

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.9030, 18.8460,  
-11.1540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(100.9030, 18.8460,  
-11.1540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70673D
RGB	112, 103, 61
RGB Percent	44%, 40%, 24%
CMY	0.5608, 0.5961, 0.7607
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.46, 0.56
HSL	49°, 29%, 34%
HSV	49°, 46%, 44%
XYZ	12.3748, 13.4816, 6.3687
YIQ	100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

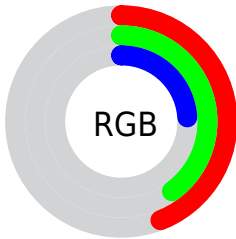
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	72, 112, 61
Decimal	7366461
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.48, -2.96, 24.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 25.092, 96.779
Yxy	13.4816, 0.3840, 0.4184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285556541 (0xFF70673D)
YUV	100.9030, -19.6722, 9.7321
Hunter-Lab	36.7173, -4.0954, 15.4181

# Details

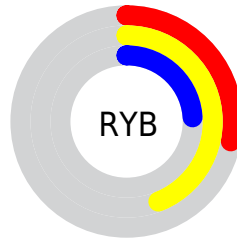
The YIQ color **100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **72.0970, -18.8460, 11.1540**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.1590, 21.0010, -11.6630**, and **53.6470, 16.6910, -10.6450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.4750, 22.9270, -13.5290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.3310, 14.7650, -8.7790**.

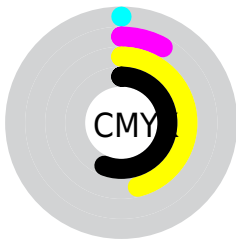
# Distribution



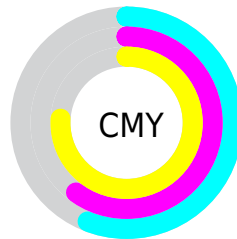
- Red (44%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540 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 100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.9030, 18.8460,  
-11.1540

100.9030, 18.8460,  
-11.1540

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

76.7180, 17.9290,  
-11.0550

152.1590, 21.0010,  
-11.6630

53.6470, 16.6910,  
-10.6450

179.0450, 21.3220,  
-11.9740

32.8040, 14.8110,  
-9.6130

206.2300, 22.2390,  
-12.0730

11.8060, 3.3020,  
-4.7780

234.4150, 23.1560,  
-12.1720

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

250.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290

253.8600, 3.2100,

-3.1100

■ 100.9030, 18.8460,  
-11.1540

■ 100.9030, 18.8460,  
-11.1540

■ 98.4750, 22.9270,  
-13.5290

■ 103.3310, 14.7650,  
-8.7790

■ 96.0470, 27.0080,  
-15.9040

■ 105.7590, 10.6840,  
-6.4040

■ 93.5050, 31.4100,  
-18.5900

■ 108.3010, 6.2820,  
-3.7180

■ 91.0770, 35.4910,  
-20.9650

■ 110.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

■ 88.6490, 39.5720,  
-23.3400

■ 113.1570, -1.8800,  
1.0320

■ 87.4920, 41.4520,  
-24.3720

■ 115.5850, -5.9610,  
3.4070

■ 118.0130,  
-10.0420, 5.7820

■ 120.5550,  
-14.4440, 8.4680

■ 122.9830,  
-18.5250, 10.8430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.6320, 30.2150, -2.4330



100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540



98.7590, 1.5160, -16.4680

# Triad

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



100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540



87.0880, -59.3260, -15.1500



105.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690

# Complementary

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



100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540



72.0970, -18.8460, 11.1540

# 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.



105.0450, -3.9000, 15.6200



100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540



93.6970, -47.4990, -3.7150

# Square

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



100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540



90.1790, -43.6450, -18.5010



101.0960, -26.2730, 8.0870



105.1120, 29.5240, 15.6040



# Rectangle

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



100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540



96.5770, -12.6510, -18.5310



101.0960, -26.2730, 8.0870



105.7540, 10.2210, 18.5170

# Sweetspot

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



100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540



140.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510



77.2750, 27.5070, 13.6110



71.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540



127.6620, 29.5300, -17.5580



101.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530



54.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



93.9930, 44.2950, -26.3370



193.6010, 91.1120, -54.3280



# Inverse Universe

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



72.0970, -18.8460, 11.1540



82.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



71.5980, -6.8350, 19.2530



51.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



26.0070, -44.2950, 26.3370



53.9860, -91.3870, 53.8050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540 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 100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

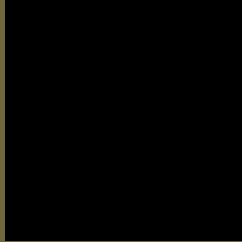
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9030, 18.8460,

-11.1540.

# 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

100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

### Protanopia

101.2020, 19.4420, -10.9420

### Deuteranopia

101.9690, 27.6480, -5.4720



## Tritanopia

104.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

## Protanomaly

101.2020, 19.4420, -10.9420

## Deuteranomaly

101.6480, 24.1180, -7.5780

## Tritanomaly

103.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540 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(112, 103, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 103, 61)  
}
```

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(112, 103, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 103, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540 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(112, 103, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 103, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 103, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 103, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 103, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 103,  
61) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 103, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
103, 61) }
```

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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