

Converting Colors

YIQ(114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(114.6880, 71.3400,
6.6680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BB5B2F
RGB	187, 91, 47
RGB Percent	73%, 36%, 18%
CMY	0.2665, 0.6433, 0.8154
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.75, 0.27
HSL	19°, 60%, 46%
HSV	19°, 75%, 73%
XYZ	24.7584, 18.2524, 4.9160
YIQ	114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

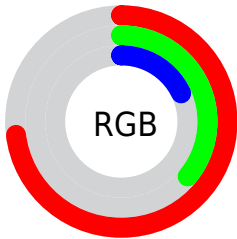
Format	Color
R _Y B	187, 111, 47
Decimal	12278575
CIE Lab	49.80, 35.70, 42.23
CIE LCh	50, 55.300, 49.792
Yxy	18.2524, 0.5166, 0.3808
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290468655 (0xFFBB5B2F)
YUV	114.6880, -33.3702, 63.4176
Hunter-Lab	42.7228, 28.6780, 23.0836

Details

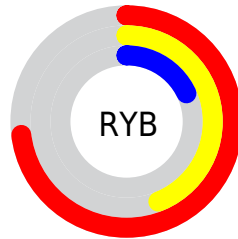
The YIQ color **114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **119.3120, -71.3400, -6.6680**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.9230, 77.9880, 7.3320**, and **62.3390, 65.0130, 5.6930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.8910, 81.0140, 7.5580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.4850, 61.6660, 5.7780**.

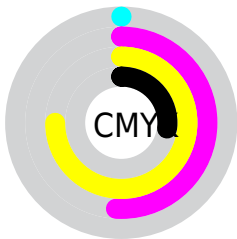
Distribution



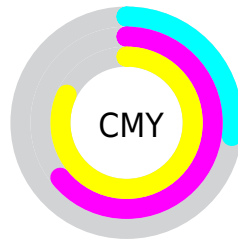
- Red (73%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680 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 114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 114.6880, 71.3400,
6.6680

■ 114.6880, 71.3400,
6.6680

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 88.3070, 68.0390,
5.9190

■ 168.9230, 77.9880,
7.3320

■ 62.3390, 65.0130,
5.6930

■ 189.8290, 66.3890,
2.7810

■ 38.4060, 54.8790,
13.1430

■ 209.2290, 50.3430,
-3.7770

■ 20.9300, 41.7200,
14.8400

■ 228.7430, 33.9760,
-10.0240

■ 13.9820, 26.7740,
10.3740

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,
-16.4830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,

-7.7750

■ 114.6880, 71.3400,
6.6680

■ 114.6880, 71.3400,
6.6680

■ 104.8910, 81.0140,
7.5580

■ 124.4850, 61.6660,
5.7780

■ 95.2080, 90.3670,
8.7590

■ 134.1680, 52.3130,
4.5770

■ 90.5460, 95.2270,
8.7870

■ 143.3780, 42.9140,
4.2100

■ 153.1750, 33.2400,
3.3200

■ 162.9720, 23.5660,
2.4300

■ 172.6550, 14.2130,
1.2290

■ 182.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 192.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 201.9320,
-14.4880, -1.7520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.9820, 71.4730, 31.8010



114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680



112.0550, 58.9200, -21.5600

Triad

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



114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680



92.9930, -70.3250, -41.5970



115.6430, -46.2660, 23.5100

Complementary

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



114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680



119.3120, -71.3400, -6.6680

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.



99.7770, -103.2060, -1.8460



114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680



99.1660, -86.3290, -26.8810

Square

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



114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680



100.9490, -23.4670, -42.7870



102.0790, -98.6650, -12.5610



122.0650, 11.6840, 41.5720

Rectangle

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



114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680



109.3420, 41.4540, -35.4260



102.0790, -98.6650, -12.5610



104.6710, -79.0000, 11.0160

Sweetspot

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



114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680



214.8260, 26.9130, 2.3450



100.0320, 51.9820, 60.1580



106.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680



129.6850, 110.9530, 10.1290



154.6040, 52.6400, -28.8960



89.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



76.5920, 80.4180, 7.3460



15.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420

Inverse Universe

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



119.3120, -71.3400, -6.6680



136.9020, -111.2280, -10.6520



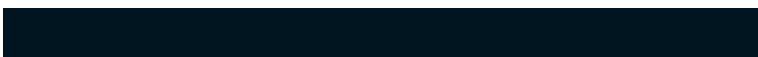
79.3960, -52.6400, 28.8960



89.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



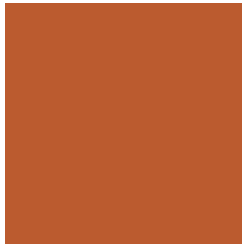
81.9950, -80.6930, -7.8690



15.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680 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 114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680 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 114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.6880, 71.3400,

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

114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680

Protanopia

115.5910, 28.2920, -17.1480

Deuteranopia

115.5560, 44.5680, -14.7600



Tritanopia

117.4810, 59.4620, 23.7020

Trichromacy



Original Color

114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680

Protanomaly

115.3590, 43.9250, -8.6110

Deuteranomaly

115.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860

Tritanomaly

116.5320, 63.4520, 17.4680

Monochromacy



Original Color

114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680

Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

114.6410, 25.9960, 2.4440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680 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(187, 91, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 91, 47)  
}
```

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(187, 91, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 91, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680 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(187, 91, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 91, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 91, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 91, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 91, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 91,  
47) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.6880, 71.3400, 6.6680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 91, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187, 91,  
47) }
```

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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