

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.2300, 48.6020,
-10.7740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.2300, 48.6020,
-10.7740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D5F1D
RGB	141, 95, 29
RGB Percent	55%, 37%, 11%
CMY	0.4470, 0.6275, 0.8860
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.79, 0.45
HSL	35°, 66%, 33%
HSV	35°, 79%, 55%
XYZ	15.3005, 13.9342, 3.0496
YIQ	101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

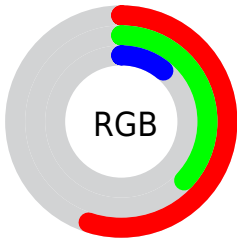
Format	Color
RYB	107, 141, 29
Decimal	9264925
CIELab	44.14, 12.78, 42.95
CIELCh	44, 44.809, 73.433
Yxy	13.9342, 0.4739, 0.4316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287455005 (0xFF8D5F1D)
YUV	101.2300, -35.6094, 34.8783
Hunter-Lab	37.3285, 7.8399, 21.2862

Details

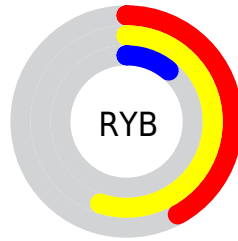
The YIQ color **101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **68.7700, -48.6020, 10.7740**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.2090, 53.0950, -9.6010**, and **54.7760, 38.3770, -7.1830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.3480, 42.4580, -9.5580**.

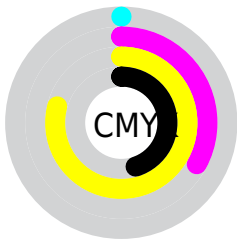
Distribution



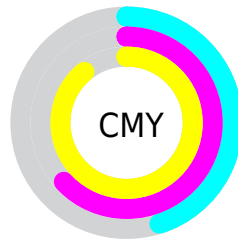
- Red (55%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740 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 101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

101.2300, 48.6020,
-10.7740

101.2300, 48.6020,
-10.7740

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

75.5780, 47.5020,
-12.8660

153.2090, 53.0950,
-9.6010

54.7760, 38.3770,
-7.1830

180.8780, 55.5250,
-9.5870

34.3760, 28.0600,
-1.9240

207.7640, 55.8460,
-9.8980

12.8130, 19.7600,
5.3280

227.2780, 39.4790,
-16.1450

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.7920, 23.1120,
-22.3920

249.9840, 14.1240,

-13.6840

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 101.2300, 48.6020,
-10.7740

■ 101.2300, 48.6020,
-10.7740

■ 96.1120, 54.7460,
-11.9900

■ 106.3480, 42.4580,
-9.5580

■ 90.9940, 60.8900,
-13.2060

■ 111.4660, 36.3140,
-8.3420

■ 90.8800, 61.2110,
-13.5170

■ 115.9970, 30.4450,
-6.6030

■ 121.1150, 24.3010,
-5.3870

■ 126.3470, 17.8360,
-3.8600

■ 131.4650, 11.6920,
-2.6440

■ 136.5830, 5.5480,
-1.4280

■ 141.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 146.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.2660, 58.0890, 10.0330



101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740



98.4240, 26.9640, -26.1240

Triad

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



101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740



85.2940, -72.0700, -26.4860



107.4670, 1.3240, 31.0840

Complementary

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



101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740



68.7700, -48.6020, 10.7740

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.



99.7750, -46.9980, 14.7460



101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740



88.1100, -82.7550, -14.5550

Square

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



101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740



80.3750, -59.5970, -37.7810



86.9820, -87.8460, -4.8860



105.4680, 35.1140, 35.4500

Rectangle

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



101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740



95.7680, 5.3240, -30.4200



86.9820, -87.8460, -4.8860



106.8180, -13.0260, 26.8300

Sweetspot

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



101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740



167.8310, 19.3490, -3.7470



67.8460, 51.6650, 38.3610



82.4650, 11.6920, -2.6440



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740



121.7860, 75.9750, -16.7690



125.5410, 30.5880, -36.7400



68.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



87.3250, 58.4600, -13.2200



5.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Inverse Universe

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



68.7700, -48.6020, 10.7740



71.2140, -75.9750, 16.7690



44.4590, -30.5880, 36.7400



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



48.2620, -58.7350, 12.6970



2.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740 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 101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

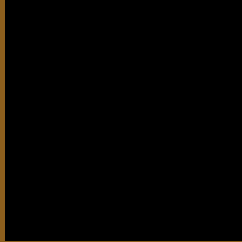
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.2300, 48.6020,

-10.7740.

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

101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740

Protanopia

100.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Deuteranopia

100.6590, 42.7800, -15.3960



Tritanopia

106.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740

Protanomaly

100.4950, 37.3700, -16.4700

Deuteranomaly

101.0830, 44.5220, -13.9260

Tritanomaly

104.5670, 38.0080, 5.0160

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.3470, 17.8360, -3.8600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740 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(141, 95, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 95, 29)  
}
```

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(141, 95, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 95, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740 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(141, 95, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 95, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 95, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 95, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 95, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 95,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 95, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 95,  
29) }
```

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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