

Converting Colors

YIQ(115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(115.2270, 61.8520,
-8.6120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A96820
RGB	169, 104, 32
RGB Percent	66%, 41%, 13%
CMY	0.3371, 0.5922, 0.8742
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.81, 0.34
HSL	31°, 68%, 39%
HSV	32°, 81%, 66%
XYZ	21.5775, 18.4379, 3.7936
YIQ	115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

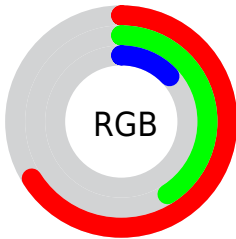
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 169, 32
Decimal	11102240
CIE _{Lab}	50.02, 20.44, 48.51
CIE _{LCh}	50, 52.639, 67.157
Yxy	18.4379, 0.4925, 0.4209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289292320 (0xFFA96820)
YUV	115.2270, -41.0309, 47.1589
Hunter-Lab	42.9394, 14.5542, 24.8194

Details

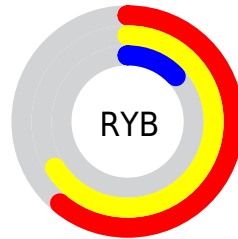
The YIQ color **115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **85.7730, -61.8520, 8.6120**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.8040, 67.5370, -7.0150**, and **66.3600, 51.3520, -5.5440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.5930, 69.5090, -9.7150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.8610, 54.1950, -7.5090**.

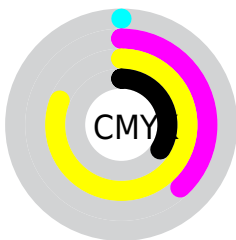
Distribution



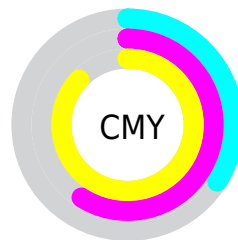
- Red (66%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120 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 115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 115.2270, 61.8520,
-8.6120

■ 115.2270, 61.8520,
-8.6120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 89.0480, 60.7980,
-11.5380

■ 168.8040, 67.5370,
-7.0150

■ 66.3600, 51.3520,
-5.5440

■ 195.3910, 67.2620,
-7.5380

■ 45.0740, 40.7140,
0.0260

■ 214.7910, 51.2160,
-14.0960

■ 24.3750, 29.8010,
5.0730

■ 234.3050, 34.8490,
-20.3430

■ 10.2800, 19.9430,
7.5190

■ 247.3620, 21.5070,
-20.8370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,

-11.8180

253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

115.2270, 61.8520,
-8.6120

115.2270, 61.8520,
-8.6120

108.5930, 69.5090,
-9.7150

121.8610, 54.1950,
-7.5090

102.7740, 76.2490,
-10.7190

128.4950, 46.5380,
-6.4060

135.1290, 38.8810,
-5.3030

141.7630, 31.2240,
-4.2000

148.3970, 23.5670,
-3.0970

■ 154.9170, 16.2310,
-2.3050

■ 161.5510, 8.5740,
-1.2020

■ 168.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 174.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116.1260, 70.4670, 16.9870



115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120



111.7320, 40.5360, -29.8000

Triad

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



115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120



96.8860, -79.9090, -33.1010



121.7140, -9.4970, 34.4630

Complementary

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



115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120



85.7730, -61.8520, 8.6120

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.



104.0080, -81.5670, 7.9770



115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120



101.2010, -93.4370, -19.2050

Square

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



115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120



90.3540, -64.2720, -46.6720



100.9850, -101.0960, -7.0480



120.5100, 35.2960, 43.1680

Rectangle

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



115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120



109.0540, 15.9620, -35.9900



100.9850, -101.0960, -7.0480



119.8580, -27.6980, 28.4140

Sweetspot

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



115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120



198.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970



80.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



97.5470, 14.3970, -2.1070



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.



115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120



135.5450, 95.8270, -13.1090



152.7840, 42.7850, -43.0310



80.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



90.0380, 66.7580, -9.4180



12.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130

Inverse Universe

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



85.7730, -61.8520, 8.6120



90.4550, -95.8270, 13.1090



48.2160, -42.7850, 43.0310



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



57.9620, -66.7580, 9.4180



8.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120 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 115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120 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 115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.2270, 61.8520,

-8.6120.

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

115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120

Protanopia

114.6100, 35.3080, -23.1560

Deuteranopia

114.3730, 49.3370, -18.5910



Tritanopia

120.5220, 43.0490, 18.2890

Trichromacy



Original Color

115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120

Protanomaly

114.8610, 45.0270, -17.5730

Deuteranomaly

114.8190, 54.0130, -15.2270

Tritanomaly

119.0200, 49.9740, 8.4220

Monochromacy



Original Color

115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120

Achromatopsia

115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

115.2120, 22.6500, -2.9980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120 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(169, 104, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 104, 32)  
}
```

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(169, 104, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 104, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120 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(169, 104, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 104, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 104, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 104, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 104, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 104,  
32) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 104, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
104, 32) }
```

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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