

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.7110, 28.9750,  
9.0310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A77875
RGB	167, 120, 117
RGB Percent	65%, 47%, 46%
CMY	0.3450, 0.5295, 0.5411
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.30, 0.34
HSL	4°, 22%, 56%
HSV	4°, 30%, 66%
XYZ	25.8690, 22.9318, 19.9017
YIQ	133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

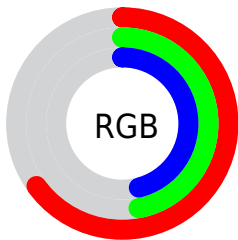
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 120, 117
Decimal	10975349
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.00, 17.99, 8.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 20.074, 26.365
Yxy	22.9318, 0.3765, 0.3338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289165429 (0xFFA77875)
YUV	133.7110, -8.2385, 29.1945
Hunter-Lab	47.8871, 12.6246, 8.8804

# Details

The YIQ color **133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **150.2890, -28.9750, -9.0310**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.4940, 31.0840, 9.3560**, and **83.6290, 26.2700, 8.4940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.3810, 38.8320, 12.1120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.0410, 19.1180, 5.9500**.

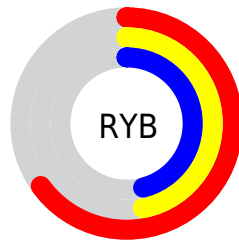
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (47%)

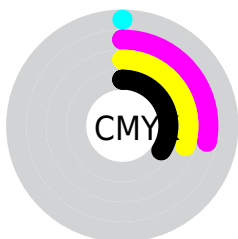
Blue (46%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (46%)

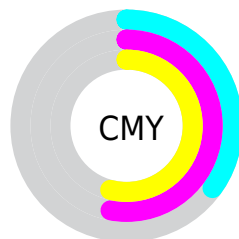


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (53%)


Yellow (54%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310 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 133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 133.7110, 28.9750,  
9.0310


 133.7110, 28.9750,  
9.0310


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 108.1130, 27.7830,  
8.6070


 187.4940, 31.0840,  
9.3560

 83.6290, 26.2700,  
8.4940


 215.0920, 32.2760,  
9.7800


 59.8460, 24.1610,  
8.1690

 235.6170, 17.3760,  
4.4800

 37.3620, 22.6480,  
8.0560

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

 14.3190, 24.2070,  
7.3350

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

133.7110, 28.9750,  
9.0310

133.7110, 28.9750,  
9.0310

122.3810, 38.8320,  
12.1120

145.0410, 19.1180,  
5.9500

111.7520, 48.0930,  
14.9810

155.6700, 9.8570,  
3.0810

100.4220, 57.9500,  
18.0620

167.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

89.0920, 67.8070,  
21.1430

178.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

77.8760, 77.3430,  
24.5350

189.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

67.1330, 86.9250,  
27.0930


200.2890,  
-28.9750, -9.0310

55.8030, 96.7820,  
30.1740

211.6190,  
-38.8320, -12.1120

222.9490,

-48.6890, -15.1930

 228.6880,  
-52.4480, -18.6560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134.1650, 22.0050, 14.2050



133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310



132.3700, 28.1970, 1.1010

# Triad

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



133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310



126.6530, -9.8090, -14.9690



129.8740, -25.7680, 4.4400

# Complementary

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



133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310



150.2890, -28.9750, -9.0310

# 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.



126.1450, -37.1370, -4.2810



133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310



124.3830, -26.5440, -14.5440

# Square

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



133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310



128.9170, 7.0630, -12.3690



123.6300, -37.3650, -11.1650



133.1860, -8.8510, 11.7330



# Rectangle

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



133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310



131.7560, 23.9340, -4.2420



123.6300, -37.3650, -11.1650



128.5420, -30.7650, 1.3870

# Sweetspot

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



133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310



203.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170



137.4220, 14.3920, 25.5280



101.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310



164.6700, 45.3880, 14.4440



148.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



49.5350, 85.7330, 26.6690



6.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170



# Inverse Universe

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



150.2890, -28.9750, -9.0310



190.7430, -45.1130, -13.9210



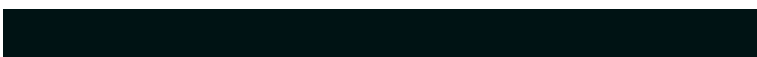
136.2010, -22.3750, 3.5210



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



98.4650, -85.7330, -26.6690



13.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

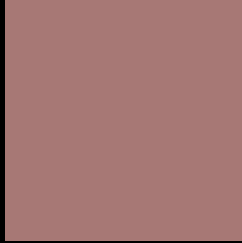
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

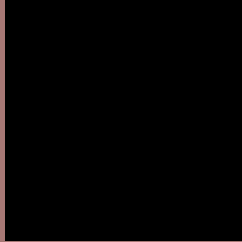
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.7110, 28.9750,



# 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

133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310

### Protanopia

131.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

### Deuteranopia

132.9220, 17.8350, 1.6670



## Tritanopia

133.9760, 26.9110, 13.3990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310

## Protanomaly

132.2960, 13.8460, 2.3740

## Deuteranomaly

132.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080

## Tritanomaly

134.1070, 27.9200, 11.6320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310 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(167, 120, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 120, 117)  
}
```

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(167, 120, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 120, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310 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(167, 120, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 120, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 120, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 120, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 120, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 120,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 120, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
120, 117) }
```

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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