

# Converting Colors

YIQ(115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(115.8380, 62.1700,  
7.6580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B45E3C
RGB	180, 94, 60
RGB Percent	71%, 37%, 24%
CMY	0.2939, 0.6315, 0.7644
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.67, 0.29
HSL	17°, 50%, 47%
HSV	17°, 67%, 71%
XYZ	23.6502, 18.0349, 6.5192
YIQ	115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

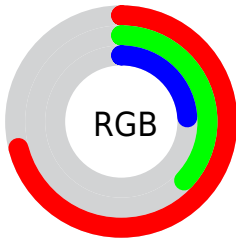
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	180, 107, 60
Decimal	11820604
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.54, 31.99, 34.75
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 47.239, 47.369
Yxy	18.0349, 0.4906, 0.3741
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290010684 (0xFFB45E3C)
YUV	115.8380, -27.5281, 56.2701
Hunter-Lab	42.4675, 25.0889, 20.6256

# Details

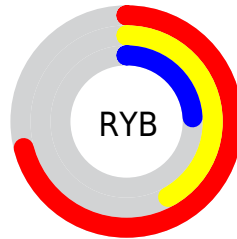
The YIQ color **115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **124.1620, -62.1700, -7.6580**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.7740, 68.2220, 8.1100**, and **64.6030, 55.5220, 6.9940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.1550, 71.5230, 8.8590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.5210, 52.8170, 6.4570**.

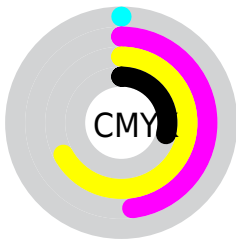
# Distribution



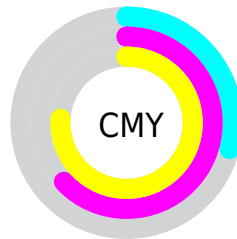
- Red (71%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580 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 115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 115.8380, 62.1700,  
7.6580

■ 115.8380, 62.1700,  
7.6580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 89.8700, 59.1440,  
7.4320

■ 169.8880, 67.9010,  
8.4210

■ 64.6030, 55.5220,  
6.9940

■ 193.0720, 61.3910,  
5.2550

■ 39.8460, 50.5240,  
9.4680

■ 211.9990, 45.2990,  
-0.4690

■ 19.7340, 39.3360,  
13.9920

■ 232.1000, 28.6570,  
-7.2390

■ 12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

■ 250.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,

-3.4210

■ 115.8380, 62.1700,  
7.6580

■ 115.8380, 62.1700,  
7.6580

■ 106.1550, 71.5230,  
8.8590

■ 125.5210, 52.8170,  
6.4570

■ 96.4720, 80.8760,  
10.0600

■ 135.2040, 43.4640,  
5.2560

■ 86.7890, 90.2290,  
11.2610

■ 144.8870, 34.1110,  
4.0550

■ 83.7570, 93.2550,  
11.4870

■ 154.5700, 24.7580,  
2.8540

■ 164.2530, 15.4050,  
1.6530

■ 173.3490, 6.3270,  
0.9750

■ 183.0320, -3.0260,  
-0.2260

■ 192.7150,  
-12.3790, -1.4270

■ 202.3980,  
-21.7320, -2.6280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



116.1870, 60.4700, 27.4620



115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580



114.6060, 50.2990, -13.9970

# Triad

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



115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580



91.1180, -69.1790, -40.3390



115.3460, -41.1760, 19.3680

# Complementary

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



115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580



124.1620, -62.1700, -7.6580

# 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.



96.8930, -97.8410, -5.4650



115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580



96.3790, -82.6150, -28.1110

# Square

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



115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580



105.3680, -14.1610, -35.2250



99.3090, -93.6210, -15.8690



121.2120, 6.5960, 34.6600



# Rectangle

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



115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580



112.2570, 34.8040, -25.0360



99.3090, -93.6210, -15.8690



108.7560, -63.1820, 10.6900

# Sweetspot

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



115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580



209.6840, 24.4370, 3.1650



105.9120, 43.2720, 52.8080



102.0680, 14.4880, 1.7520



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.



115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580



134.3230, 97.4730, 12.1370



149.8840, 46.2200, -22.6760



84.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



70.9880, 79.3630, 9.9470



11.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



# Inverse Universe

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



124.1620, -62.1700, -7.6580



147.6770, -97.4730, -12.1370



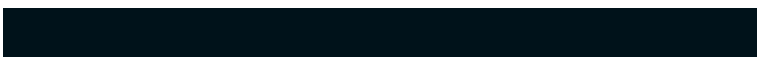
90.1160, -46.2200, 22.6760



85.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



82.0120, -79.3630, -9.9470

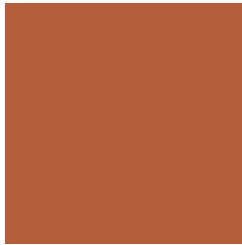


13.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580 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 115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580 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 115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.8380, 62.1700,



# 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

115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580

### Protanopia

115.8880, 23.2020, -13.0060

### Deuteranopia

116.3690, 37.9650, -10.7310



## Tritanopia

118.1920, 52.9060, 21.3700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580

## Protanomaly

115.6450, 37.3680, -5.4160

## Deuteranomaly

115.9620, 46.7210, -4.2150

## Tritanomaly

116.9980, 56.2080, 16.5920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

115.9010, 22.3280, 2.8400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580 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(180, 94, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 94, 60)  
}
```

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(180, 94, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 94, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580 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(180, 94, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 94, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 94, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 94, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 94, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 94,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.8380, 62.1700, 7.6580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 94, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180, 94,  
60) }
```

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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