

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.9710, 59.6970,
-8.1030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	995A15
RGB	153, 90, 21
RGB Percent	60%, 35%, 8%
CMY	0.3999, 0.6471, 0.9173
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.86, 0.40
HSL	31°, 76%, 34%
HSV	31°, 86%, 60%
XYZ	16.9320, 14.1372, 2.5494
YIQ	100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

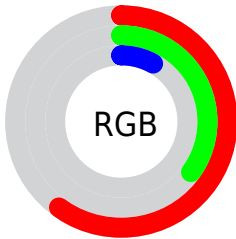
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 153, 21
Decimal	10050069
CIE _{Lab}	44.43, 20.87, 46.97
CIE _{LCh}	44, 51.398, 66.047
Yxy	14.1372, 0.5036, 0.4205
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288240149 (0xFF995A15)
YUV	100.9710, -39.4257, 45.6294
Hunter-Lab	37.5995, 14.5839, 22.2995

Details

The YIQ color **100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **73.0290, -59.6970, 8.1030**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.6620, 65.0610, -6.1950**, and **54.5320, 45.1160, -2.6600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.1520, 66.4370, -9.1070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.7900, 52.9570, -7.0990**.

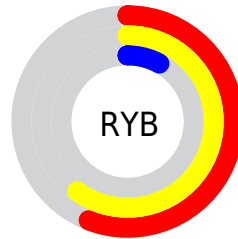
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (35%)

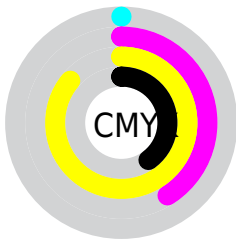
Blue (8%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (8%)

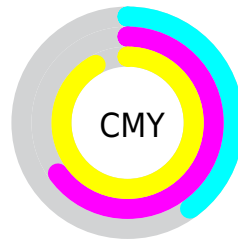


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030 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 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100.9710, 59.6970,
-8.1030

100.9710, 59.6970,
-8.1030

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

75.8180, 55.7540,
-8.2300

153.7760, 64.7400,
-5.8840

54.5320, 45.1160,
-2.6600

181.4450, 67.1700,
-5.8700

33.5450, 35.0740,
3.1220

204.0310, 59.4680,
-9.4600

12.8570, 25.6280,
9.1160

223.5450, 43.1010,
-15.7070

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.6460, 26.4590,
-22.4770

249.1860, 16.3710,

-15.8610

252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

100.9710, 59.6970,
-8.1030

100.9710, 59.6970,
-8.1030

95.1520, 66.4370,
-9.1070

106.7900, 52.9570,
-7.0990

92.7070, 69.1880,
-9.4040

113.3100, 45.6210,
-6.3070

119.1290, 38.8810,
-5.3030

124.9480, 32.1410,
-4.2990

131.4680, 24.8050,
-3.5070

■ 137.2870, 18.0650,
-2.5030

■ 143.1060, 11.3250,
-1.4990

■ 148.9250, 4.5850,
-0.4950

■ 155.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.3860, 66.7990, 17.3830



100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030



97.5040, 41.1780, -30.4220

Triad

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



100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030



86.2570, -70.6480, -30.2320



107.7630, -11.1930, 32.1590

Complementary

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



100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030



73.0290, -59.6970, 8.1030

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.



84.5830, -90.7360, 3.4400



100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030



90.3440, -83.5340, -16.9580

Square

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



100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030



79.9530, -55.6530, -43.1810



90.7150, -91.4680, -5.3240



106.4880, 32.3620, 41.2740

Rectangle

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



100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030



95.5380, 17.4750, -35.8770



90.7150, -91.4680, -5.3240



105.2060, -28.7980, 26.3220

Sweetspot

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



100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030



178.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970



67.7640, 58.1280, 47.8880



87.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



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.



100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030



120.5490, 90.0040, -12.2040



137.3540, 41.1800, -41.4760



73.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



84.7110, 63.3650, -8.4990



7.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

Inverse Universe

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



73.0290, -59.6970, 8.1030



78.4510, -90.0040, 12.2040



36.6460, -41.1800, 41.4760



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



55.2890, -63.3650, 8.4990



5.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030 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 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030 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 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030.

-8.1030.

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

100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030

Protanopia

100.6530, 33.7490, -22.4350

Deuteranopia

100.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500



Tritanopia

106.2120, 40.9860, 17.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030

Protanomaly

100.6050, 42.8720, -17.0640

Deuteranomaly

100.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410

Tritanomaly

104.2370, 47.8650, 8.0970

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030 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(153, 90, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 90, 21)  
}
```

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(153, 90, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 90, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030 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(153, 90, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 90, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(153, 90, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 90, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 90, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 90,  
21) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.9710, 59.6970, -8.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 90, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 90,  
21) }
```

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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