

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(120.4190, 62.0320,
10.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA6145
RGB	186, 97, 69
RGB Percent	73%, 38%, 27%
CMY	0.2704, 0.6197, 0.7291
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.63, 0.27
HSL	14°, 46%, 50%
HSV	14°, 63%, 73%
XYZ	25.6093, 19.4183, 8.0397
YIQ	120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

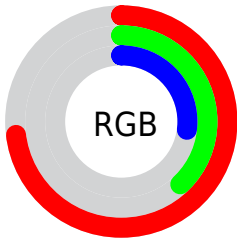
Format	Color
RYB	186, 106, 69
Decimal	12214597
CIELab	51.17, 33.40, 31.91
CIElCh	51, 46.195, 43.692
Yxy	19.4183, 0.4826, 0.3659
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290404677 (0xFFBA6145)
YUV	120.4190, -25.3496, 57.5145
Hunter-Lab	44.0662, 26.6203, 20.0291

Details

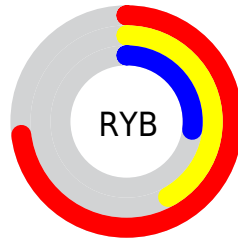
The YIQ color **120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **134.5810, -62.0320, -10.1600**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.4690, 67.7630, 10.9230**, and **69.1840, 55.3840, 9.4960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.0350, 71.9810, 11.5730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.8030, 52.0830, 8.7470**.

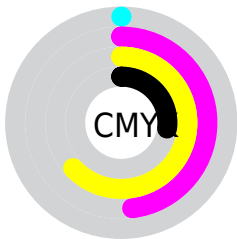
Distribution



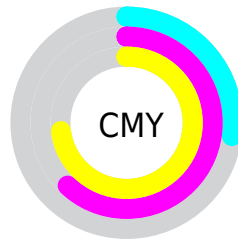
- Red (73%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (27%)





- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600 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 120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120.4190, 62.0320,
10.1600


 120.4190, 62.0320,
10.1600


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 94.4510, 59.0060,
9.9340


 174.4690, 67.7630,
10.9230


 69.1840, 55.3840,
9.4960


 195.9730, 57.3560,
6.7960


 43.4010, 53.2750,
9.1710


 215.3730, 41.3100,
0.2380

 21.5280, 42.9120,
15.2640

 235.5880, 24.3470,
-6.2210

 14.1670, 27.6910,
10.2750

 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 120.4190, 62.0320,
10.1600

■ 120.4190, 62.0320,
10.1600

■ 110.0350, 71.9810,
11.5730

■ 130.8030, 52.0830,
8.7470

■ 99.7650, 81.6090,
13.2970

■ 141.0730, 42.4550,
7.0230

■ 88.7940, 91.8330,
15.2330

■ 151.4570, 32.5060,
5.6100

■ 81.4420, 98.7560,
16.4200

■ 162.3140, 22.6030,
3.3630

■ 172.6980, 12.6540,
1.9500

■ 183.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 193.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 203.7360,

-16.8720, -2.6000

■ 214.1200,
-26.8210, -4.0130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121.3440, 58.5900, 28.4940



120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600



119.0840, 51.9490, -10.8590

Triad

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



120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600



93.3520, -69.9580, -42.7420



118.2420, -46.8150, 16.9370

Complementary

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



120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600



134.5810, -62.0320, -10.1600

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.



99.9420, -99.5370, -7.7690



120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600



98.6130, -83.3940, -30.5140

Square

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



120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600



110.8310, -8.1550, -33.9390



101.5430, -94.4000, -18.2720



125.7060, 2.1490, 32.6530

Rectangle

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



120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600



116.9200, 37.3710, -21.9970



101.5430, -94.4000, -18.2720



110.9400, -69.6920, 7.5240

Sweetspot

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



120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600



216.2110, 24.3910, 3.9990



114.2430, 40.8420, 52.7940



106.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750



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.



120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600



140.3600, 96.0510, 15.8830



154.4650, 46.0820, -20.1740



86.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



68.3630, 82.8010, 13.7210



12.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750

Inverse Universe

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



134.5810, -62.0320, -10.1600



162.6400, -96.0510, -15.8830



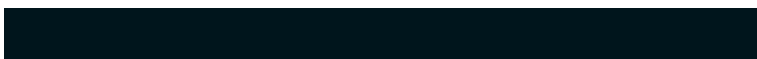
100.5350, -46.0820, 20.1740



88.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



87.0500, -82.5260, -13.1980



15.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600 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 120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600 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 120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.4190, 62.0320,

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

120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600

Protanopia

120.2730, 20.6800, -11.3520

Deuteranopia

120.9390, 36.3600, -9.1760



Tritanopia

122.2030, 54.3730, 22.3170

Trichromacy



Original Color

120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600

Protanomaly

120.3290, 35.4420, -3.5500

Deuteranomaly

120.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480

Tritanomaly

121.2370, 57.0330, 18.1610

Monochromacy



Original Color

120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600

Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.3140, 22.6030, 3.3630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600 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(186, 97, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 97, 69)  
}
```

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(186, 97, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 97, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600 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(186, 97, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 97, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 97, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 97, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 97, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 97,  
69) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 97, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186, 97,  
69) }
```

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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