

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.3460, 80.3300,  
-13.0940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(120.3460, 80.3300,  
-13.0940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD6B09
RGB	189, 107, 9
RGB Percent	74%, 42%, 4%
CMY	0.2587, 0.5805, 0.9643
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.95, 0.26
HSL	33°, 91%, 39%
HSV	33°, 95%, 74%
XYZ	26.2987, 21.3513, 2.9965
YIQ	120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

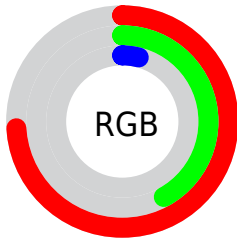
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">160, 189, 9</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12413705</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">53.33, 26.97, 59.15</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">53, 65.013, 65.492</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">21.3513, 0.5193, 0.4216</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290603785 (0xFFBD6B09)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">120.3460, -54.8936, 60.2096</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">46.2074, 20.7291, 28.5004</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **77.6540, -80.3300, 13.0940**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.2480, 83.7220, -8.4860**, and **72.6170, 60.9340, -2.9860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.9720, 84.3190, -13.8010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.7950, 71.7560, -11.8920**.

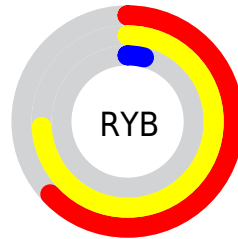
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (42%)

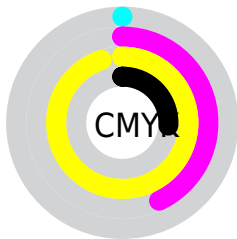
Blue (4%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (4%)

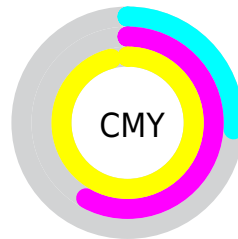


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940 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 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



120.3460, 80.3300,  
-13.0940

120.3460, 80.3300,  
-13.0940

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

95.6750, 72.2140,  
-9.1780

176.2480, 83.7220,  
-8.4860

72.6170, 60.9340,  
-2.9860

196.2570, 70.3350,  
-13.6730

50.4450, 49.9750,  
2.8950

215.7710, 53.9680,  
-19.9200

28.5720, 39.6120,  
8.9880

235.1710, 37.9220,  
-26.4780

13.7540, 27.4160,  
9.7520

245.9940, 25.3590,  
-24.5690

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.1860, 16.3710,

-15.8610

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

■ 120.3460, 80.3300,  
-13.0940

■ 120.3460, 80.3300,  
-13.0940

■ 116.9720, 84.3190,  
-13.8010

■ 127.7950, 71.7560,  
-11.8920

■ 134.6570, 63.4570,  
-10.1670

■ 142.1060, 54.8830,  
-8.9650

■ 148.9680, 46.5840,  
-7.2400

■ 156.4170, 38.0100,  
-6.0380

■ 163.8660, 29.4360,  
-4.8360

■ 170.6140, 21.4580,  
-3.4220

■ 178.0630, 12.8840,  
-2.2200

■ 185.5120, 4.3100,  
-1.0180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.4380, 87.3840, 24.2800



120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940



118.1920, 50.6240, -36.4160

# Triad

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



120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940



105.3150, -85.7310, -37.7230



130.2220, -16.5590, 41.3050

# Complementary

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



120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940



77.6540, -80.3300, 13.0940

# 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.



104.2570, -113.0650, 6.1270



120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940



110.9980, -103.1110, -20.0950

# Square

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



120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940



96.9420, -66.2880, -54.1920



111.2210, -113.3840, -4.6160



127.3080, 42.2170, 55.4090



# Rectangle

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



120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940



112.9990, 25.8220, -49.4900



111.2210, -113.3840, -4.6160



126.1910, -41.6370, 33.2350

# Sweetspot

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



120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940



217.5350, 31.8660, -4.8220



72.3960, 80.3160, 64.2840



106.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940



151.3260, 109.4450, -17.6190



166.6860, 54.2040, -57.2520



90.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



97.7240, 70.5180, -11.4820



19.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



# Inverse Universe

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



77.6540, -80.3300, 13.0940



93.6740, -109.4450, 17.6190



31.3140, -54.2040, 57.2520



88.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



60.2760, -70.5180, 11.4820



11.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940 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 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940 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 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940.

-13.0940.

# 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

120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940

### Protanopia

120.2440, 44.8460, -30.8180

### Deuteranopia

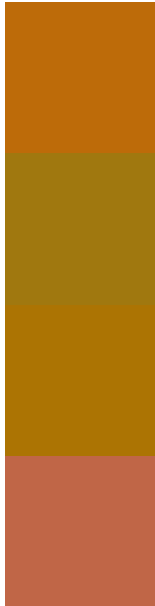
119.4650, 63.2770, -28.9390



## Tritanopia

128.0180, 53.4560, 22.4160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940

## Protanomaly

119.9900, 57.5450, -24.1750

## Deuteranomaly

119.8620, 69.6490, -23.2710

## Tritanomaly

125.3760, 63.5910, 9.4390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

119.9800, 29.1150, -4.5250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940 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(189, 107, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 107, 9)  
}
```

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(189, 107, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 107, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940 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(189, 107, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 107, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(189, 107, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 107, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 107, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 107,  
9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.3460, 80.3300, -13.0940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 107, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
107, 9) }
```

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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