

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.6890, 35.2090,
17.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91505B
RGB	145, 80, 91
RGB Percent	57%, 31%, 36%
CMY	0.4312, 0.6864, 0.6430
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.37, 0.43
HSL	350°, 29%, 44%
HSV	350°, 45%, 57%
XYZ	16.4407, 12.5127, 11.4538
YIQ	100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

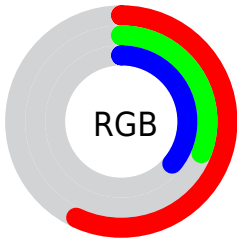
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 80, 91
Decimal	9523291
CIE _{Lab}	42.02, 28.50, 5.62
CIE _{LCh}	42, 29.054, 11.158
Yxy	12.5127, 0.4069, 0.3097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287713371 (0xFF91505B)
YUV	100.6890, -4.7767, 38.8607
Hunter-Lab	35.3733, 21.0596, 5.5634

Details

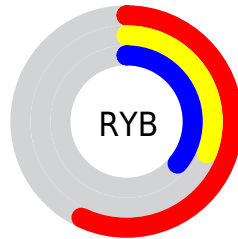
The YIQ color **100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **124.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.0700, 38.5100, 17.9500**, and **52.0090, 31.3120, 16.2400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.5160, 43.1860, 21.3140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.2750, 27.5070, 13.6110**.

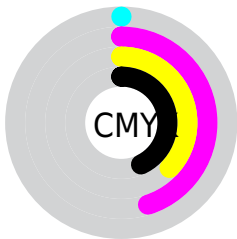
Distribution



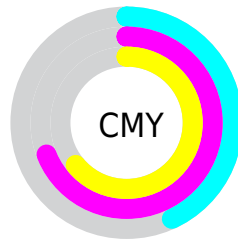
- Red (57%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010 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 100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.6890, 35.2090,
17.2010

100.6890, 35.2090,
17.2010

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

75.9060, 33.1000,
16.8760

153.0700, 38.5100,
17.9500

51.5360, 31.2660,
17.0740

179.9670, 40.2980,
18.5860

27.2800, 29.1110,
17.5830

206.4830, 38.7850,
18.4730

13.4550, 26.8200,
9.5400

225.9970, 22.4180,
12.2260

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.3260, 5.1340,
6.0780

■ 100.6890, 35.2090,
17.2010

■ 100.6890, 35.2090,
17.2010

■ 90.5160, 43.1860,
21.3140

■ 110.2750, 27.5070,
13.6110

■ 80.9300, 50.8880,
24.9040

■ 120.4480, 19.5300,
9.4980

■ 70.7570, 58.8650,
29.0170

■ 130.0340, 11.8280,
5.9080

■ 61.1710, 66.5670,
32.6070

■ 140.2070, 3.8510,
1.7950

■ 50.9980, 74.5440,
36.7200

■ 149.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950


■ 46.2050, 78.3950,
38.5150

■ 159.9660,
-11.8280, -5.9080

■ 170.1390,
-19.8050, -10.0210

■ 179.7250,

-27.5070, -13.6110

 189.8980,
-35.4840, -17.7240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.9080, 21.5910, 21.7110



100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



99.3330, 38.7870, 7.4190

Triad

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



100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



93.4980, -2.2430, -19.9310



86.4120, -59.8780, -5.1420

Complementary

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



100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



124.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010

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.



79.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



88.6720, -29.1560, -22.2760

Square

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



100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



96.7950, 19.0300, -14.4900



78.0560, -65.4680, -24.9880



98.0790, -27.6030, 10.1650

Rectangle

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



100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



99.2090, 35.9000, -0.8360



78.0560, -65.4680, -24.9880



79.4700, -74.9610, -12.6330

Sweetspot

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



100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



171.9310, 13.6160, 6.5440



103.2570, 10.7230, 31.4510



83.8270, 7.9770, 4.1130



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



119.4360, 55.3350, 26.9110



111.7620, 32.9650, 2.7970



66.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



42.9870, 73.0770, 35.7730



2.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070

Inverse Universe

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



100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



119.4360, 55.3350, 26.9110



113.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



66.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



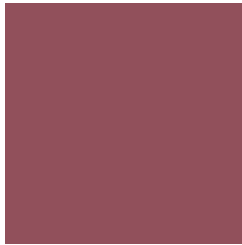
42.9870, 73.0770, 35.7730



2.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

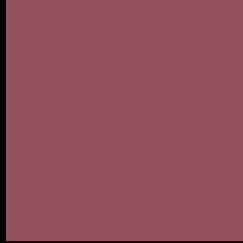
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010 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 100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.6890, 35.2090,

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

100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010

Protanopia

99.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Deuteranopia

100.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



Tritanopia

100.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010

Protanomaly

100.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660

Deuteranomaly

100.3510, 21.1810, 7.1090

Tritanomaly

100.9340, 35.8970, 15.7450

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010 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(145, 80, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 80, 91)  
}
```

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(145, 80, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 80, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010 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(145, 80, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 80, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 80, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 80, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 80, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 80,  
91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 80, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 80,  
91) }
```

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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