

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(117.7620, 42.1330,  
12.8610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A6625D
RGB	166, 98, 93
RGB Percent	65%, 38%, 36%
CMY	0.3489, 0.6158, 0.6351
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.44, 0.35
HSL	4°, 29%, 51%
HSV	4°, 44%, 65%
XYZ	22.0771, 17.6325, 12.6059
YIQ	117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

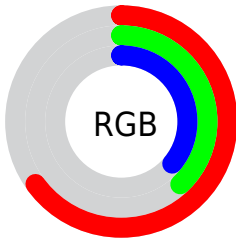
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 98, 93
Decimal	10904157
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.05, 26.98, 14.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 30.710, 28.543
Yxy	17.6325, 0.4220, 0.3370
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289094237 (0xFFA6625D)
YUV	117.7620, -12.2077, 42.3047
Hunter-Lab	41.9910, 20.3634, 11.5946

# Details

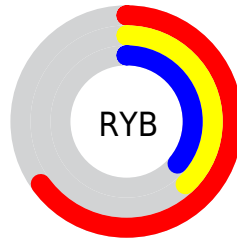
The YIQ color **117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **141.2380, -42.1330, -12.8610**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.0290, 45.7550, 13.2990**, and **67.8970, 37.3190, 11.9990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128.5050, 32.5510, 10.3030**.

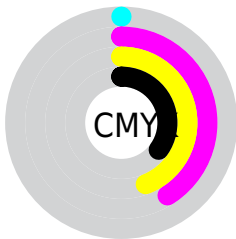
# Distribution



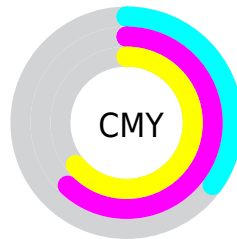
- Red (65%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610 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 117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.7620, 42.1330,  
12.8610

■ 117.7620, 42.1330,  
12.8610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 91.9790, 40.0240,  
12.5360

■ 171.0290, 45.7550,  
13.2990

■ 67.8970, 37.3190,  
11.9990

■ 198.9260, 47.5430,  
13.9350

■ 44.2280, 34.8890,  
11.9850

■ 218.4510, 32.6430,  
8.6350

■ 19.7010, 34.9350,  
11.1510

■ 238.6660, 15.6800,  
2.1760

■ 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

■ 254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.7620, 42.1330,  
12.8610

■ 117.7620, 42.1330,  
12.8610

■ 106.4320, 51.9900,  
15.9420

■ 128.5050, 32.5510,  
10.3030

■ 95.8030, 61.2510,  
18.8110

■ 139.7210, 23.0150,  
6.9110

■ 85.0600, 70.8330,  
21.3690

■ 150.4640, 13.4330,  
4.3530

■ 73.8440, 80.3690,  
24.7610

■ 161.6800, 3.8970,  
0.9610

■ 63.1010, 89.9510,  
27.3190

■ 172.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970


■ 56.0910, 95.9110,  
29.4390

■ 183.7530,  
-15.5420, -4.6780

■ 194.3820,  
-24.8030, -7.5470

■ 205.7120,

-34.6600, -10.6280

 216.3410,  
-43.9210, -13.4970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.9540, 33.1450, 21.5690



117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610



116.3020, 40.0720, 0.6480

# Triad

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



117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610



108.3050, -17.8770, -22.9410



112.0170, -42.2280, 5.3880

# Complementary

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



117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610



141.2380, -42.1330, -12.8610

# 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.



96.3880, -77.6660, -13.1700



117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610



100.3690, -50.2920, -24.6920

# Square

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



117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610



111.8860, 8.3480, -19.1400



92.3840, -81.0110, -24.1390



118.0210, -12.5200, 17.6560



# Rectangle

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



117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610



115.6120, 32.9670, -8.2570



92.3840, -81.0110, -24.1390



107.9940, -52.5890, 0.4270

# Sweetspot

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



117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610



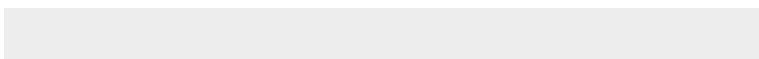
197.9590, 16.4130, 5.4130



122.5790, 21.6800, 36.6240



97.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930



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.



117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610



141.0810, 66.3400, 20.1960



138.8940, 32.2330, -5.9670



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



50.1220, 85.4580, 26.1460



6.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170



# Inverse Universe

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



141.2380, -42.1330, -12.8610



177.9190, -66.3400, -20.1960



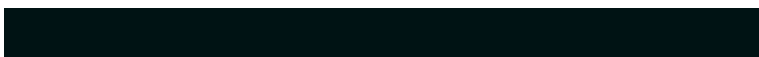
120.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



97.8780, -85.4580, -26.1460



13.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

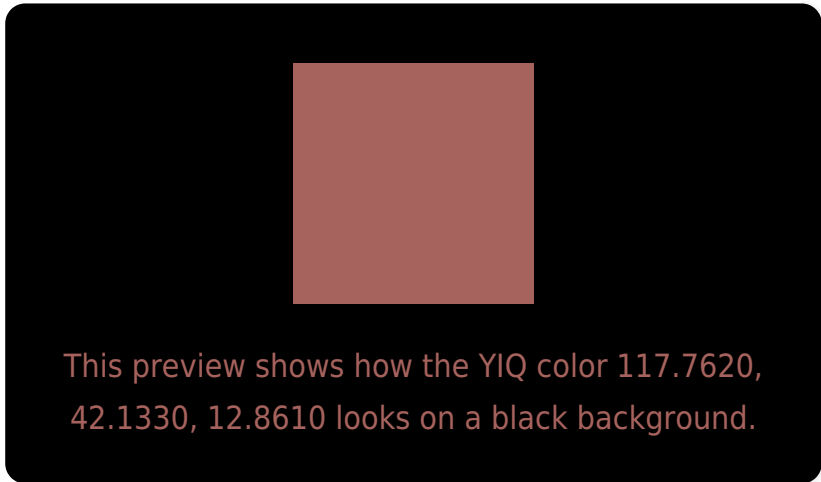
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610.



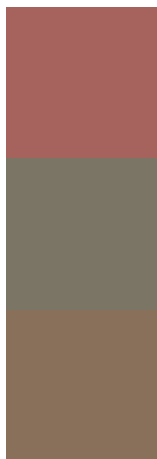
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.7620, 42.1330,



# 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

117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610

### Protanopia

117.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

### Deuteranopia

116.9670, 21.9620, -1.5420



## Tritanopia

118.0270, 40.0690, 17.2290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610

## Protanomaly

117.4170, 20.8150, 2.7270

## Deuteranomaly

117.4350, 29.5720, 3.7160

## Tritanomaly

118.1580, 41.0780, 15.4620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.9480, 14.9460, 4.4660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610 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(166, 98, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 98, 93)  
}
```

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(166, 98, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 98, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610 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(166, 98, 93) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 98, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 98, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 98, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 98, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 98,  
93) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 98, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 98,  
93) }
```

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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