

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.7910, 86.7470,  
-2.7330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B64F00
RGB	182, 79, 0
RGB Percent	71%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.2861, 0.6903, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 1.00, 0.29
HSL	26°, 100%, 36%
HSV	26°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	22.0966, 15.5371, 1.8373
YIQ	100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

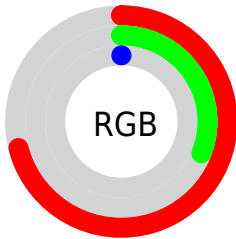
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	182, 140, 0
Decimal	11947776
CIE Lab	46.36, 38.65, 56.22
CIE LCh	46, 68.222, 55.496
Yxy	15.5371, 0.5598, 0.3936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290137856 (0xFFB64F00)
YUV	100.7910, -49.6900, 71.2203
Hunter-Lab	39.4171, 31.0844, 24.8284

# Details

The YIQ color **100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **81.2090, -86.7470, 2.7330**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.8780, 91.0560, 1.7760**, and **52.6150, 64.4160, 11.0080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.7130, 78.2190, -2.3650**.

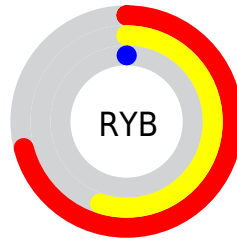
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (31%)

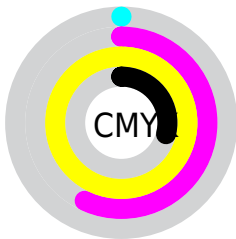
Blue (0%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (0%)

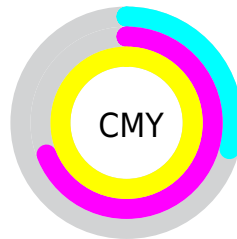


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330 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 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.7910, 86.7470,  
-2.7330

100.7910, 86.7470,  
-2.7330

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

76.8470, 75.1460,  
3.7700

156.8780, 91.0560,  
1.7760

52.6150, 64.4160,  
11.0080

177.9800, 81.8410,  
-1.9270

27.5080, 54.8320,  
19.5040

197.3800, 65.7950,  
-8.4850

18.8370, 37.5480,  
13.3560

216.8940, 49.4280,  
-14.7320

11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

236.9950, 32.7860,  
-21.5020

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.8180, 20.2230,

-19.5930

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,  
-10.8850

■ 100.7910, 86.7470,  
-2.7330

■ 108.7130, 78.2190,  
-2.3650

■ 117.3360, 69.0950,  
-2.2090

■ 125.2580, 60.5670,  
-1.8410

■ 133.1800, 52.0390,  
-1.4730

■ 141.6890, 43.2360,  
-1.6280

■ 149.6110, 34.7080,  
-1.2600

■ 157.6470, 25.8590,  
-0.5810

■ 165.5690, 17.3310,  
-0.2130

■ 174.0780, 8.5280,  
-0.3680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.5930, 88.9860, 39.3060



100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330



103.7940, 55.1610, -25.0230

# Triad

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



100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330



89.9440, -68.6290, -39.2930



107.3260, -46.4510, 32.3730

# Complementary

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



100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330



81.2090, -86.7470, 2.7330

# 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.



96.0900, -105.2250, 7.2150



100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330



97.2570, -87.8430, -21.4670

# Square

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



100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330



80.6420, -47.9480, -56.1720



100.1530, -101.5090, -5.0690



109.9240, 25.8030, 55.5230



# Rectangle

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



100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330



99.7860, 31.2760, -38.1960



100.1530, -101.5090, -5.0690



88.0030, -100.3660, 12.7700

# Sweetspot

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



100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330



205.4260, 33.7910, -1.1610



66.1600, 75.4090, 70.6170



100.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330



131.3240, 112.9270, -3.6250



154.2080, 61.7220, -50.3260



88.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



85.9730, 74.5510, -1.9690



15.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400



# Inverse Universe

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



81.2090, -86.7470, 2.7330



105.6760, -112.9270, 3.6250



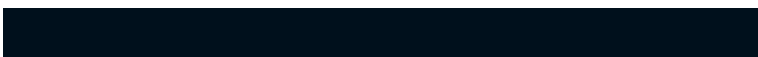
27.7920, -61.7220, 50.3260



86.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



69.4400, -74.2760, 2.4920



12.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330 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 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330 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 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330.

-2.7330.

# 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

100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330

### Protanopia

104.4700, 38.5180, -26.2660

### Tritanopia

106.7590, 64.5510, 25.0870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330

## Protanomaly

103.0210, 56.2600, -17.4040

## Tritanomaly

104.4420, 72.3930, 15.1210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.7570, 31.3610, -1.1750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330 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(182, 79, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 79, 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(182, 79, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 79, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330 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(182, 79, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 79, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 79, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 79, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 79, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 79, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.7910, 86.7470, -2.7330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 79, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182, 79,  
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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