

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.2230, 32.1440,
-20.8800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.2230, 32.1440,
-20.8800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76691D
RGB	118, 105, 29
RGB Percent	46%, 41%, 11%
CMY	0.5373, 0.5882, 0.8861
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.75, 0.54
HSL	51°, 60%, 29%
HSV	51°, 75%, 46%
XYZ	12.7440, 14.0422, 3.2042
YIQ	100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

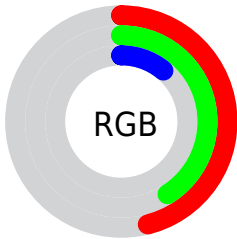
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 118, 29
Decimal	7760157
CIE Lab	44.29, -3.97, 42.21
CIE LCh	44, 42.393, 95.376
Yxy	14.0422, 0.4249, 0.4682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285950237 (0xFF76691D)
YUV	100.2230, -35.1129, 15.5904
Hunter-Lab	37.4729, -4.8723, 21.1613

Details

The YIQ color **100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **46.7770, -32.1440, 20.8800**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.3050, 34.8490, -20.3430**, and **54.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.6810, 36.5460, -23.5660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.7650, 27.7420, -18.1940**.

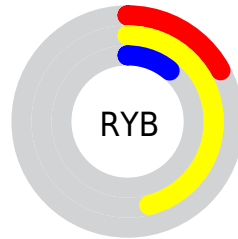
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (41%)

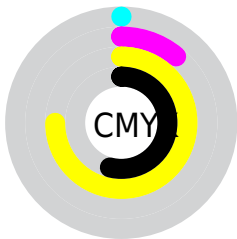
Blue (11%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (11%)

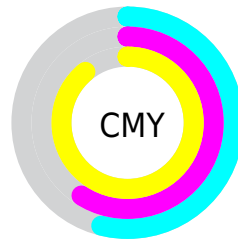


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (75%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800 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 100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.2230, 32.1440,
-20.8800

■ 100.2230, 32.1440,
-20.8800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.0550, 32.5570,
-22.8590

■ 152.3050, 34.8490,
-20.3430

■ 54.0790, 23.9820,
-16.1300

■ 179.3760, 36.0870,
-20.7530

■ 33.9780, 14.2610,
-10.6590

■ 206.8600, 37.6000,
-20.6400

■ 13.8660, 3.0730,
-6.1350

■ 233.8490, 36.1330,
-21.5870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.9060, 22.7910,
-22.0810

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 100.2230, 32.1440,
-20.8800

■ 100.2230, 32.1440,
-20.8800

■ 97.6810, 36.5460,
-23.5660

■ 102.7650, 27.7420,
-18.1940

■ 95.7260, 40.6730,
-26.7750

■ 104.7200, 23.6150,
-14.9850

■ 94.5690, 42.5530,
-27.8070

■ 107.1480, 19.5340,
-12.6100

■ 109.6900, 15.1320,
-9.9240

■ 112.2320, 10.7300,
-7.2380

■ 114.1870, 6.6030,
-4.0290

■ 116.7290, 2.2010,
-1.3430

■ 119.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 121.6990, -6.2820,
3.7180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.4030, 49.7930, -4.8230



100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800



96.1530, 2.8020, -28.7660

Triad

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



100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800



87.5570, -79.8200, -18.1880



107.5100, 26.1280, 33.1040

Complementary

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



100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800



46.7770, -32.1440, 20.8800

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.



107.4440, -9.0370, 26.1230



100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800



87.2440, -85.8280, -8.4200

Square

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



100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800



84.1540, -68.8600, -29.5960



95.9150, -59.3760, 7.7920



104.7820, 48.5490, 28.7490

Rectangle

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



100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800



91.0990, -23.4690, -31.7330



95.9150, -59.3760, 7.7920



108.0080, 15.8580, 32.0020

Sweetspot

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



100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800



146.0750, 12.6100, -8.2700



57.0930, 48.8710, 22.9110



72.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800



125.5280, 49.7980, -32.4580



98.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510



57.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



98.1130, 43.8370, -29.0510



199.7810, 90.4250, -58.3990

Inverse Universe

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



46.7770, -32.1440, 20.8800



42.4720, -49.7980, 32.4580



48.4150, -10.0930, 34.2510



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



24.4740, -44.1120, 28.5280



50.2190, -90.4250, 58.3990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800 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 100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

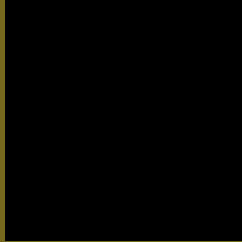
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2230, 32.1440,

-20.8800.

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

100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800

Protanopia

100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800

Deuteranopia

101.4030, 40.6250, -14.8870



Tritanopia

106.6860, 12.9280, 8.0000

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800

Protanomaly

100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800

Deuteranomaly

100.9680, 37.4160, -17.3040

Tritanomaly

104.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.3030, 11.9680, -7.6480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800 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(118, 105, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 105, 29)  
}
```

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(118, 105, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 105, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800 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(118, 105, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 105, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 105, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 105, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 105, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 105,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 105, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
105, 29) }
```

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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