

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520)</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(136.9590, 33.6080,  
-3.3520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A7825E
RGB	167, 130, 94
RGB Percent	65%, 51%, 37%
CMY	0.3450, 0.4902, 0.6312
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.44, 0.35
HSL	30°, 29%, 51%
HSV	30°, 44%, 65%
XYZ	25.9427, 24.9873, 14.0551
YIQ	136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

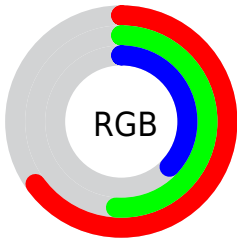
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 165, 94
Decimal	10977886
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.06, 9.41, 24.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 26.612, 69.294
Yxy	24.9873, 0.3992, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289167966 (0xFFA7825E)
YUV	136.9590, -21.1788, 26.3460
Hunter-Lab	49.9873, 5.1611, 18.3204

# Details

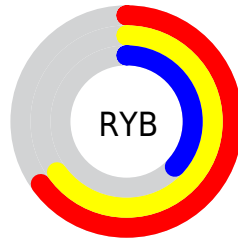
The YIQ color **136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **124.0410, -33.6080, 3.3520**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.9270, 36.6340, -3.1260**, and **86.6920, 29.9860, -3.7900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.3250, 41.2650, -4.4550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490**.

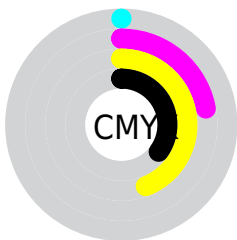
# Distribution



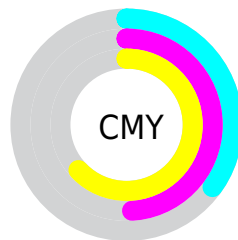
- Red (65%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (63%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520 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 136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 136.9590, 33.6080,  
-3.3520


 136.9590, 33.6080,  
-3.3520


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 111.4750, 32.0950,  
-3.4650


 190.9270, 36.6340,  
-3.1260


 86.6920, 29.9860,  
-3.7900


 218.9980, 37.8720,  
-3.5360


 62.9090, 27.8770,  
-4.1150

 239.2240, 22.3760,  
-9.0480

 39.9690, 27.6480,  
-5.4720

 251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

 20.7540, 18.2480,  
-0.3120

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.9590, 33.6080,  
-3.3520

■ 136.9590, 33.6080,  
-3.3520

■ 130.3250, 41.2650,  
-4.4550

■ 143.5930, 25.9510,  
-2.2490

■ 123.2180, 48.8760,  
-4.7240

■ 150.7000, 18.3400,  
-1.9800

■ 116.5840, 56.5330,  
-5.8270

■ 157.3340, 10.6830,  
-0.8770

■ 109.3630, 64.4650,  
-6.4070

■ 164.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 102.8430, 71.8010,  
-7.1990

■ 171.1890, -4.9060,  
0.8060

■ 98.0670, 76.9820,  
-7.4820

■ 178.2960,  
-12.5170, 1.0750

■ 184.9300,  
-20.1740, 2.1780

■ 192.1510,

-28.1060, 2.7580

■ 198.6710,  
-35.4420, 3.5500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.4470, 38.4660, 7.7300



136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520



135.0340, 19.8550, -12.9210

# Triad

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



136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520



124.7980, -46.9460, -19.2500



139.4090, -1.9290, 18.4470

# Complementary

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



136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520



124.0410, -33.6080, 3.3520

# 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.



136.1500, -26.3650, 9.7550



136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520



124.0390, -57.6300, -12.8460

# Square

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



136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520



128.3630, -23.7920, -20.3680



129.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



140.5980, 19.5280, 20.5520



# Rectangle

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



136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520



132.8690, 7.0180, -17.0620



129.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



138.6360, -9.9980, 16.0020

# Sweetspot

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



136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520



205.0030, 13.1130, -0.8630



120.1590, 31.3100, 27.2940



102.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



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.



136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520



170.6590, 51.9480, -5.3320



158.0910, 23.7080, -22.1800



80.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



87.1030, 68.1330, -6.8030



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



# Inverse Universe

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



124.0410, -33.6080, 3.3520



150.3410, -51.9480, 5.3320



102.9090, -23.7080, 22.1800



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



60.8970, -68.1330, 6.8030

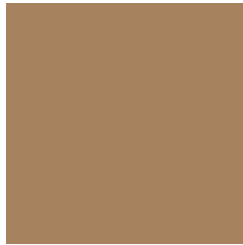


8.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

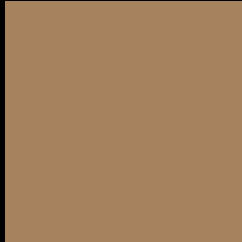
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520 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 136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.9590, 33.6080,

-3.3520.

# 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

136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520

### Protanopia

135.7290, 19.3960, -10.1080

### Deuteranopia

136.6490, 31.5450, -4.5110



## Tritanopia

139.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520

## Protanomaly

135.9470, 24.7140, -7.3660

## Deuteranomaly

136.9480, 32.1410, -4.2990

## Tritanomaly

138.9450, 28.1960, 6.6280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520

## Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.7040, 12.5170, -1.0750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520 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, 130, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 130, 94)  
}
```

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, 130, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 130, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520 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, 130, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 130, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 130, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 130, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 130, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 130,  
94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.9590, 33.6080, -3.3520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 130, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
130, 94) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor