

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.0540, 60.6610,  
-14.5630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(118.0540, 60.6610,  
-14.5630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A76F1A
RGB	167, 111, 26
RGB Percent	65%, 44%, 10%
CMY	0.3450, 0.5648, 0.8977
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.84, 0.35
HSL	36°, 73%, 38%
HSV	36°, 84%, 65%
XYZ	21.8099, 19.6563, 3.6264
YIQ	118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

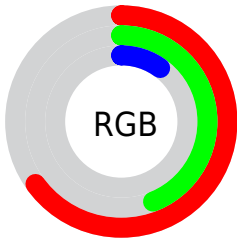
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	119, 167, 26
Decimal	10972954
CIE Lab	51.45, 15.39, 51.94
CIE LCh	51, 54.171, 73.494
Yxy	19.6563, 0.4837, 0.4359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289163034 (0xFFA76F1A)
YUV	118.0540, -45.3826, 42.9256
Hunter-Lab	44.3355, 10.2220, 26.1852

# Details

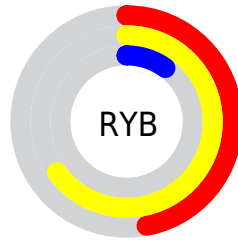
The YIQ color **118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **74.9460, -60.6610, 14.5630**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.1470, 64.8330, -13.0790**, and **69.8710, 48.2350, -9.6290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.0070, 68.0430, -16.1890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.1010, 53.2790, -12.9370**.

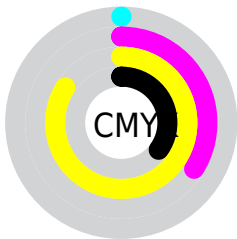
# Distribution



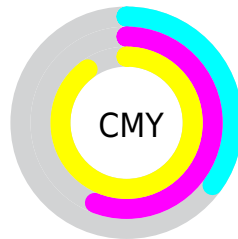
- Red (65%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (90%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630 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 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 118.0540, 60.6610,  
-14.5630


 118.0540, 60.6610,  
-14.5630


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 92.3310, 58.3230,  
-16.2450


 172.1470, 64.8330,  
-13.0790


 69.8710, 48.2350,  
-9.6290


 199.6310, 66.3460,  
-12.9660


 48.5850, 37.5970,  
-4.0590

 218.5580, 50.2540,  
-18.6900

 28.1850, 27.2800,  
1.2000

 238.5450, 33.9330,  
-25.7710

 9.5680, 19.0720,  
6.7840

 247.0200, 22.4700,  
-21.7700

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 250.2120, 13.4820,

-13.0620

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

■ 118.0540, 60.6610,  
-14.5630

■ 118.0540, 60.6610,  
-14.5630

■ 112.0070, 68.0430,  
-16.1890

■ 124.1010, 53.2790,  
-12.9370

■ 109.2200, 71.7570,  
-17.4190

■ 129.4470, 46.4930,  
-11.0990

■ 135.4940, 39.1110,  
-9.4730

■ 141.5410, 31.7290,  
-7.8470

■ 147.0010, 24.6220,  
-5.6980

■ 152.9340, 17.5610,  
-4.3830

■ 158.3940, 10.4540,  
-2.2340

■ 164.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 170.3740, -3.9890,  
0.7070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.5620, 71.9350, 12.4070



118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630



114.2750, 34.3930, -34.1110

# Triad

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



118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630



101.4170, -85.7780, -31.3620



126.3950, 1.8270, 38.4910

# Complementary

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



118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630



74.9460, -60.6610, 14.5630

# 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.



115.6410, -61.1200, 17.3760



118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630



104.4440, -98.4350, -16.7310

# Square

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



118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630



94.7710, -69.8200, -45.2440



103.2990, -104.8560, -4.9840



122.9410, 44.3280, 44.6800



# Rectangle

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



118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630



110.7970, 6.3800, -38.5480



103.2990, -104.8560, -4.9840



125.0660, -16.4200, 33.2760

# Sweetspot

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



118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630



197.9300, 23.3840, -5.2880



74.5430, 66.0600, 47.3080



98.6070, 14.1680, -3.4640



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.



118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630



141.7800, 93.3070, -22.5090



146.7400, 36.9170, -46.8190



81.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



96.4950, 63.7330, -15.1710



13.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360



# Inverse Universe

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



74.9460, -60.6610, 14.5630



75.2200, -93.3070, 22.5090



46.2600, -36.9170, 46.8190



78.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



51.5050, -63.7330, 15.1710



6.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

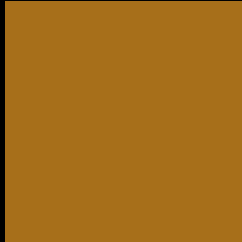
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630 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 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630.

-14.5630.

# 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

118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630

### Protanopia

116.7690, 39.1140, -26.0540

### Deuteranopia

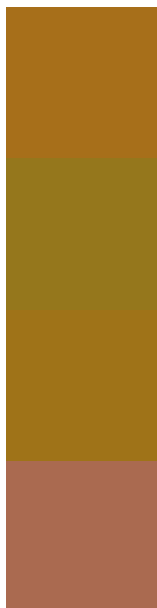
117.6460, 52.8220, -21.1780



## Tritanopia

124.2440, 37.9600, 16.9040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630

## Protanomaly

117.5960, 47.0910, -21.9410

## Deuteranomaly

117.7820, 55.4350, -18.9730

## Tritanomaly

122.1720, 46.4900, 5.4820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.8590, 22.1460, -4.8780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630 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(167, 111, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 111, 26)  
}
```

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(167, 111, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 111, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630 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(167, 111, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 111, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 111, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 111, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 111, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 111,  
26) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.0540, 60.6610, -14.5630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 111, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
111, 26) }
```

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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