

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.3490, 68.2210,
13.6370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AE4930
RGB	174, 73, 48
RGB Percent	68%, 29%, 19%
CMY	0.3174, 0.7139, 0.8115
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.72, 0.32
HSL	12°, 57%, 44%
HSV	12°, 72%, 68%
XYZ	20.3831, 13.9788, 4.4282
YIQ	100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

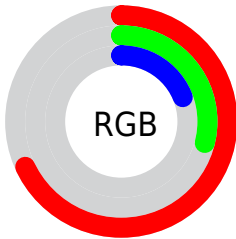
Format	Color
RYB	174, 79, 48
Decimal	11422000
CIELab	44.20, 39.79, 35.02
CIELCh	44, 53.004, 41.352
Yxy	13.9788, 0.5255, 0.3604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289612080 (0xFFAE4930)
YUV	100.3490, -25.8081, 64.5919
Hunter-Lab	37.3882, 31.8844, 19.1495

Details

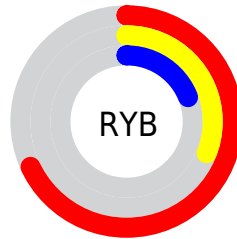
The YIQ color **100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **121.6510, -68.2210, -13.6370**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.4700, 75.1900, 13.9900**, and **46.3530, 62.3980, 14.5420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.1930, 77.5280, 15.6720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.5050, 58.9140, 11.6020**.

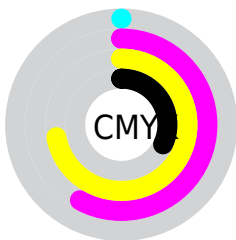
Distribution



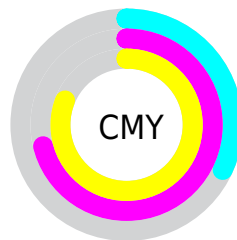
- Red (68%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370 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 100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 100.3490, 68.2210,
13.6370


 100.3490, 68.2210,
13.6370


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 73.6090, 64.5530,
14.0330


 154.4700, 75.1900,
13.9900


 46.3530, 62.3980,
14.5420


 179.1490, 71.6600,
11.8840


 25.7140, 51.2560,
18.2320

 197.9620, 55.8890,
5.8490

 17.6410, 35.1640,
12.5080

 217.4760, 39.5220,
-0.3980

 8.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

 237.6910, 22.5590,
-6.8570

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 100.3490, 68.2210,
13.6370

■ 100.3490, 68.2210,
13.6370

■ 90.1930, 77.5280,
15.6720

■ 110.5050, 58.9140,
11.6020

■ 79.9230, 87.1560,
17.3960

■ 120.7750, 49.2860,
9.8780

■ 71.9840, 94.3540,
19.1060

■ 130.9310, 39.9790,
7.8430

■ 141.2010, 30.3510,
6.1190

■ 151.3570, 21.0440,
4.0840

■ 161.6270, 11.4160,
2.3600

■ 171.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 181.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 192.2090,
-16.8260, -3.4340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.6100, 63.9530, 35.9290



100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370



99.1680, 60.3400, -14.2520

Triad

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



100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370



80.7510, -57.9000, -41.0040



91.7920, -72.0310, 11.3690

Complementary

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



100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370



121.6510, -68.2210, -13.6370

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.



90.1110, -92.5230, -2.7230



100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370



87.1690, -73.2160, -27.7440

Square

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



100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370



91.0390, -6.0450, -39.1410



90.6690, -85.8270, -13.9470



107.3620, -2.5740, 35.6500

Rectangle

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



100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370



97.5370, 45.5790, -27.5810



90.6690, -85.8270, -13.9470



85.9850, -91.9280, 3.0160

Sweetspot

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



100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370



197.8200, 27.0500, 5.3700



97.4160, 42.0330, 58.7450



97.4920, 16.2300, 3.2220



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370



111.7960, 106.6870, 21.3670



136.1560, 51.4460, -18.2660



81.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



62.4600, 81.1500, 16.1100



9.8120, 12.3330, 2.2610

Inverse Universe

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



121.6510, -68.2210, -13.6370



145.2040, -106.6870, -21.3670



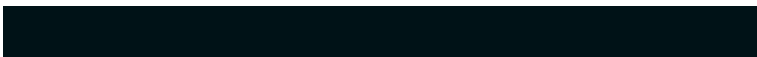
85.8440, -51.4460, 18.2660



83.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



88.1270, -81.4250, -16.6330



13.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370 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 100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370 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 100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.3490, 68.2210,

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

100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370

Protanopia

103.0450, 21.3220, -11.9740

Deuteranopia

102.6570, 37.0940, -11.4660



Tritanopia

101.8510, 61.2960, 23.5040

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370

Protanomaly

101.8240, 38.4220, -2.4900

Deuteranomaly

101.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220

Tritanomaly

101.4120, 63.9100, 20.1820

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.0370, 24.9410, 5.0450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370 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(174, 73, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 73, 48)  
}
```

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(174, 73, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 73, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370 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(174, 73, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 73, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 73, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 73, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 73, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 73,  
48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 73, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174, 73,  
48) }
```

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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