

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(116.1950, 56.8510,  
10.4430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B15E47
RGB	177, 94, 71
RGB Percent	69%, 37%, 28%
CMY	0.3057, 0.6315, 0.7213
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.60, 0.31
HSL	13°, 43%, 49%
HSV	13°, 60%, 69%
XYZ	23.2810, 17.8075, 8.1818
YIQ	116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

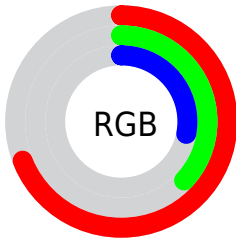
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	177, 100, 71
Decimal	11624007
CIE Lab	49.26, 31.54, 28.12
CIE LCh	49, 42.258, 41.722
Yxy	17.8075, 0.4725, 0.3614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289814087 (0xFFB15E47)
YUV	116.1950, -22.2811, 53.3260
Hunter-Lab	42.1990, 24.6297, 18.0437

# Details

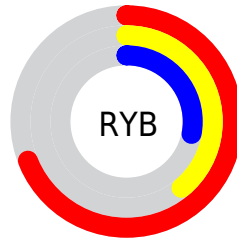
The YIQ color **116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **131.8050, -56.8510, -10.4430**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.9460, 61.9860, 10.9940**, and **65.3730, 50.4780, 10.3020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.9250, 66.4790, 12.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.4650, 47.2230, 8.7190**.

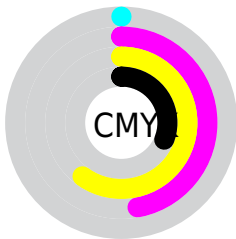
# Distribution



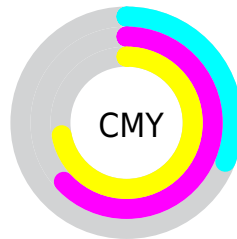
- Red (69%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (31%)




- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (72%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430 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 116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 116.1950, 56.8510,  
10.4430


 116.1950, 56.8510,  
10.4430


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 90.2270, 53.8250,  
10.2170


 169.9460, 61.9860,  
10.9940


 65.3730, 50.4780,  
10.3020


 194.4400, 57.5390,  
8.9870


 40.0630, 48.4150,  
9.1430

 213.2530, 41.7680,  
2.9520

 19.4350, 38.7400,  
13.7800

 233.4680, 24.8050,  
-3.5070

 12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030

 251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.1950, 56.8510,  
10.4430

■ 116.1950, 56.8510,  
10.4430

■ 105.9250, 66.4790,  
12.1670

■ 126.4650, 47.2230,  
8.7190

■ 95.7690, 75.7860,  
14.2020

■ 136.6210, 37.9160,  
6.6840

■ 85.4990, 85.4140,  
15.9260

■ 146.8910, 28.2880,  
4.9600

■ 75.2290, 95.0420,  
17.6500

■ 156.5740, 18.9350,  
3.7590

■ 166.8440, 9.3070,  
2.0350

■ 177.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 187.2700, -9.6280,  
-1.7240

■ 197.5400,

-19.2560, -3.4480

■ 207.6960,  
-28.5630, -5.4830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.3540, 52.6300, 26.3740



116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430



114.9250, 48.1430, -7.9610

# Triad

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



116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430



93.7560, -56.2960, -37.0320



113.0310, -44.8430, 14.2370

# Complementary

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



116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430



131.8050, -56.8510, -10.4430

# 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.



95.6390, -94.3100, -8.8860



116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430



94.0650, -78.8550, -30.1750

# Square

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



116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430



107.5050, -4.1210, -29.9530



96.7670, -89.2190, -18.5550



120.6300, -0.6930, 29.0910



# Rectangle

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



116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430



113.2450, 35.0780, -18.9860



96.7670, -89.2190, -18.5550



106.6370, -64.4650, 6.4070

# Sweetspot

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



116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430



205.8410, 22.5570, 4.1970



112.3840, 35.8910, 48.9070



100.4100, 13.5250, 2.6850



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430



134.7660, 89.0360, 16.3640



146.1320, 42.8260, -16.2300



83.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



65.1180, 82.1130, 15.1770



11.2960, 13.8460, 2.3740



# Inverse Universe

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



131.8050, -56.8510, -10.4430



159.2340, -89.0360, -16.3640



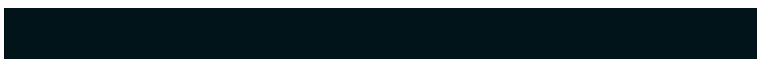
101.8680, -42.8260, 16.2300



85.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



87.8820, -82.1130, -15.1770



14.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

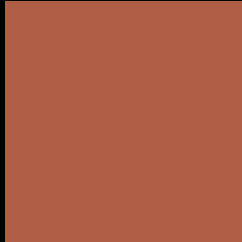
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430 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 116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.1950, 56.8510,



# 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

116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430

### Protanopia

116.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

### Deuteranopia

116.1390, 32.9210, -7.4230



## Tritanopia

117.9960, 50.5220, 20.5220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430

## Protanomaly

116.1160, 31.7280, -2.3200

## Deuteranomaly

115.7320, 41.6770, -0.9070

## Tritanomaly

117.2580, 52.5400, 16.9880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.0580, 20.4480, 3.8720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430 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(177, 94, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 94, 71)  
}
```

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(177, 94, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 94, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430 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(177, 94, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 94, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(177, 94, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 94, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 94, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 94,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.1950, 56.8510, 10.4430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 94, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177, 94,  
71) }
```

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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