

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.5310, 56.0250,  
14.4010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C46D60
RGB	196, 109, 96
RGB Percent	77%, 43%, 38%
CMY	0.2312, 0.5727, 0.6233
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.51, 0.23
HSL	8°, 46%, 57%
HSV	8°, 51%, 77%
XYZ	30.3569, 23.5177, 14.0200
YIQ	133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

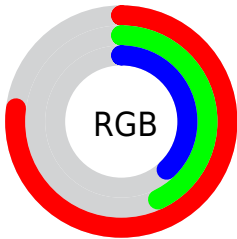
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 111, 96
Decimal	12873056
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.60, 33.15, 22.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 40.041, 34.116
Yxy	23.5177, 0.4471, 0.3464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291063136 (0xFFC46D60)
YUV	133.5310, -18.5028, 54.7853
Hunter-Lab	48.4950, 26.8713, 16.8056

# Details

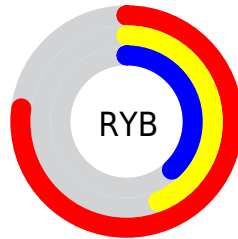
The YIQ color **133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **158.4690, -56.0250, -14.4010**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.0970, 60.2430, 15.0510**, and **81.5950, 49.9730, 13.9490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.2720, 67.1200, 17.0720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.7900, 44.9300, 11.7300**.

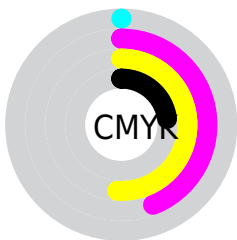
# Distribution



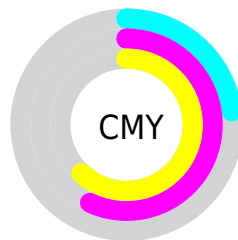
- Red (77%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010 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 133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133.5310, 56.0250,  
14.4010

133.5310, 56.0250,  
14.4010

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

107.4490, 53.3200,  
13.8640

188.0970, 60.2430,  
15.0510

81.5950, 49.9730,  
13.9490

206.9100, 44.4720,  
9.0160

56.6270, 46.9470,  
13.7230

226.5380, 27.7840,  
3.0800

29.3820, 46.2590,  
15.1790

246.7530, 10.8210,  
-3.3790

16.7440, 33.3760,  
11.8720

8.1870, 15.7710,  
6.0350

0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 133.5310, 56.0250,  
14.4010

■ 133.5310, 56.0250,  
14.4010

■ 121.2720, 67.1200,  
17.0720

■ 145.7900, 44.9300,  
11.7300

■ 109.1270, 77.8940,  
20.0540

■ 157.9350, 34.1560,  
8.7480

■ 96.8680, 88.9890,  
22.7250

■ 170.1940, 23.0610,  
6.0770

■ 84.7230, 99.7630,  
25.7070

■ 182.3390, 12.2870,  
3.0950

■ 73.2790, 109.9410,  
28.4770

■ 194.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 206.8570, -9.9030,  
-2.2470

■ 219.0020,  
-20.6770, -5.2290

■ 231.8480,  
-32.0470, -8.4230

■ 237.3590,  
-35.1640, -12.5080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



135.0700, 47.6780, 28.0140



133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010



131.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430

# Triad

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



133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010



119.1240, -33.7850, -32.0010



127.0900, -52.4990, 9.8130

# Complementary

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



133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010



158.4690, -56.0250, -14.4010

# 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.



107.3450, -102.4700, -15.1900



133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010



104.2550, -85.5020, -36.3660

# Square

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



133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010



126.1640, 4.2690, -27.8190



107.5440, -96.1410, -25.2690



135.8460, -10.2290, 25.6990



# Rectangle

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



133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010



130.7450, 39.6620, -13.9540



107.5440, -96.1410, -25.2690



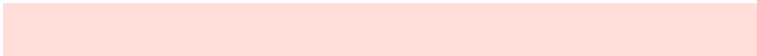
121.3650, -69.6910, 1.9970

# Sweetspot

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



133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010



231.2970, 21.2730, 5.4410



135.9320, 31.3520, 48.5680



113.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010



157.9710, 87.2010, 22.0890



162.2940, 42.5500, -11.2260



90.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



60.4660, 90.1810, 23.1490



12.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040

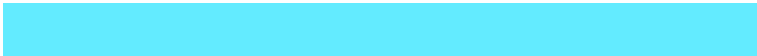


# Inverse Universe

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



158.4690, -56.0250, -14.4010



196.6160, -87.4760, -22.6120



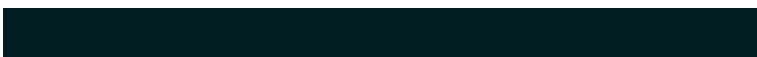
129.7060, -42.5500, 11.2260



93.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



100.5340, -90.1810, -23.1490



20.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010 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 133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010 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 133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.5310, 56.0250,



# 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

133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010

### Protanopia

132.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780

### Deuteranopia

133.2790, 29.7110, -4.3130



## Tritanopia

134.1210, 51.6680, 21.7800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010

## Protanomaly

132.9680, 29.3890, 1.5250

## Deuteranomaly

133.1710, 39.0630, 2.4150

## Tritanomaly

133.9100, 53.6400, 19.0800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.9980, 20.6770, 5.2290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010 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(196, 109, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 109, 96)  
}
```

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(196, 109, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 109, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010 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(196, 109, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 109, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(196, 109, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 109, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 109, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 109,  
96) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 109, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
109, 96) }
```

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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