

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.5840, 65.7010,  
4.2370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A65023
RGB	166, 80, 35
RGB Percent	65%, 31%, 14%
CMY	0.3488, 0.6864, 0.8624
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.79, 0.35
HSL	21°, 65%, 39%
HSV	21°, 79%, 65%
XYZ	18.9058, 13.9657, 3.2952
YIQ	100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

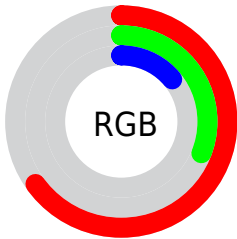
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	166, 104, 35
Decimal	10899491
CIELab	44.18, 32.46, 41.44
CIElCh	44, 52.637, 51.930
Yxy	13.9657, 0.5227, 0.3861
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289089571 (0xFFA65023)
YUV	100.5840, -32.3329, 57.3698
Hunter-Lab	37.3707, 24.9045, 20.9315

# Details

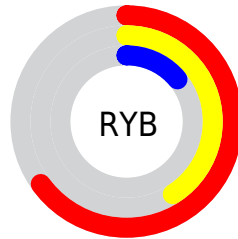
The YIQ color **100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **100.4160, -65.7010, -4.2370**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.9330, 72.0280, 5.2120**, and **50.4890, 55.8430, 6.6830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.1890, 74.1830, 4.7030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.9790, 57.2190, 3.7710**.

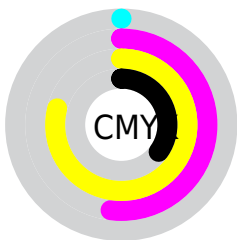
# Distribution



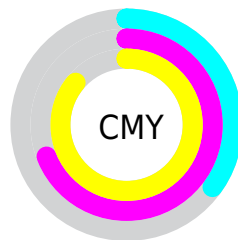
- Red (65%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370 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 100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.5840, 65.7010,  
4.2370

■ 100.5840, 65.7010,  
4.2370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.9750, 63.0420,  
2.8660

■ 153.9330, 72.0280,  
5.2120

■ 50.4890, 55.8430,  
6.6830

■ 180.7160, 74.1370,  
5.5370

■ 26.5560, 45.7090,  
14.1330

■ 200.1160, 58.0910,  
-1.0210

■ 15.5480, 30.9920,  
11.0240

■ 219.5160, 42.0450,  
-7.5790

■ 5.3820, 10.7280,  
3.8160

■ 239.0300, 25.6780,  
-13.8260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,

-12.4400

253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

100.5840, 65.7010,  
4.2370

100.5840, 65.7010,  
4.2370

92.1890, 74.1830,  
4.7030

108.9790, 57.2190,  
3.7710

83.9080, 82.3440,  
5.4800

117.2600, 49.0580,  
2.9940

83.0930, 83.2610,  
5.3810

125.6550, 40.5760,  
2.5280

133.9360, 32.4150,  
1.7510

142.3310, 23.9330,  
1.2850

■ 150.1390, 15.7260,  
1.3420

■ 158.4200, 7.5650,  
0.5650

■ 166.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 175.2100, -9.3990,  
-0.3670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.9490, 67.0720, 28.9600



100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370



97.8910, 53.5100, -22.6340

# Triad

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



100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370



83.1620, -63.3110, -36.5510



102.6500, -38.9760, 23.5520

# Complementary

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



100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370



100.4160, -65.7010, -4.2370

# 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.



88.1050, -92.3860, 0.3020



100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370



88.8790, -78.0310, -23.0790

# Square

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



100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370



85.9640, -27.8230, -40.9350



91.3360, -89.0830, -10.0030



107.2670, 13.9310, 39.3950



# Rectangle

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



100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370



95.9870, 35.2640, -33.3760



91.3360, -89.0830, -10.0030



93.5860, -68.4550, 12.6410

# Sweetspot

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



100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370



191.1140, 26.0420, 1.6100



84.0870, 50.1490, 54.8290



94.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370



113.6840, 103.5260, 7.0620



138.1520, 48.1010, -29.2350



80.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



74.1890, 74.1830, 4.7030



10.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



# Inverse Universe

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



100.4160, -65.7010, -4.2370



113.7290, -103.2510, -6.5390



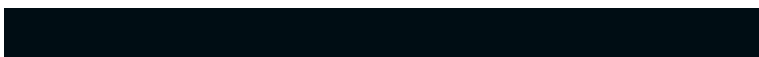
62.8480, -48.1010, 29.2350



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



73.8110, -74.1830, -4.7030



9.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370 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 100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370 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 100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.5840, 65.7010,

4.2370.

# 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

100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370

### Protanopia

101.4060, 27.3750, -17.0490

### Deuteranopia

101.4740, 41.8630, -15.2970



## Tritanopia

103.3770, 53.8230, 21.2710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370

## Protanomaly

101.1630, 41.5410, -9.4590

## Deuteranomaly

101.1810, 50.2980, -8.4700

## Tritanomaly

102.4280, 57.8130, 15.0370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.7440, 24.2080, 1.8080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370 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(166, 80, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 80, 35)  
}
```

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(166, 80, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 80, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370 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(166, 80, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 80, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 80, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 80, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 80, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 80,  
35) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.5840, 65.7010, 4.2370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 80, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 80,  
35) }
```

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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