

Converting Colors

YIQ(114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(114.2160, 69.5530,
0.5050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B55F26
RGB	181, 95, 38
RGB Percent	71%, 37%, 15%
CMY	0.2900, 0.6276, 0.8507
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.79, 0.29
HSL	24°, 65%, 43%
HSV	24°, 79%, 71%
XYZ	23.5063, 18.1473, 4.1045
YIQ	114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

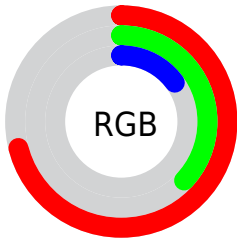
Format	Color
R_{YB}	181, 133, 38
Decimal	11886374
CIE _{Lab}	49.67, 30.77, 46.17
CIE _{LCh}	50, 55.484, 56.321
Yxy	18.1473, 0.5137, 0.3966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290076454 (0xFFB55F26)
YUV	114.2160, -37.5745, 58.5696
Hunter-Lab	42.5997, 23.9460, 24.1071

Details

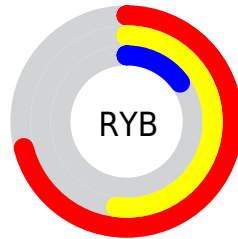
The YIQ color **114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **104.7840, -69.5530, -0.5050**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.5650, 75.8800, 1.4800**, and **63.4800, 60.0620, 1.8060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.7070, 78.3560, 0.6600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.7250, 60.7500, 0.3500**.

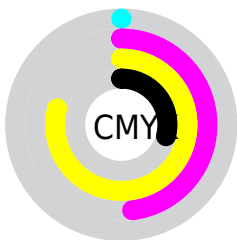
Distribution



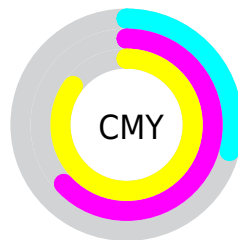
- Red (71%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050 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 114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 114.2160, 69.5530,
0.5050

■ 114.2160, 69.5530,
0.5050

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.6070, 66.8940,
-0.8660

■ 168.5650, 75.8800,
1.4800

■ 63.4800, 60.0620,
1.8060

■ 191.1510, 68.1780,
-2.1100

■ 40.7210, 49.3780,
8.2100

■ 210.0780, 52.0860,
-7.8340

■ 19.4350, 38.7400,
13.7800

■ 230.0650, 35.7650,
-14.9150

■ 12.6720, 24.7110,
9.2150

■ 247.9320, 19.9020,
-19.2820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,

-10.5740

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

114.2160, 69.5530,
0.5050

114.2160, 69.5530,
0.5050

105.7070, 78.3560,
0.6600

122.7250, 60.7500,
0.3500

97.1980, 87.1590,
0.8150

131.2340, 51.9470,
0.1950

96.3830, 88.0760,
0.7160

139.7430, 43.1440,
0.0400

148.3660, 34.0200,
0.1960

156.2880, 25.4920,
0.5640

■ 164.7970, 16.6890,
0.4090

■ 173.3060, 7.8860,
0.2540

■ 181.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 190.3240, -9.7200,
-0.0560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.7170, 73.5370, 27.4330



114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050



110.9140, 54.7030, -27.7370

Triad

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



114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050



94.8340, -74.1310, -38.6990



118.2320, -31.6870, 29.1210

Complementary

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



114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050



104.7840, -69.5530, -0.5050

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.



97.5430, -102.4270, 0.5570



114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050



100.3060, -89.5390, -23.7710

Square

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



114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050



94.7880, -42.1270, -46.0230



102.1760, -100.3160, -10.1720



121.0940, 21.9080, 43.5080

Rectangle

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



114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050



108.5690, 33.3850, -37.8710



102.1760, -100.3160, -10.1720



112.8590, -55.8020, 20.1180

Sweetspot

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



114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050



208.5440, 27.6470, 0.0550



90.7890, 56.9800, 57.6840



101.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140



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.



114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050



130.3330, 108.7080, 1.2520



154.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



81.5540, 74.4130, 0.5330



13.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820

Inverse Universe

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



104.7840, -69.5530, -0.5050



116.0800, -108.4330, -0.7290



64.2810, -50.5780, 35.5820



84.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



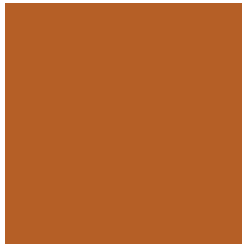
71.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



11.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050 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 114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050 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 114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.2160, 69.5530,

0.5050.

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

114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050

Protanopia

114.4510, 31.5020, -20.2580

Deuteranopia

114.5300, 47.4570, -17.5590



Tritanopia

118.0890, 54.6940, 22.0060

Trichromacy



Original Color

114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050

Protanomaly

114.2080, 45.6680, -12.6680

Deuteranomaly

114.2370, 55.8920, -10.7320

Tritanomaly

116.5700, 60.2890, 14.2170

Monochromacy



Original Color

114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050

Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

113.8750, 25.2170, 0.0410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050 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(181, 95, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 95, 38)  
}
```

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(181, 95, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 95, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050 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(181, 95, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 95, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 95, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 95, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 95, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 95,  
38) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 95, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181, 95,  
38) }
```

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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