

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.7600, 61.6690,  
-10.8030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(118.7600, 61.6690,  
-10.8030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB6D20
RGB	171, 109, 32
RGB Percent	67%, 43%, 13%
CMY	0.3293, 0.5726, 0.8742
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.81, 0.33
HSL	33°, 68%, 40%
HSV	33°, 81%, 67%
XYZ	22.5277, 19.6972, 3.9866
YIQ	118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

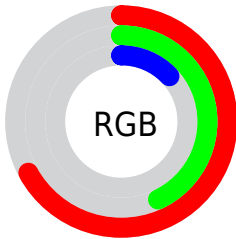
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	144, 171, 32
Decimal	11234592
CIELab	51.49, 18.51, 49.96
CIELCh	51, 53.275, 69.667
Yxy	19.6972, 0.4875, 0.4262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289424672 (0xFFAB6D20)
YUV	118.7600, -42.7727, 45.8145
Hunter-Lab	44.3815, 12.9377, 25.7412

# Details

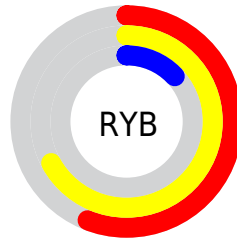
The YIQ color **118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **84.2400, -61.6690, 10.8030**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.0380, 66.7580, -9.4180**, and **69.8930, 51.1690, -7.7350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.1260, 69.3260, -11.9060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.3940, 54.0120, -9.7000**.

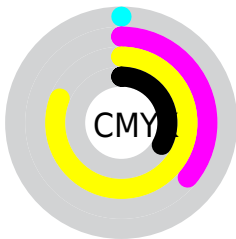
# Distribution



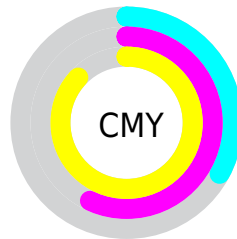
- Red (67%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030 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 118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 118.7600, 61.6690,  
-10.8030

■ 118.7600, 61.6690,  
-10.8030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 92.4670, 60.9360,  
-14.0400

■ 173.0380, 66.7580,  
-9.4180

■ 69.8930, 51.1690,  
-7.7350

■ 199.0270, 65.2910,  
-10.3650

■ 48.6070, 40.5310,  
-2.1650

■ 217.8400, 49.5200,  
-16.4000

■ 27.9080, 29.6180,  
2.8820

■ 237.9410, 32.8780,  
-23.1700

■ 10.4650, 20.8600,  
7.4200

■ 247.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

-11.5070

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

118.7600, 61.6690,  
-10.8030

118.7600, 61.6690,  
-10.8030

112.1260, 69.3260,  
-11.9060

125.3940, 54.0120,  
-9.7000

106.8940, 75.7910,  
-13.4330

131.4410, 46.6300,  
-8.0740

138.0750, 38.9730,  
-6.9710

144.7090, 31.3160,  
-5.8680

150.8700, 23.6130,  
-3.9310

■ 157.5040, 15.9560,  
-2.8280

■ 163.5510, 8.5740,  
-1.2020

■ 170.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 176.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.3710, 71.1550, 15.5310



118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030



115.1230, 37.8770, -31.1710

# Triad

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



118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030



100.1460, -83.5770, -32.7050



126.1060, -4.7290, 36.1590

# Complementary

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



118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030



84.2400, -61.6690, 10.8030

# 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.



112.0310, -71.2060, 12.9380



118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030



104.4610, -97.1050, -18.8090

# Square

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



118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030



93.5000, -67.6190, -46.5870



103.5440, -104.1680, -6.4400



124.0760, 39.5140, 43.8180



# Rectangle

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



118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030



112.2600, 12.3860, -37.2620



103.5440, -104.1680, -6.4400



124.3640, -23.2510, 30.4210

# Sweetspot

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



118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030



201.8700, 23.6130, -3.9310



80.7430, 62.6210, 49.0610



100.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030



141.1380, 95.4150, -16.6570



153.0610, 40.4470, -44.7130



83.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



93.5710, 66.5750, -11.6090



14.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



# Inverse Universe

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



84.2400, -61.6690, 10.8030



87.8620, -95.4150, 16.6570



49.9390, -40.4470, 44.7130



81.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



56.4290, -66.5750, 11.6090



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030 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 118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030 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 118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.7600, 61.6690,

-10.8030.

# 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

118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030

### Protanopia

117.5670, 36.8670, -23.8770

### Deuteranopia

118.3300, 50.8960, -19.3120



## Tritanopia

124.6250, 41.2610, 17.6530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030

## Protanomaly

118.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290

## Deuteranomaly

118.4770, 54.9760, -16.1600

## Tritanomaly

122.8950, 48.8280, 7.1640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030

## Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.6850, 22.6960, -3.8320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030 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(171, 109, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 109, 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(171, 109, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 109, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030 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(171, 109, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 109, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 109, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 109, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 109, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 109,  
32) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.7600, 61.6690, -10.8030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 109, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
109, 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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