

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.1410, 56.9430,
8.7750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A04F34
RGB	160, 79, 52
RGB Percent	63%, 31%, 20%
CMY	0.3724, 0.6903, 0.7958
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.67, 0.37
HSL	15°, 51%, 42%
HSV	15°, 67%, 63%
XYZ	17.9210, 13.3138, 4.8815
YIQ	100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

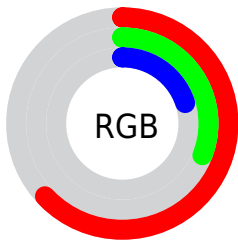
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 88, 52
Decimal	10506036
CIE _{Lab}	43.23, 31.40, 31.07
CIE _{LCh}	43, 44.177, 44.702
Yxy	13.3138, 0.4962, 0.3686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288696116 (0xFFA04F34)
YUV	100.1410, -23.7335, 52.4963
Hunter-Lab	36.4880, 23.8156, 17.6095

Details

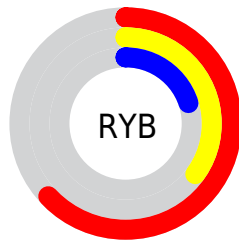
The YIQ color **100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **111.8590, -56.9430, -8.7750**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.0770, 62.9950, 9.2270**, and **49.7920, 50.6160, 7.8000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.2730, 65.3790, 10.0750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.0090, 48.5070, 7.4750**.

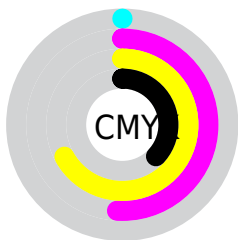
Distribution



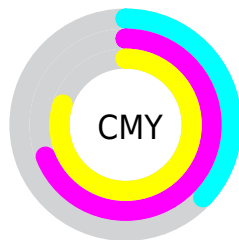
- Red (63%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (37%)





- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750 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 100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 100.1410, 56.9430,
8.7750


 100.1410, 56.9430,
8.7750


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 74.8740, 53.3210,
8.3370


 153.0770, 62.9950,
9.2270


 49.7920, 50.6160,
7.8000


 180.2730, 65.3790,
10.0750

 25.0720, 44.1960,
14.0200


 201.4670, 52.9090,
4.7890

 14.6510, 29.2040,
10.3880

 220.9810, 36.5420,
-1.4580

 1.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

 240.4950, 20.1750,
-7.7050

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 100.1410, 56.9430,
8.7750

■ 100.1410, 56.9430,
8.7750

■ 91.2730, 65.3790,
10.0750

■ 109.0090, 48.5070,
7.4750

■ 82.4050, 73.8150,
11.3750

■ 117.8770, 40.0710,
6.1750

■ 73.5370, 82.2510,
12.6750

■ 126.7450, 31.6350,
4.8750

■ 71.3200, 84.3600,
13.0000

■ 135.6130, 23.1990,
3.5750

■ 144.4810, 14.7630,
2.2750

■ 153.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

■ 162.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 171.0850,
-10.5450, -1.6250

■ 179.9530,
-18.9810, -2.9250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.8380, 54.1430, 26.4870



100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750



99.2190, 47.1350, -11.7210

Triad

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



100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750



79.2010, -59.0470, -36.7350



98.4550, -43.1010, 15.7070

Complementary

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



100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750



111.8590, -56.9430, -8.7750

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.



84.7650, -85.7370, -4.5610



100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750



84.1200, -71.5200, -25.4400

Square

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



100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750



91.1130, -8.8890, -31.6490



86.7080, -81.5630, -14.1310



105.4240, 2.8830, 30.3630

Rectangle

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



100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750



97.0660, 34.0240, -21.9120



86.7080, -81.5630, -14.1310



89.0710, -68.6830, 5.7570

Sweetspot

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



100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750



186.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510



93.7540, 37.7250, 48.7090



90.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750



115.1850, 89.1740, 13.8620



130.6650, 42.6430, -18.4210



74.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



63.8890, 75.3280, 11.4880



6.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880

Inverse Universe

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



111.8590, -56.9430, -8.7750



133.8150, -89.1740, -13.8620



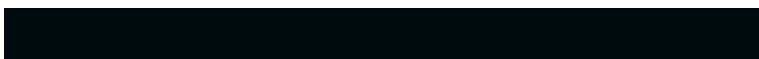
81.3350, -42.6430, 18.4210



75.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



79.1110, -75.3280, -11.4880



8.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

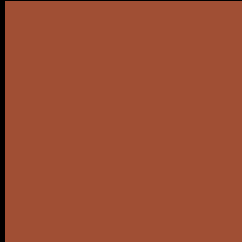
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750 looks on a black 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

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

YIQ 100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1410, 56.9430,

8.7750.

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

100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750

Protanopia

101.0880, 19.7630, -11.2530

Deuteranopia

100.9710, 33.3340, -9.4020



Tritanopia

101.6970, 49.9260, 20.3100

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750

Protanomaly

100.5460, 33.3330, -3.8750

Deuteranomaly

100.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Tritanomaly

100.7310, 52.5860, 16.1540

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.9440, 20.7690, 3.5610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750 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(160, 79, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 79, 52)  
}
```

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(160, 79, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 79, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750 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(160, 79, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 79, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 79, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 79, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 79, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 79,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1410, 56.9430, 8.7750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 79, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 79,  
52) }
```

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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