

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.7100, 73.1330,  
-20.3310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(133.7100, 73.1330,  
-20.3310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF7F12
RGB	191, 127, 18
RGB Percent	75%, 50%, 7%
CMY	0.2509, 0.5020, 0.9290
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.91, 0.25
HSL	38°, 83%, 41%
HSV	38°, 91%, 75%
XYZ	29.1871, 26.2949, 4.1135
YIQ	133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

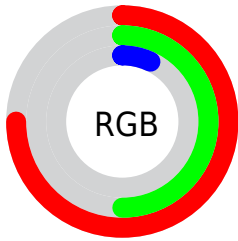
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 191, 18
Decimal	12549906
CIE Lab	58.32, 17.00, 61.02
CIE LCh	58, 63.346, 74.431
Yxy	26.2949, 0.4898, 0.4412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290739986 (0xFFBF7F12)
YUV	133.7100, -57.0450, 50.2433
Hunter-Lab	51.2785, 11.8626, 31.1388

# Details

The YIQ color **133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **75.2900, -73.1330, 20.3310**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.7860, 75.9750, -16.7690**, and **85.2540, 57.2220, -12.8100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.5490, 80.8360, -22.2680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.9850, 65.1090, -18.0830**.

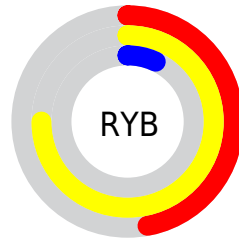
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (50%)

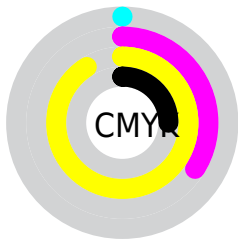
Blue (7%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (7%)

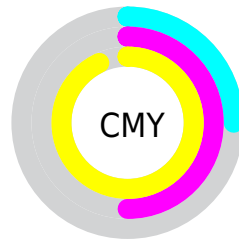


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310 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 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 133.7100, 73.1330,  
-20.3310

■ 133.7100, 73.1330,  
-20.3310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 108.0130, 67.9060,  
-19.2140

■ 189.7860, 75.9750,  
-16.7690

■ 85.2540, 57.2220,  
-12.8100

■ 209.4960, 61.9920,  
-22.1680

■ 63.0820, 46.2630,  
-6.9290

■ 229.0100, 45.6250,  
-28.4150

■ 41.7960, 35.6250,  
-1.3590

■ 243.8280, 31.4580,  
-30.4780

■ 22.2820, 25.6290,  
3.5890

■ 247.0200, 22.4700,  
-21.7700

■ 6.2790, 12.5160,  
4.4520

■ 250.3260, 13.1610,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.7510

0.0000

253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

133.7100, 73.1330,  
-20.3310

133.7100, 73.1330,  
-20.3310

127.5490, 80.8360,  
-22.2680

139.9850, 65.1090,  
-18.0830

146.2600, 57.0850,  
-15.8350

152.5350, 49.0610,  
-13.5870

158.9240, 40.7160,  
-11.0280

165.1990, 32.6920,  
-8.7800

■ 171.4740, 24.6680,  
-6.5320

■ 178.3360, 16.3690,  
-4.8070

■ 184.6110, 8.3450,  
-2.5590

■ 190.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



135.3310, 85.8270, 13.9470



133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310



128.6160, 43.1980, -45.0100

# Triad

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



133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310



116.3660, -98.9360, -35.1920



144.3340, 3.7970, 46.8450

# Complementary

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



133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310



75.2900, -73.1330, 20.3310

# 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.



131.1160, -72.5830, 21.3770



133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310



121.0060, -114.7570, -18.2850

# Square

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



133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310



108.5800, -79.7680, -52.1840



119.1430, -121.9120, -4.2480



139.5990, 54.4590, 53.8110



# Rectangle

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



133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310



125.8150, 5.9690, -47.6230



119.1430, -121.9120, -4.2480



143.2110, -18.0260, 40.3580

# Sweetspot

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



133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310



225.3880, 27.7860, -7.9740



77.2510, 81.9220, 57.2020



111.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310



165.4250, 104.3120, -29.2240



165.2980, 43.6130, -58.0430



91.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



105.9420, 66.6680, -18.8040



20.4220, 13.2510, -3.3650



# Inverse Universe

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



75.2900, -73.1330, 20.3310



82.1620, -104.5870, 28.7010



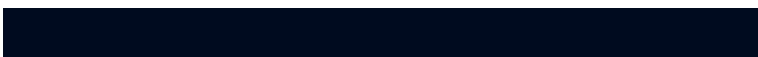
43.7020, -43.6130, 58.0430



87.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



52.6450, -66.9430, 18.2810



9.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310 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 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310 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 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310.



# 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

133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310

### Protanopia

132.5170, 48.3310, -33.4050

### Deuteranopia

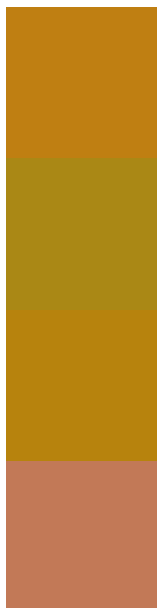
132.4330, 66.3030, -28.7130



## Tritanopia

142.3480, 43.5990, 19.3350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310

## Protanomaly

133.0560, 57.1790, -28.5570

## Deuteranomaly

133.0960, 68.8700, -25.6740

## Tritanomaly

138.9510, 54.4220, 4.9020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.7300, 26.8230, -7.0410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310 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(191, 127, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 127, 18)  
}
```

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(191, 127, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 127, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310 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(191, 127, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 127, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 127, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 127, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 127, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 127,  
18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.7100, 73.1330, -20.3310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 127, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
127, 18) }
```

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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