

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.9640, 69.6020,
-16.9100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(120.9640, 69.6020,
-16.9100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1710F
RGB	177, 113, 15
RGB Percent	69%, 44%, 6%
CMY	0.3058, 0.5569, 0.9408
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.91, 0.31
HSL	36°, 84%, 38%
HSV	36°, 91%, 69%
XYZ	24.1257, 21.1888, 3.2736
YIQ	120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

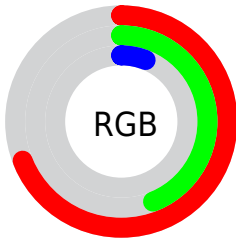
Format	Color
R_{YB}	121, 177, 15
Decimal	11628815
CIE Lab	53.16, 18.50, 57.04
CIE LCh	53, 59.968, 72.035
Yxy	21.1888, 0.4965, 0.4361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289818895 (0xFFB1710F)
YUV	120.9640, -52.2403, 49.1436
Hunter-Lab	46.0313, 13.0000, 28.0054

Details

The YIQ color **120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **71.0360, -69.6020, 16.9100**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.9260, 72.7650, -13.6590**, and **73.7360, 53.0490, -8.7670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.7320, 76.0670, -18.4370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.1250, 61.8990, -14.9730**.

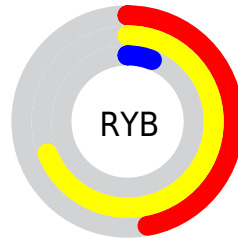
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (44%)

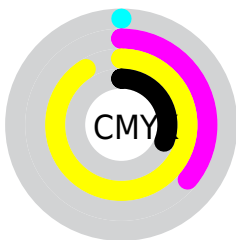
Blue (6%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (6%)

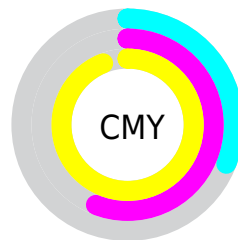


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100 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 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 120.9640, 69.6020,
-16.9100

■ 120.9640, 69.6020,
-16.9100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 95.9080, 64.0080,
-14.6480

■ 176.2250, 73.3610,
-13.4470

■ 73.7360, 53.0490,
-8.7670

■ 200.1210, 67.7220,
-15.8780

■ 52.1510, 41.8150,
-3.4090

■ 219.6350, 51.3550,
-22.1250

■ 31.1640, 31.7730,
2.3730

■ 239.1490, 34.9880,
-28.3720

■ 11.6610, 23.2440,
8.2680

■ 246.3360, 24.3960,
-23.6360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

120.9640, 69.6020,
-16.9100

120.9640, 69.6020,
-16.9100

115.7320, 76.0670,
-18.4370

127.1250, 61.8990,
-14.9730

133.1720, 54.5170,
-13.3470

139.3330, 46.8140,
-11.4100

145.4940, 39.1110,
-9.4730

151.6550, 31.4080,
-7.5360

■ 157.7020, 24.0260,
-5.9100

■ 163.8630, 16.3230,
-3.9730

■ 170.0240, 8.6200,
-2.0360

■ 176.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122.4490, 79.6830, 15.1630



120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100



116.6640, 43.2430, -40.3170

Triad

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



120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100



105.3950, -88.7120, -33.2560



130.6490, -1.7040, 41.9120

Complementary

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



120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100



71.0360, -69.6020, 16.9100

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.



114.6050, -78.6340, 15.3980



120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100



109.6930, -103.5700, -17.2820

Square

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



120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100



98.0650, -70.8280, -49.0040



108.4170, -111.0000, -3.7680



126.7830, 47.9490, 50.6450

Rectangle

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



120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100



113.3750, 10.3240, -43.9480



108.4170, -111.0000, -3.7680



129.4230, -21.7390, 36.0610

Sweetspot

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



120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100



208.2570, 26.7770, -6.2070



70.8480, 75.6870, 54.5590



101.9770, 16.0020, -3.6620



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100



150.3630, 98.8550, -23.9370



153.7480, 42.4660, -53.7740



86.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



99.7510, 65.8880, -15.6800



16.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330

Inverse Universe

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



71.0360, -69.6020, 16.9100



79.6370, -98.8550, 23.9370



38.2520, -42.4660, 53.7740



83.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



53.2490, -65.8880, 15.6800



8.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100 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 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100 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 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100.

-16.9100.

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

120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100

Protanopia

120.4720, 44.2040, -30.1960

Deuteranopia

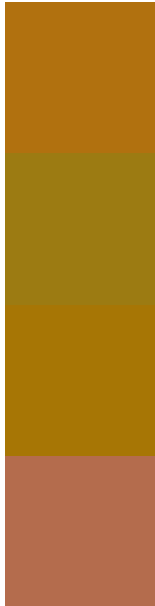
119.1660, 62.6810, -29.1510



Tritanopia

128.6360, 42.7280, 18.6000

Trichromacy



Original Color

120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100

Protanomaly

120.8970, 53.3730, -25.6590

Deuteranomaly

119.7690, 65.4770, -24.7550

Tritanomaly

125.9940, 52.8630, 5.6230

Monochromacy



Original Color

120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100

Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.7730, 25.2640, -6.3200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100 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(177, 113, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 113, 15)  
}
```

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(177, 113, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 113, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100 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(177, 113, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 113, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 113, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 113, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 113, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 113,  
15) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.9640, 69.6020, -16.9100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 113, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
113, 15) }
```

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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