

Converting Colors

YIQ(114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(114.2200, 28.1990,
-9.9530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	877142
RGB	135, 113, 66
RGB Percent	53%, 44%, 26%
CMY	0.4706, 0.5569, 0.7410
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.51, 0.47
HSL	41°, 34%, 39%
HSV	41°, 51%, 53%
XYZ	16.8812, 17.3533, 7.6199
YIQ	114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

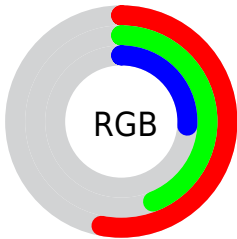
Format	Color
RYB	98, 135, 66
Decimal	8876354
CIELab	48.70, 2.17, 29.14
CIELCh	49, 29.217, 85.748
Yxy	17.3533, 0.4033, 0.4146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287066434 (0xFF877142)
YUV	114.2200, -23.7725, 18.2241
Hunter-Lab	41.6573, -0.5652, 18.3149

Details

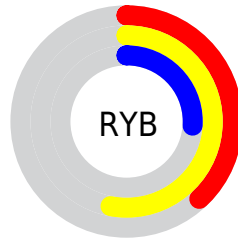
The YIQ color **114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **86.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.7750, 30.9500, -10.2500**, and **65.3660, 24.8520, -9.8680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.1640, 22.6050, -7.6910**.

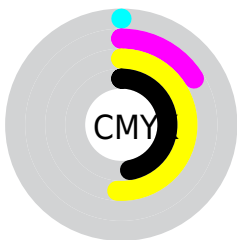
Distribution



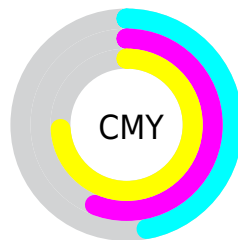
- Red (53%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530 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 114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 114.2200, 28.1990,
-9.9530

■ 114.2200, 28.1990,
-9.9530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 89.7360, 26.6860,
-10.0660

■ 166.7750, 30.9500,
-10.2500

■ 65.3660, 24.8520,
-9.8680

■ 193.9600, 31.8670,
-10.3490

■ 42.8820, 23.3390,
-9.9810

■ 221.4440, 33.3800,
-10.2360

■ 23.9660, 14.5350,
-4.6090

■ 244.0510, 21.1850,
-14.9990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,

-0.9330

■ 114.2200, 28.1990,
-9.9530

■ 114.2200, 28.1990,
-9.9530

■ 110.3900, 33.4720,
-11.9040

■ 118.1640, 22.6050,
-7.6910

■ 105.8590, 39.3410,
-13.6430

■ 122.5810, 17.0570,
-6.2630

■ 102.0290, 44.6140,
-15.5940

■ 126.5250, 11.4630,
-4.0010

■ 98.0850, 50.2080,
-17.8560

■ 130.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 94.3690, 55.1600,
-19.4960

■ 134.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 138.7160, -4.9520,
1.6400

■ 142.6600,
-10.5460, 3.9020

■ 146.4900,
-15.8190, 5.8530

■ 151.0210,
-21.6880, 7.5920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115.7580, 38.7880, 1.8920



114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



111.8970, 9.8150, -18.1930

Triad

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



114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



90.6400, -78.8560, -24.6480



119.0470, 10.9540, 21.7540

Complementary

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



114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



86.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530

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.



117.1840, -14.5370, 15.6630



114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



98.3350, -70.1470, -11.7710

Square

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



114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



102.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820



110.4900, -42.1820, 4.5540



118.4590, 30.1650, 20.5090

Rectangle

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



114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



109.7040, -5.8190, -21.2030



110.4900, -42.1820, 4.5540



119.1000, 3.4350, 20.3550

Sweetspot

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



114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



168.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020



89.2530, 33.7410, 21.7810



84.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



143.8440, 43.6970, -15.4950



123.8450, 15.5930, -23.7910



64.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



91.1130, 53.0050, -18.9870



2.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



86.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



101.1560, -43.6970, 15.4950



77.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



39.4740, -53.2800, 18.4640



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530 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 114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

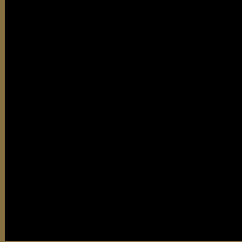
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.2200, 28.1990,

-9.9530.

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

114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530

Protanopia

113.7030, 22.2850, -12.9070

Deuteranopia

114.9540, 32.0040, -7.3240



Tritanopia

117.7790, 17.1000, 9.4840

Trichromacy



Original Color

114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530

Protanomaly

114.0130, 24.3480, -11.7480

Deuteranomaly

114.9430, 30.5370, -8.2710

Tritanomaly

116.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160

Monochromacy



Original Color

114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530

Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

114.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530 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(135, 113, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 113, 66)  
}
```

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(135, 113, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 113, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530 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(135, 113, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 113, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 113, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 113, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 113, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 113,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 113, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
113, 66) }
```

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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