

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760)
contains.

YIQ(113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760)	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(113.9830, 51.3960,
4.6760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A66141
RGB	166, 97, 65
RGB Percent	65%, 38%, 25%
CMY	0.3489, 0.6197, 0.7449
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.61, 0.35
HSL	19°, 44%, 45%
HSV	19°, 61%, 65%
XYZ	20.9614, 17.0373, 7.1936
YIQ	113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

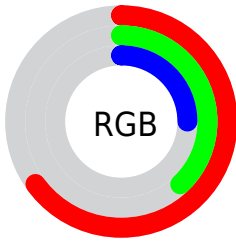
Format	Color
RYB	166, 112, 65
Decimal	10903873
CIELab	48.31, 24.90, 30.02
CIELCh	48, 39.005, 50.327
Yxy	17.0373, 0.4638, 0.3770
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289093953 (0xFFA66141)
YUV	113.9830, -24.1486, 45.6189
Hunter-Lab	41.2763, 18.4146, 18.5603

Details

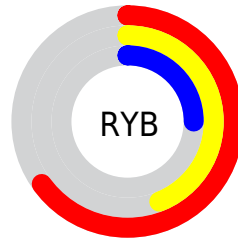
The YIQ color **113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **117.0170, -51.3960, -4.6760**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.8480, 56.2100, 5.5380**, and **63.9330, 45.6650, 3.9130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.5880, 59.8780, 5.1420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.3780, 42.9140, 4.2100**.

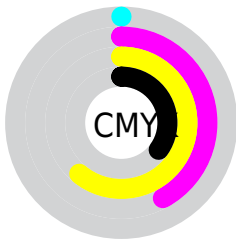
Distribution



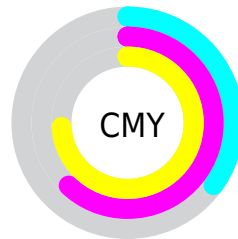
- Red (65%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760 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 113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.9830, 51.3960,
4.6760

■ 113.9830, 51.3960,
4.6760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 88.9010, 48.6910,
4.1390

■ 166.8480, 56.2100,
5.5380

■ 63.9330, 45.6650,
3.9130

■ 194.5170, 58.6400,
5.5520

■ 40.0790, 42.3180,
3.9980

■ 214.3300, 42.8690,
-0.4830

■ 19.0920, 32.2760,
9.7800

■ 233.8440, 26.5020,
-6.7300

■ 9.3830, 18.1550,
6.8830

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,

-1.5550

■ 113.9830, 51.3960,
4.6760

■ 113.9830, 51.3960,
4.6760

■ 105.5880, 59.8780,
5.1420

■ 122.3780, 42.9140,
4.2100

■ 96.7200, 68.3140,
6.4420

■ 131.2460, 34.4780,
2.9100

■ 88.3250, 76.7960,
6.9080

■ 139.6410, 25.9960,
2.4440

■ 80.1580, 84.6360,
7.9960

■ 147.9220, 17.8350,
1.6670

■ 156.9040, 9.0780,
0.6780

■ 165.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 173.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 182.5620,
-16.3220, -1.5540

■ 190.8430,
-24.4830, -2.3310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.9960, 50.5220, 20.5220



113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760



112.2120, 39.8450, -11.7630

Triad

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



113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760



88.6390, -69.0880, -36.4800



114.2350, -27.7420, 18.1940

Complementary

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



113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760



117.0170, -51.3960, -4.6760

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.



92.0310, -89.5420, -7.1900



113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760



92.5150, -80.0020, -25.9060

Square

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



113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760



104.4700, -14.2080, -28.8640



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



118.1920, 9.3480, 28.8360

Rectangle

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



113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760



110.8140, 26.0460, -20.4980



93.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



110.9450, -41.7250, 12.7950

Sweetspot

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



113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760



196.7050, 19.9440, 1.9920



103.2930, 37.4050, 43.4930



97.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760



135.5920, 80.4180, 7.3460



142.7460, 37.9210, -20.9510



79.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



71.8410, 75.2830, 6.7950



9.5020, 10.2700, 1.1020

Inverse Universe

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



117.0170, -51.3960, -4.6760



140.4080, -80.4180, -7.3460



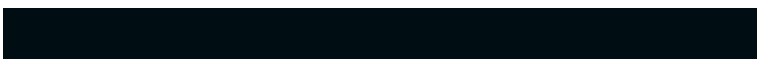
88.2540, -37.9210, 20.9510



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



76.1590, -75.2830, -6.7950



10.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760 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 113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760 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 113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.9830, 51.3960,

4.6760.

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

113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760

Protanopia

113.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410

Deuteranopia

113.7970, 33.8840, -8.3560



Tritanopia

116.1090, 42.7740, 17.7660

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760

Protanomaly

113.4210, 32.1870, -5.1330

Deuteranomaly

113.6670, 40.3020, -3.5220

Tritanomaly

115.0290, 45.7550, 13.2990

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760

Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

114.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760 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(166, 97, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 97, 65)  
}
```

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(166, 97, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 97, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760 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(166, 97, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 97, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 97, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 97, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 97, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 97,  
65) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.9830, 51.3960, 4.6760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 97, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 97,  
65) }
```

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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