

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.6850, 75.4220,
-1.2340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD5210
RGB	173, 82, 16
RGB Percent	68%, 32%, 6%
CMY	0.3214, 0.6786, 0.9369
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.91, 0.32
HSL	25°, 83%, 37%
HSV	25°, 91%, 68%
XYZ	20.3521, 14.9558, 2.3078
YIQ	101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

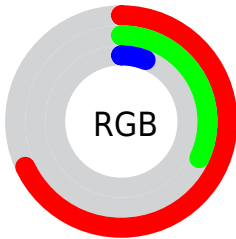
Format	Color
R_{YB}	173, 130, 16
Decimal	11358736
CIE _{Lab}	45.57, 33.73, 50.81
CIE _{LCh}	46, 60.987, 56.426
Yxy	14.9558, 0.5411, 0.3976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289548816 (0xFFAD5210)
YUV	101.6850, -42.2427, 62.5433
Hunter-Lab	38.6727, 26.2608, 23.5328

Details

The YIQ color **101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **87.3150, -75.4220, 1.2340**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.7890, 81.0610, 1.1970**, and **53.4570, 58.8690, 6.9090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.5780, 83.0330, -1.5030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.4930, 67.2150, -1.1770**.

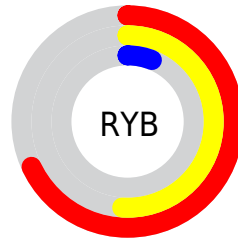
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (32%)

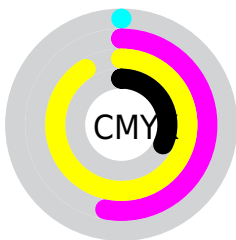
Blue (6%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (6%)

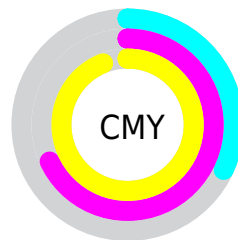


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340 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 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

101.6850, 75.4220,
-1.2340

101.6850, 75.4220,
-1.2340

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

76.2160, 69.5530,
0.5050

155.7890, 81.0610,
1.1970

53.4570, 58.8690,
6.9090

180.7670, 78.1270,
-0.6970

28.6380, 48.4140,
14.6700

199.5800, 62.3560,
-6.7320

17.0430, 33.9720,
12.0840

218.9800, 46.3100,
-13.2900

8.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

239.0810, 29.6680,
-20.0600

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.7300, 17.6550,

-17.1050

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 101.6850, 75.4220,
-1.2340

■ 101.6850, 75.4220,
-1.2340

■ 94.5780, 83.0330,
-1.5030

■ 109.4930, 67.2150,
-1.1770

■ 117.4150, 58.6870,
-0.8090

■ 125.2230, 50.4800,
-0.7520

■ 133.0310, 42.2730,
-0.6950

■ 140.9530, 33.7450,
-0.3270

■ 148.7610, 25.5380,
-0.2700

■ 156.5690, 17.3310,
-0.2130

■ 164.4910, 8.8030,
0.1550

■ 172.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.8750, 79.0840, 31.5320



101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340



101.7120, 52.4560, -25.5600

Triad

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



101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340



87.7100, -67.8500, -36.8900



106.9480, -36.6390, 30.7610

Complementary

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



101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340



87.3150, -75.4220, 1.2340

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.



92.0320, -99.3100, 4.6420



101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340



93.6380, -84.5420, -20.7180

Square

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



101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340



79.3200, -49.7370, -51.2810



96.5510, -96.8780, -6.3980



108.9250, 24.0620, 48.5260

Rectangle

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



101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340



98.0140, 30.6340, -37.5740



96.5510, -96.8780, -6.3980



97.2040, -70.0150, 18.8890

Sweetspot

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



101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340



196.6150, 28.8850, -0.3550



73.4310, 64.0400, 61.8960



95.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340



122.1540, 107.6540, -1.6740



147.4710, 53.9720, -42.0280



83.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



81.8310, 72.0750, -1.1490



12.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540

Inverse Universe

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



87.3150, -75.4220, 1.2340



101.8460, -107.6540, 1.6740



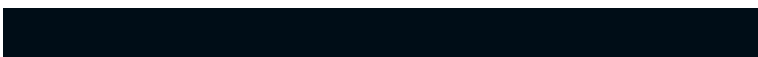
41.5290, -53.9720, 42.0280



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



68.1690, -72.0750, 1.1490



10.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340 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 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340 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 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340.

-1.2340.

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

101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340

Protanopia

103.0830, 35.3540, -23.9900

Deuteranopia

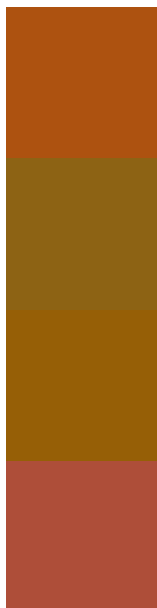
101.4240, 53.3270, -24.8250



Tritanopia

106.1710, 57.3990, 22.5430

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340

Protanomaly

102.5520, 50.3910, -15.6650

Deuteranomaly

101.2990, 61.3490, -16.0190

Tritanomaly

104.3100, 63.9570, 13.8210

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

102.1310, 27.3720, -0.4680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340 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(173, 82, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 82, 16)  
}
```

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(173, 82, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 82, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340 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(173, 82, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 82, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 82, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 82, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 82, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 82,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 82, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 82,  
16) }
```

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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