

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.9510, 53.2810,
-23.9910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.9510, 53.2810,
-23.9910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	896601
RGB	137, 102, 1
RGB Percent	54%, 40%, 0%
CMY	0.4627, 0.6000, 0.9958
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.99, 0.46
HSL	45°, 98%, 27%
HSV	45°, 99%, 54%
XYZ	15.0732, 14.8210, 2.0971
YIQ	100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

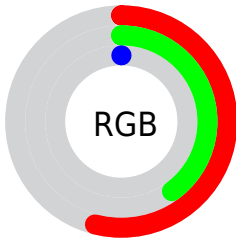
Format	Color
RYB	48, 137, 1
Decimal	9004545
CIELab	45.39, 6.04, 52.23
CIELCh	45, 52.578, 83.407
Yxy	14.8210, 0.4712, 0.4633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287194625 (0xFF896601)
YUV	100.9510, -49.2758, 31.6150
Hunter-Lab	38.4980, 2.5168, 23.7189

Details

The YIQ color **100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **37.0490, -53.2810, 23.9910**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.7710, 53.9680, -19.9200**, and **57.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.8370, 53.6020, -24.3020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.8950, 47.6870, -21.7290**.

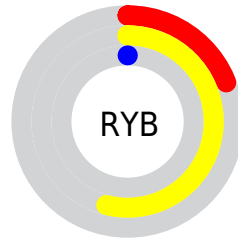
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (40%)

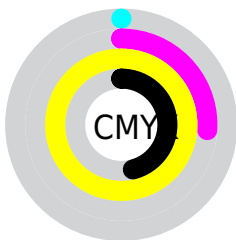
Blue (0%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (0%)

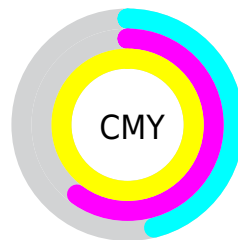


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910 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 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.9510, 53.2810,
-23.9910

100.9510, 53.2810,
-23.9910

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

78.3770, 43.5140,
-17.6860

154.7710, 53.9680,
-19.9200

57.3900, 33.4720,
-11.9040

181.9670, 56.3520,
-19.0720

36.7020, 24.0260,
-5.9100

210.3370, 58.1860,
-19.2700

17.4870, 14.6260,
-0.7500

230.1500, 42.4150,
-25.3050

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

244.9680, 28.2480,
-27.3680

248.1600, 19.2600,

-18.6600

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 100.9510, 53.2810,
-23.9910

■ 100.9510, 53.2810,
-23.9910

■ 100.8370, 53.6020,
-24.3020

■ 104.8950, 47.6870,
-21.7290

■ 108.1380, 42.6890,
-19.2550

■ 112.0820, 37.0950,
-16.9930

■ 115.4390, 31.7760,
-14.2080

■ 119.3830, 26.1820,
-11.9460

■ 122.6260, 21.1840,
-9.4720

■ 126.5700, 15.5900,
-7.2100

■ 129.9270, 10.2710,
-4.4250

■ 133.7570, 4.9980,
-2.4740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.6440, 65.4720, 2.8800



100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910



97.4630, 22.0600, -36.3720

Triad

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



100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910



91.2100, -80.4610, -23.0930



110.3490, 16.6360, 39.9320

Complementary

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



100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910



37.0490, -53.2810, 23.9910

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.



106.5580, -35.7210, 25.1350



100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910



92.9660, -90.9170, -9.8050

Square

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



100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



89.7350, -94.2200, 0.5000



105.2530, 52.0770, 41.9090

Rectangle

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



100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910



93.2990, -9.7130, -38.7450



89.7350, -94.2200, 0.5000



110.7430, 0.7270, 36.3990

Sweetspot

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



100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910



164.6260, 21.1840, -9.4720



45.7680, 69.5000, 40.0280



80.6560, 12.4720, -5.7680



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910



131.5920, 70.1090, -31.6110



111.9280, 24.5840, -49.0800



67.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



97.2930, 52.3180, -23.0580



3.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320

Inverse Universe

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



37.0490, -53.2810, 23.9910



47.4080, -70.1090, 31.6110



26.0720, -24.5840, 49.0800



63.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



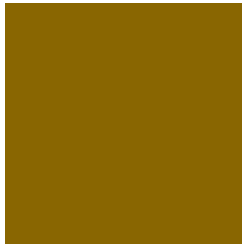
35.1200, -52.0430, 23.5810



1.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910 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 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910 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 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910.

-23.9910.

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

100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910

Protanopia

100.7860, 40.4440, -28.1320

Deuteranopia

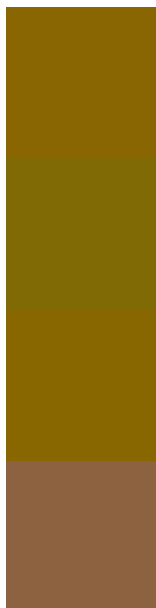
100.5380, 53.0060, -24.5140



Tritanopia

109.8510, 25.7650, 12.1410

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910

Protanomaly

100.7650, 44.9370, -26.9590

Deuteranomaly

100.5380, 53.0060, -24.5140

Tritanomaly

106.7960, 35.6250, -1.3590

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.7830, 19.3040, -8.4400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910 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(137, 102, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 102, 1)  
}
```

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(137, 102, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 102, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910 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(137, 102, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 102, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 102, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 102, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 102, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 102,  
1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.9510, 53.2810, -23.9910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 102, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
102, 1) }
```

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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