

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.4560, 42.2740,
-6.2220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	895D2B
RGB	137, 93, 43
RGB Percent	54%, 36%, 17%
CMY	0.4627, 0.6354, 0.8312
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.69, 0.46
HSL	32°, 52%, 35%
HSV	32°, 69%, 54%
XYZ	14.6693, 13.3202, 4.0885
YIQ	100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

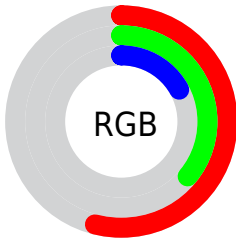
Format	Color
R_{YB}	126, 137, 43
Decimal	9002283
CIE _{Lab}	43.24, 12.85, 35.17
CIE _{LCh}	43, 37.442, 69.930
Yxy	13.3202, 0.4573, 0.4152
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287192363 (0xFF895D2B)
YUV	100.4560, -28.3258, 32.0491
Hunter-Lab	36.4968, 7.8758, 18.9060

Details

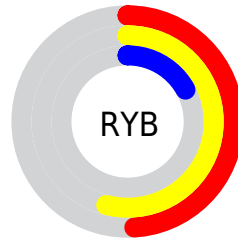
The YIQ color **100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **79.5440, -42.2740, 6.2220**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.0220, 46.4920, -5.5720**, and **52.4060, 36.5430, -6.9850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.3380, 48.4180, -7.4380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.5740, 36.1300, -5.0060**.

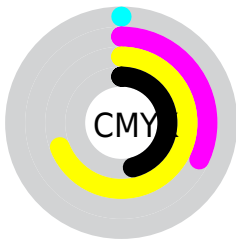
Distribution



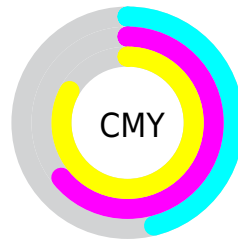
- Red (54%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220 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 100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.4560, 42.2740,
-6.2220

■ 100.4560, 42.2740,
-6.2220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.6730, 40.1650,
-6.5470

■ 152.0220, 46.4920,
-5.5720

■ 52.4060, 36.5430,
-6.9850

■ 179.6910, 48.9220,
-5.5580

■ 32.3050, 26.8220,
-1.5140

■ 207.1750, 50.4350,
-5.4450

■ 10.7530, 19.9890,
6.6850

■ 227.5860, 35.8560,
-11.0560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.6870, 19.2140,
-17.8260

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,

-9.6410

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 100.4560, 42.2740,
-6.2220

■ 100.4560, 42.2740,
-6.2220

■ 95.3380, 48.4180,
-7.4380

■ 105.5740, 36.1300,
-5.0060

■ 89.7470, 54.5160,
-7.8200

■ 111.1650, 30.0320,
-4.6240

■ 84.6290, 60.6600,
-9.0360

■ 116.2830, 23.8880,
-3.4080

■ 83.8140, 61.5770,
-9.1350

■ 121.9880, 17.4690,
-2.7150

■ 127.1060, 11.3250,
-1.4990

■ 132.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

■ 137.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 142.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 148.5240,
-13.1590, 1.6970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.7750, 49.2860, 9.8780



100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



98.2700, 24.7620, -19.2540

Triad

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



100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



82.0340, -68.4020, -26.8820



105.2120, -2.5720, 24.5960

Complementary

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



100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



79.5440, -42.2740, 6.2220

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.



98.1900, -41.0370, 11.3390



100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



84.1660, -77.1610, -16.8170

Square

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



100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



84.6870, -42.6800, -30.4880



83.3970, -81.8850, -8.2930



104.7610, 26.6790, 28.6230

Rectangle

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



100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



95.8380, 8.3030, -23.8330



83.3970, -81.8850, -8.2930



103.7590, -14.5380, 21.1900

Sweetspot

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



100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



164.1020, 17.1480, -2.4040



76.2360, 41.5790, 33.9230



80.6220, 9.8120, -1.6120



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



121.7390, 66.1620, -9.6300



125.6860, 28.9820, -29.6580



66.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



80.8570, 60.0180, -8.4140



3.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Inverse Universe

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



79.5440, -42.2740, 6.2220



89.2610, -66.1620, 9.6300



54.3140, -28.9820, 29.6580



64.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



51.5560, -59.7430, 8.9370



1.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220 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 100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220 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 100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4560, 42.2740,

-6.2220.

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

100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220

Protanopia

99.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

Deuteranopia

99.7000, 35.5350, -10.7450



Tritanopia

103.6450, 29.3410, 13.4130

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220

Protanomaly

99.7210, 31.0420, -11.9180

Deuteranomaly

100.3090, 38.1940, -9.3740

Tritanomaly

102.3540, 34.2940, 6.2460

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.7320, 15.3140, -2.2060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220 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(137, 93, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 93, 43)  
}
```

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(137, 93, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 93, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220 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(137, 93, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 93, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(137, 93, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 93, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 93, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 93,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 93, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137, 93,  
43) }
```

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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