

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	736345
RGB	115, 99, 69
RGB Percent	45%, 39%, 27%
CMY	0.5490, 0.6118, 0.7293
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.40, 0.55
HSL	39°, 25%, 36%
HSV	39°, 40%, 45%
XYZ	12.6070, 12.9975, 7.4787
YIQ	100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

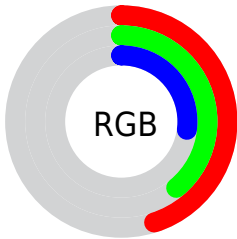
Format	Color
RYB	94, 115, 69
Decimal	7562053
CIELab	42.76, 1.72, 19.40
CIElCh	43, 19.479, 84.937
Yxy	12.9975, 0.3811, 0.3929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285752133 (0xFF736345)
YUV	100.3640, -15.4625, 12.8358
Hunter-Lab	36.0521, -0.6716, 12.9373

Details

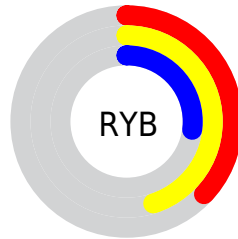
The YIQ color **100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **83.6360, -19.1660, 5.9380**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.7340, 21.0000, -6.1360**, and **53.6950, 16.7360, -5.9520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.7620, 23.7970, -7.2670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.0800, 14.2140, -4.2980**.

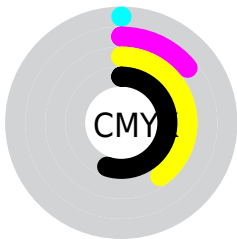
Distribution



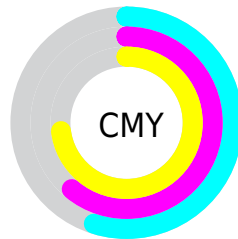
- Red (45%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380 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 100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380

■ 100.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.1790, 18.2490,
-5.8390

■ 151.7340, 21.0000,
-6.1360

■ 53.6950, 16.7360,
-5.9520

■ 177.9190, 21.9170,
-6.2350

■ 31.0540, 17.1030,
-7.0970

■ 206.1040, 22.8340,
-6.3340

■ 10.0780, 8.5280,
-0.3680

■ 233.9900, 23.1550,
-6.6450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

254.8860, 0.3210,

-0.3110

■ 100.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380

■ 100.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380

■ 96.7620, 23.7970,
-7.2670

■ 104.0800, 14.2140,
-4.2980

■ 93.0460, 28.7490,
-8.9070

■ 107.6820, 9.5830,
-2.9690

■ 89.4440, 33.3800,
-10.2360

■ 111.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290

■ 85.7280, 38.3320,
-11.8760

■ 115.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.1260, 42.9630,
-13.2050

■ 118.7160, -4.9520,
1.6400

■ 78.4100, 47.9150,
-14.8450

■ 122.3180, -9.5830,
2.9690

■ 126.0340,
-14.5350, 4.6090

■ 129.6360,
-19.1660, 5.9380

■ 133.3520,
-24.1180, 7.5780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.7010, 25.7670, 1.0870



100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



98.5580, 6.6960, -11.2240

Triad

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



100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



92.8150, -36.4480, -11.2640



103.2650, 7.1040, 14.4320

Complementary

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



100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



83.6360, -19.1660, 5.9380

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.



102.2460, -9.0800, 10.3760



100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



94.3300, -36.2200, -4.3800

Square

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



100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



94.2800, -24.7560, -13.9080



98.3470, -25.7220, 3.6060



103.2680, 20.2170, 13.5690

Rectangle

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



100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



97.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710



98.3470, -25.7220, 3.6060



103.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580

Sweetspot

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



100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



144.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600



84.5780, 22.2800, 14.7280



73.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



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.



100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



127.1170, 29.9870, -9.3170



107.6630, 10.5940, -15.7900



57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



83.4380, 50.7120, -15.9760



170.4310, 104.1750, -32.2490

Inverse Universe

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



83.6360, -19.1660, 5.9380



100.8830, -29.9870, 9.3170



76.3370, -10.5940, 15.7900



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



39.1490, -50.9870, 15.4530



79.5690, -104.1750, 32.2490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380 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 100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

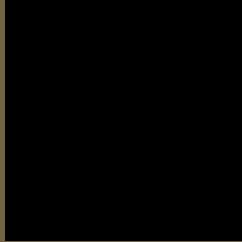
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.3640, 19.1660,

-5.9380.

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

100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380

Protanopia

99.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450

Deuteranopia

100.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



Tritanopia

102.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380

Protanomaly

99.8690, 16.1860, -6.9980

Deuteranomaly

100.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670

Tritanomaly

101.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380 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(115, 99, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 99, 69)  
}
```

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(115, 99, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 99, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380 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(115, 99, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 99, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(115, 99, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 99, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 99, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 99,  
69) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 99, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 99,  
69) }
```

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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