

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.5710, 57.4070,  
-21.6730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.5710, 57.4070,  
-21.6730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E6300
RGB	142, 99, 0
RGB Percent	56%, 39%, 0%
CMY	0.4431, 0.6118, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 1.00, 0.44
HSL	42°, 100%, 28%
HSV	42°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	15.6176, 14.6721, 2.0111
YIQ	100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

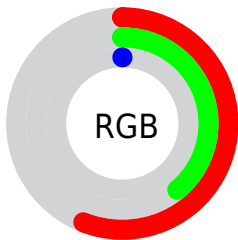
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	62, 142, 0
Decimal	9331456
CIE Lab	45.18, 10.15, 52.62
CIE LCh	45, 53.588, 79.086
Yxy	14.6721, 0.4835, 0.4542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287521536 (0xFF8E6300)
YUV	100.5710, -49.5815, 36.3332
Hunter-Lab	38.3041, 5.7470, 23.7000

# Details

The YIQ color **100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **41.4290, -57.4070, 21.6730**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.6900, 58.6900, -17.3900**, and **56.8250, 36.6810, -9.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.5150, 51.8130, -19.4110**.

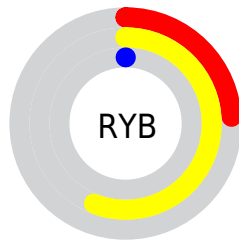
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (39%)

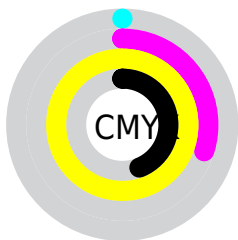
Blue (0%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (0%)

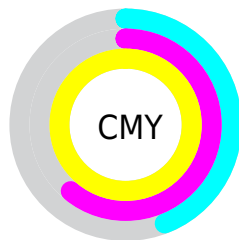


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730 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 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.5710, 57.4070,  
-21.6730

100.5710, 57.4070,  
-21.6730

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

78.1110, 47.3190,  
-15.0570

154.6900, 58.6900,  
-17.3900

56.8250, 36.6810,  
-9.4870

181.8860, 61.0740,  
-16.5420

36.7240, 26.9600,  
-4.0160

208.1740, 60.2030,  
-17.2770

16.3350, 18.1100,  
2.1900

228.2750, 43.5610,  
-24.0470

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.8540, 28.5690,  
-27.6790

248.0460, 19.5810,

-18.9710

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,  
-10.2630

■ 100.5710, 57.4070,  
-21.6730

■ 104.5150, 51.8130,  
-19.4110

■ 109.0460, 45.9440,  
-17.6720

■ 113.1040, 40.0290,  
-15.0990

■ 117.0480, 34.4350,  
-12.8370

■ 121.5790, 28.5660,  
-11.0980

■ 125.5230, 22.9720,  
-8.8360

■ 129.4670, 17.3780,  
-6.5740

■ 133.5250, 11.4630,  
-4.0010

■ 138.0560, 5.5940,  
-2.2620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.9480, 67.6720, 7.0640



100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730



96.5300, 29.1210, -37.6870

# Triad

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



100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730



90.5260, -78.5350, -24.9590



110.1140, 9.9880, 39.2680

# Complementary

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



100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730



41.4290, -57.4070, 21.6730

# 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.



103.2900, -46.7700, 21.6300



100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730



93.2110, -90.2290, -11.2610

# Square

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



100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730



84.5810, -63.1730, -39.0530



90.9090, -94.7700, -0.5460



105.3390, 48.9590, 43.3510



# Rectangle

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



100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730



93.8930, -2.6980, -39.2260



90.9090, -94.7700, -0.5460



110.0950, -6.1960, 35.2120

# Sweetspot

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



100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730



167.7510, 22.3300, -8.2140



47.5880, 70.1870, 44.0990



82.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730



130.1520, 74.4640, -27.9360



118.0380, 30.0860, -49.6740



69.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



95.5430, 54.6100, -20.5420



5.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



# Inverse Universe

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



41.4290, -57.4070, 21.6730



53.8480, -74.4640, 27.9360



23.9620, -30.0860, 49.6740



65.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



39.4570, -54.6100, 20.5420

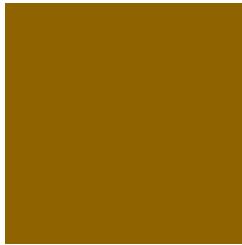


2.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730 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 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730 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 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730.

-21.6730.

# 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

100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730

### Protanopia

100.6010, 39.5270, -28.0330

### Deuteranopia

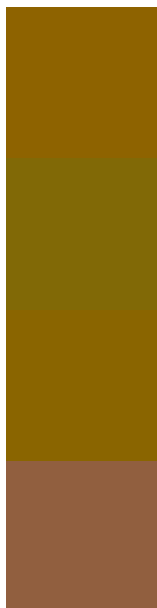
100.5380, 53.0060, -24.5140



## Tritanopia

108.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730

## Protanomaly

100.8900, 46.0830, -25.7010

## Deuteranomaly

100.5490, 54.4730, -23.5670

## Tritanomaly

106.3020, 40.0720, 0.6480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.6800, 21.0920, -7.8040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730 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(142, 99, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 99, 0)  
}
```

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(142, 99, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 99, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730 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(142, 99, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 99, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 99, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 99, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 99, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 99, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.5710, 57.4070, -21.6730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 99, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 99,  
0) }
```

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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