

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.1970, 71.7050,
16.5770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B34631
RGB	179, 70, 49
RGB Percent	70%, 27%, 19%
CMY	0.2978, 0.7256, 0.8075
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.73, 0.30
HSL	10°, 57%, 45%
HSV	10°, 73%, 70%
XYZ	21.3482, 14.1882, 4.5276
YIQ	100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

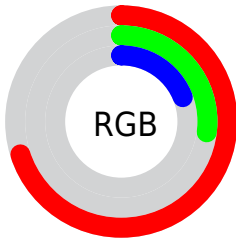
Format	Color
RYB	179, 74, 49
Decimal	11748913
CIELab	44.50, 43.15, 35.02
CIELCh	45, 55.575, 39.065
Yxy	14.1882, 0.5329, 0.3541
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289938993 (0xFFB34631)
YUV	100.1970, -25.2401, 69.1102
Hunter-Lab	37.6672, 35.2489, 19.2403

Details

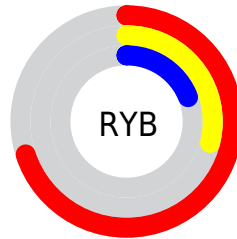
The YIQ color **100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **127.8030, -71.7050, -16.5770**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.3180, 78.6740, 16.9300**, and **43.8530, 66.9820, 19.5740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.3400, 81.6080, 18.8240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.0540, 61.8020, 14.3300**.

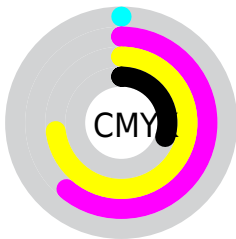
Distribution



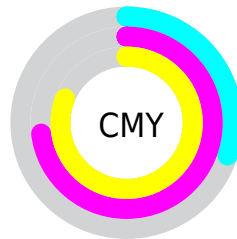
- Red (70%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770 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 100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.1970, 71.7050,
16.5770

■ 100.1970, 71.7050,
16.5770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.4570, 68.0370,
16.9730

■ 154.3180, 78.6740,
16.9300

■ 43.8530, 66.9820,
19.5740

■ 177.5020, 72.1640,
13.7640

■ 26.9100, 53.6400,
19.0800

■ 196.9020, 56.1180,
7.2060

■ 18.5380, 36.9520,
13.1440

■ 216.4160, 39.7510,
0.9590

■ 9.9810, 19.3470,
7.3070

■ 236.6310, 22.7880,
-5.5000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,

-7.7750

■ 100.1970, 71.7050,
16.5770

■ 100.1970, 71.7050,
16.5770

■ 89.3400, 81.6080,
18.8240

■ 111.0540, 61.8020,
14.3300

■ 78.4830, 91.5110,
21.0710

■ 121.9110, 51.8990,
12.0830

■ 70.5440, 98.7090,
22.7810

■ 132.7680, 41.9960,
9.8360

■ 143.6250, 32.0930,
7.5890

■ 154.4820, 22.1900,
5.3420

■ 165.3390, 12.2870,
3.0950

■ 176.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 186.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 197.7960,
-17.1010, -3.9570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.3870, 66.1990, 39.2790



100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770



99.6200, 64.8790, -13.9130

Triad

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



100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770



80.7680, -56.5700, -43.0820



84.6800, -92.3870, 5.8290

Complementary

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



100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770



127.8030, -71.7050, -16.5770

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.



91.7410, -94.3570, -2.5250



100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770



87.4140, -72.5280, -29.2000

Square

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



100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770



90.7250, -2.2850, -41.2050



91.9570, -86.6980, -14.6820



107.8500, -6.8840, 36.6680

Rectangle

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



100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770



98.7330, 47.9630, -26.7330



91.9570, -86.6980, -14.6820



87.7290, -94.0830, 3.5250

Sweetspot

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



100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770



200.9450, 28.1960, 6.6280



100.5240, 41.8490, 62.0810



98.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770



109.7690, 111.3170, 25.5650



137.7650, 54.1050, -16.8950



83.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



60.4220, 84.3130, 19.3610



10.1220, 14.3960, 3.4200

Inverse Universe

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



127.8030, -71.7050, -16.5770



152.8180, -111.5920, -26.0880



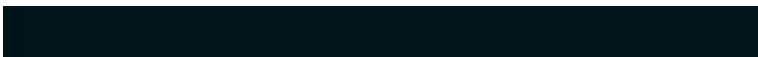
90.8220, -54.3800, 16.3720



85.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



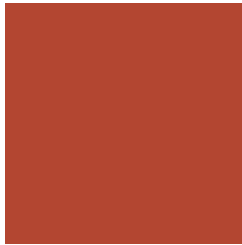
92.5780, -84.3130, -19.3610



15.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

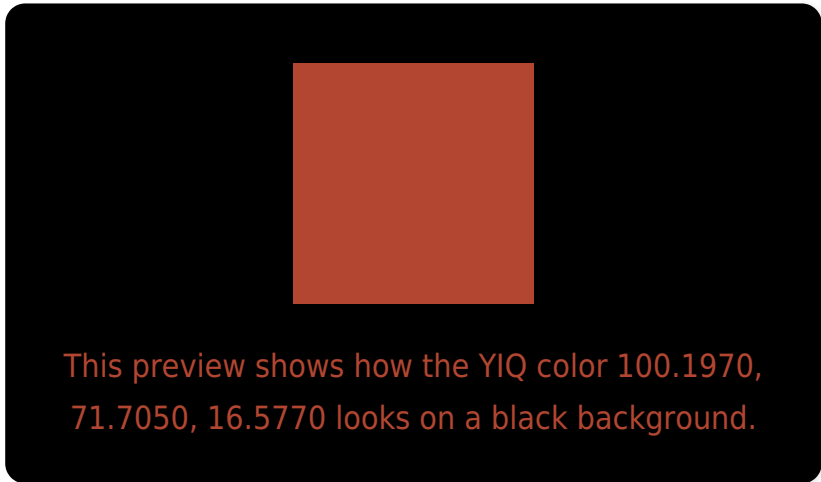
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1970, 71.7050,

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

100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770

Protanopia

103.8600, 20.4050, -11.8750

Deuteranopia

103.5430, 37.4150, -11.7770



Tritanopia

101.2430, 66.0640, 25.2000

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770

Protanomaly

102.6500, 38.9720, -1.4440

Deuteranomaly

102.5110, 49.6090, -1.4870

Tritanomaly

100.9180, 68.3570, 22.1890

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.0480, 26.4080, 5.9920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770 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(179, 70, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 70, 49)  
}
```

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(179, 70, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 70, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770 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(179, 70, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 70, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 70, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 70, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 70, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 70,  
49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1970, 71.7050, 16.5770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 70, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 70,  
49) }
```

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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