16.1330**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.0410, 79.8710, -10.2810**, and **67.8660, 55.7990, -3.5370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.8440, 70.0600, -14.1960**.

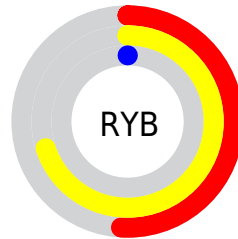
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (40%)

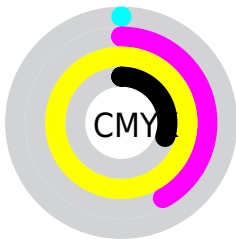
Blue (0%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (0%)

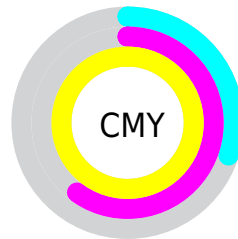


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330 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 113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.6830, 77.7630,
-16.1330

■ 113.6830, 77.7630,
-16.1330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 90.6250, 66.4830,
-9.9410

■ 169.0410, 79.8710,
-10.2810

■ 67.8660, 55.7990,
-3.5370

■ 192.6380, 73.6360,
-12.9240

■ 46.2810, 44.5650,
1.8210

■ 212.1520, 57.2690,
-19.1710

■ 24.4080, 34.2020,
7.9140

■ 231.6660, 40.9020,
-25.4180

■ 11.7750, 22.9230,
8.5790

■ 245.3100, 27.2850,
-26.4350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,

-17.7270

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 113.6830, 77.7630,
-16.1330

■ 119.8440, 70.0600,
-14.1960

■ 126.5920, 62.0820,
-12.7820

■ 133.3400, 54.1040,
-11.3680

■ 139.3870, 46.7220,
-9.7420

■ 146.1350, 38.7440,
-8.3280

■ 152.2960, 31.0410,
-6.3910

■ 159.0440, 23.0630,
-4.9770

■ 165.2050, 15.3600,
-3.0400

■ 171.8390, 7.7030,
-1.9370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.5900, 83.9000, 21.3400



113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330



111.9680, 45.4430, -36.1330

Triad

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



113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330



100.9780, -83.1640, -34.6840



123.9730, -11.4240, 41.8560

Complementary

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



113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330



64.3170, -77.7630, 16.1330

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.



98.3070, -107.3340, 6.8900



113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330



105.7320, -99.3060, -17.4660

Square

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



113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330



92.7190, -64.0420, -50.8420



106.2000, -108.8910, -3.4430



120.1510, 44.0970, 54.3770

Rectangle

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



113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330



107.0740, 21.2370, -48.9950



106.2000, -108.8910, -3.4430



121.4260, -34.9890, 33.8990

Sweetspot

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



113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330



206.9970, 30.4450, -6.6030



62.0000, 81.3710, 61.6830



101.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330



148.0260, 101.4220, -20.8980



154.1200, 49.9860, -57.9020



85.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



97.4030, 66.9880, -13.5880



16.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330

Inverse Universe

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



64.3170, -77.7630, 16.1330



83.9740, -101.4220, 20.8980



23.8800, -49.9860, 57.9020



83.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



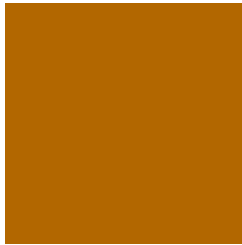
55.5970, -66.9880, 13.5880



9.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330 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 113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.6830, 77.7630,

-16.1330.

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

113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330

Protanopia

114.1730, 43.6080, -30.4080

Deuteranopia

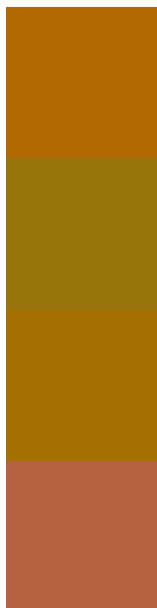
114.1380, 59.8840, -28.0200



Tritanopia

122.5120, 49.0090, 20.4090

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330

Protanomaly

113.9790, 56.0780, -25.1220

Deuteranomaly

113.8940, 66.6230, -23.4970

Tritanomaly

119.7560, 59.4650, 7.1210

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330

Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

113.8550, 27.9690, -5.7830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330 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(178, 103, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 103, 0)  
}
```

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(178, 103, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 103, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330 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(178, 103, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 103, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 103, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 103, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 103, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 103,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.6830, 77.7630, -16.1330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 103, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
103, 0) }
```

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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