

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.2000, 84.8180,
15.7140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF4321
RGB	191, 67, 33
RGB Percent	75%, 26%, 13%
CMY	0.2507, 0.7374, 0.8702
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.83, 0.25
HSL	13°, 70%, 44%
HSV	13°, 83%, 75%
XYZ	23.7833, 15.2039, 3.1268
YIQ	100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

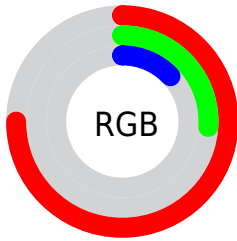
Format	Color
R_{YB}	191, 76, 33
Decimal	12534561
CIE _{Lab}	45.91, 48.21, 45.50
CIE _{LCh}	46, 66.292, 43.342
Yxy	15.2039, 0.5647, 0.3610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290724641 (0xFFBF4321)
YUV	100.2000, -33.1296, 79.6316
Hunter-Lab	38.9921, 40.6401, 22.5400

Details

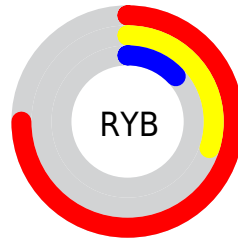
The YIQ color **100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **123.8000, -84.8180, -15.7140**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.6200, 92.3830, 16.2790**, and **39.4570, 77.2050, 27.0370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.2290, 95.0420, 17.6500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.1710, 74.5940, 13.7780**.

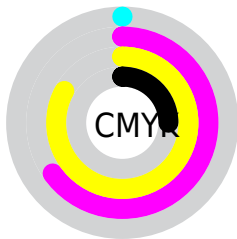
Distribution



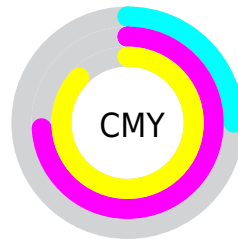
- Red (75%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140 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 100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.2000, 84.8180,
15.7140

100.2000, 84.8180,
15.7140

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

71.6450, 82.0670,
16.0110

155.6200, 92.3830,
16.2790

39.4570, 77.2050,
27.0370

175.2050, 77.2540,
9.6220

29.6010, 59.0040,
20.9880

193.9040, 61.8040,
3.2760

20.9300, 41.7200,
14.8400

214.0050, 45.1620,
-3.4940

12.9710, 25.3070,
9.4270

234.1060, 28.5200,
-10.2640

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

250.2120, 13.4820,

-13.0620

253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

100.2000, 84.8180,
15.7140

100.2000, 84.8180,
15.7140

89.2290, 95.0420,
17.6500

111.1710, 74.5940,
13.7780

81.1760, 102.5610,
19.0490

122.1420, 64.3700,
11.8420

133.1130, 54.1460,
9.9060

144.1980, 43.6010,
8.2810

155.1690, 33.3770,
6.3450

■ 166.1400, 23.1530,
4.4090

■ 177.1110, 12.9290,
2.4730

■ 188.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 199.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.6930, 83.2530, 49.5970



100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140



102.7080, 67.4470, -16.4010

Triad

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



100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140



85.4470, -60.1000, -45.1880



87.6610, -99.4030, 11.8370

Complementary

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



100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140



123.8000, -84.8180, -15.7140

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.



97.4120, -103.4360, 2.3240



100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140



93.2330, -79.2680, -28.1960

Square

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



100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140



85.9480, -13.6990, -54.6190



97.8730, -95.0890, -11.2890



111.3660, 0.7710, 46.6190

Rectangle

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



100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140



101.6570, 45.1210, -30.2950



97.8730, -95.0890, -11.2890



92.1120, -102.2910, 9.1090

Sweetspot

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



100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140



211.8700, 32.7810, 6.1330



94.6060, 53.7220, 72.6820



103.0580, 20.4480, 3.8720



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.



100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140



106.3660, 131.4450, 24.2210



145.3990, 63.6430, -24.5570



88.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



67.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140



13.3780, 16.5510, 2.9110

Inverse Universe

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



123.8000, -84.8180, -15.7140



143.2210, -131.7200, -24.7440



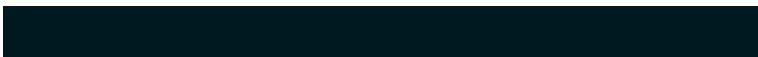
78.6010, -63.6430, 24.5570



90.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



90.8000, -84.8180, -15.7140



17.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

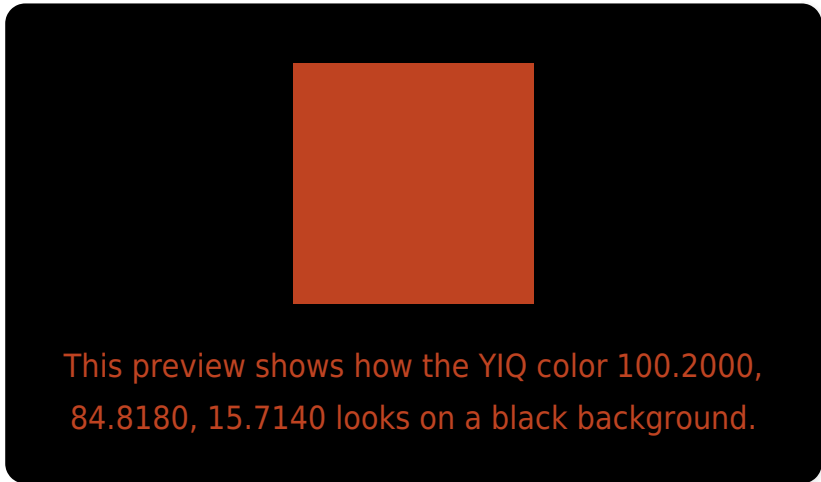
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

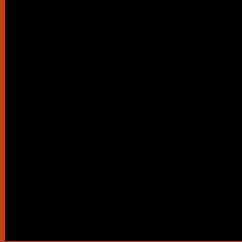
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2000, 84.8180,

15.7140.

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

100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140

Protanopia

106.0640, 28.3380, -17.9820

Deuteranopia

104.4760, 47.5490, -19.2270



Tritanopia

102.0270, 75.6000, 28.5920

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140

Protanomaly

103.6910, 48.9220, -5.5580

Deuteranomaly

103.0960, 60.8430, -6.8450

Tritanomaly

101.2460, 79.1770, 24.3370

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.0870, 30.6720, 5.8080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140 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, 67, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 67, 33)  
}
```

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, 67, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 67, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140 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, 67, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 67, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 67, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 67, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 67, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 67,  
33) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.2000, 84.8180, 15.7140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 67, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 67,  
33) }
```

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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