

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.8610, 46.1680,  
11.3200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	985145
RGB	152, 81, 69
RGB Percent	60%, 32%, 27%
CMY	0.4038, 0.6825, 0.7292
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.55, 0.40
HSL	9°, 38%, 43%
HSV	9°, 55%, 60%
XYZ	16.9725, 12.9901, 7.2510
YIQ	100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

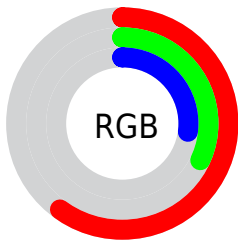
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	152, 83, 69
Decimal	9982277
CIELab	42.75, 28.34, 20.22
CIELCh	43, 34.812, 35.516
Yxy	12.9901, 0.4561, 0.3491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288172357 (0xFF985145)
YUV	100.8610, -15.7075, 44.8489
Hunter-Lab	36.0417, 20.9849, 13.3011

# Details

The YIQ color **100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **120.1390, -46.1680, -11.3200**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.3130, 50.7070, 11.6590**, and **51.3380, 40.3910, 11.3910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.5200, 54.5580, 13.4540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.2020, 37.7780, 9.1860**.

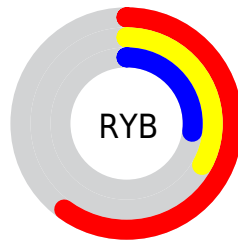
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (32%)

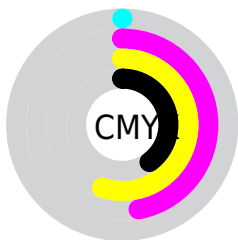
Blue (27%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (27%)

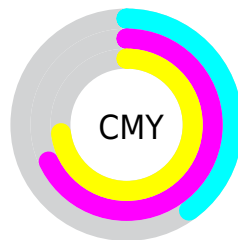


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200 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 100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.8610, 46.1680,  
11.3200

100.8610, 46.1680,  
11.3200

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

75.8930, 43.1420,  
11.0940

153.3130, 50.7070,  
11.6590

51.3380, 40.3910,  
11.3910

180.5090, 53.0910,  
12.5070

26.5120, 39.8410,  
10.3450

204.2200, 46.5350,  
10.1750

13.7540, 27.4160,  
9.7520

223.7340, 30.1680,  
3.9280

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

243.9490, 13.2050,  
-2.5310

254.7720, 0.6420,

-0.6220

■ 100.8610, 46.1680,  
11.3200

■ 100.8610, 46.1680,  
11.3200

■ 91.5200, 54.5580,  
13.4540

■ 110.2020, 37.7780,  
9.1860

■ 82.1790, 62.9480,  
15.5880

■ 119.5430, 29.3880,  
7.0520

■ 72.7240, 71.6590,  
17.4110

■ 128.9980, 20.6770,  
5.2290

■ 63.3830, 80.0490,  
19.5450

■ 138.3390, 12.2870,  
3.0950

■ 58.3620, 84.5420,  
20.7180

■ 147.6800, 3.8970,  
0.9610

■ 157.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

■ 166.3620,  
-12.8830, -3.3070

■ 175.8170,  
-21.5940, -5.1300

■ 185.1580,  
-29.9840, -7.2640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.7160, 39.7470, 23.0670



100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



99.9660, 40.8980, -3.3100

# Triad

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



100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



88.4390, -30.1180, -26.8700



96.1250, -42.4120, 8.7240

# Complementary

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



100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



120.1390, -46.1680, -11.3200

# 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.



82.0120, -79.3630, -9.9470



100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



80.1760, -65.9260, -27.7020

# Square

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



100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



94.7280, 2.8010, -23.2390



82.6670, -74.3180, -18.7820



103.1790, -6.9730, 21.7550



# Rectangle

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



100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



98.7920, 32.2800, -12.3280



82.6670, -74.3180, -18.7820



90.1120, -58.7330, 1.6430

# Sweetspot

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



100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



179.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690



102.0250, 26.3560, 39.9880



87.5560, 10.1780, 2.7700



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200



117.7350, 73.1260, 18.3580



124.9280, 34.8930, -10.1230



71.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



53.6000, 77.9400, 19.2200



5.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



# Inverse Universe

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



120.1390, -46.1680, -11.3200



148.6780, -72.8510, -17.8350



96.0720, -34.8930, 10.1230



73.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



86.4000, -77.9400, -19.2200



7.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

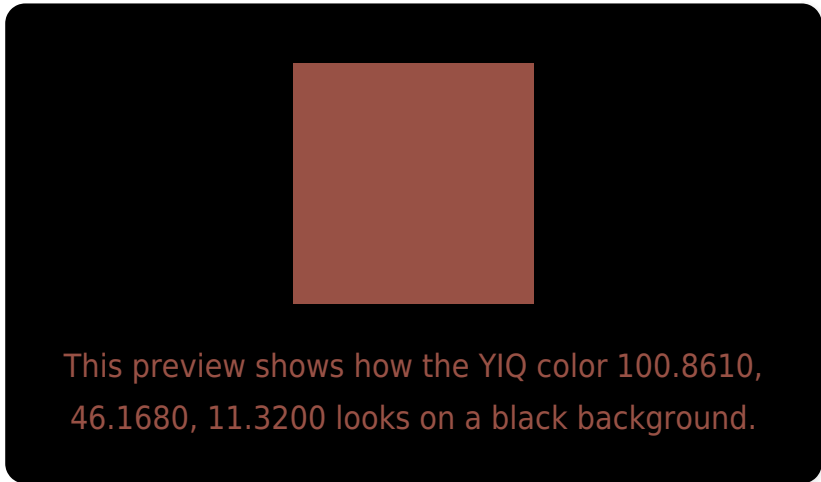
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.8610, 46.1680,



# 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

100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200

### Protanopia

100.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

### Deuteranopia

100.9410, 24.8510, -4.3410



## Tritanopia

101.6960, 42.4990, 17.2430

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200

## Protanomaly

100.8040, 23.9790, 0.4510

## Deuteranomaly

100.8220, 32.7360, 1.4400

## Tritanomaly

101.7130, 43.8290, 15.1650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.2040, 17.1010, 3.9570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200 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(152, 81, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 81, 69)  
}
```

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(152, 81, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 81, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200 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(152, 81, 69) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 81, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 81, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 81, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 81, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 81,  
69) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.8610, 46.1680, 11.3200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 81, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 81,  
69) }
```

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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