

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(120.2740, 54.4700,  
-6.9860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A86E30
RGB	168, 110, 48
RGB Percent	66%, 43%, 19%
CMY	0.3411, 0.5687, 0.8115
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.71, 0.34
HSL	31°, 56%, 42%
HSV	31°, 71%, 66%
XYZ	22.2620, 19.6881, 5.4305
YIQ	120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

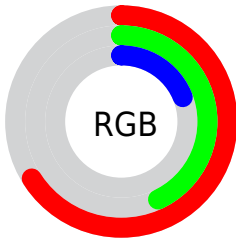
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	160, 168, 48
Decimal	11038256
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.48, 17.34, 42.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 46.113, 67.919
Yxy	19.6881, 0.4699, 0.4155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289228336 (0xFFA86E30)
YUV	120.2740, -35.6311, 41.8557
Hunter-Lab	44.3713, 11.9074, 23.8036

# Details

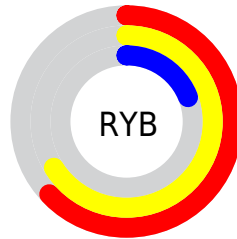
The YIQ color **120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **95.7260, -54.4700, 6.9860**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.0250, 59.6050, -6.4350**, and **69.5830, 49.1060, -8.8940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.6400, 62.1270, -8.0890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.9080, 46.8130, -5.8830**.

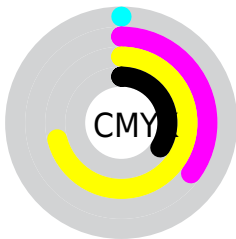
# Distribution



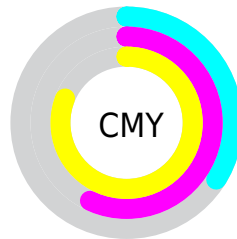
- Red (66%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860 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 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 120.2740, 54.4700,  
-6.9860


 120.2740, 54.4700,  
-6.9860


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 94.6650, 51.8110,  
-8.3570


 174.0250, 59.6050,  
-6.4350


 69.5830, 49.1060,  
-8.8940


 201.2100, 60.5220,  
-6.5340


 48.5960, 39.0640,  
-3.1120

 220.6100, 44.4760,  
-13.0920

 28.1960, 28.7470,  
2.1470

 240.1240, 28.1090,  
-19.3390

 10.1660, 20.2640,  
7.2080

 249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 120.2740, 54.4700,  
-6.9860

■ 120.2740, 54.4700,  
-6.9860

■ 113.6400, 62.1270,  
-8.0890

■ 126.9080, 46.8130,  
-5.8830

■ 107.0060, 69.7840,  
-9.1920

■ 133.5420, 39.1560,  
-4.7800

■ 101.3010, 76.2030,  
-9.8850

■ 140.0620, 31.8200,  
-3.9880

■ 147.2830, 23.8880,  
-3.4080

■ 153.9170, 16.2310,  
-2.3050

■ 160.5510, 8.5740,  
-1.2020

■ 167.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 173.7050, -6.4190,  
0.6930

■ 180.3390,  
-14.0760, 1.7960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



121.2390, 62.7190, 14.2310



120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860



117.5990, 33.8410, -24.1030

# Triad

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



120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860



98.4020, -81.4220, -33.2140



126.0470, -6.2410, 30.5190

# Complementary

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



120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860



95.7260, -54.4700, 6.9860

# 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.



115.7350, -58.6890, 11.8630



120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860



102.1470, -93.3450, -20.8730

# Square

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



120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860



99.2460, -54.9200, -39.9440



101.4750, -99.7200, -9.9600



125.5540, 31.9960, 36.8920



# Rectangle

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



120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860



114.7750, 12.6140, -30.3780



101.4750, -99.7200, -9.9600



123.9140, -22.1040, 26.1520

# Sweetspot

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



120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860



200.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



90.7200, 52.2600, 44.1000



98.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



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.



120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860



144.1510, 85.3730, -10.8750



154.3200, 38.5200, -37.3200



80.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



88.8640, 67.3080, -8.3720



12.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130



# Inverse Universe

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



95.7260, -54.4700, 6.9860



105.8490, -85.3730, 10.8750



61.6800, -38.5200, 37.3200



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



59.1360, -67.3080, 8.3720

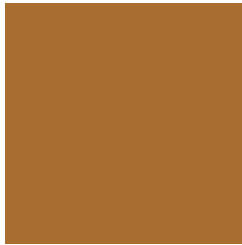


8.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860 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 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

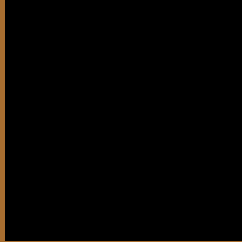
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860.

-6.9860.

# 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

120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860

### Protanopia

119.0920, 31.1350, -19.1130

### Deuteranopia

119.6700, 44.2470, -14.4490



## Tritanopia

124.5430, 38.5560, 17.1160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860

## Protanomaly

119.3320, 39.3870, -14.4770

## Deuteranomaly

119.5180, 47.7310, -11.5090

## Tritanomaly

123.3830, 44.5180, 8.1820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

119.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860 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(168, 110, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 110, 48)  
}
```

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(168, 110, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 110, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860 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(168, 110, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 110, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 110, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 110, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 110, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 110,  
48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 110, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
110, 48) }
```

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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