

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.8000, 64.1920,
-17.9840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.8000, 64.1920,
-17.9840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	986000
RGB	152, 96, 0
RGB Percent	60%, 38%, 0%
CMY	0.4039, 0.6236, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	38°, 100%, 30%
HSV	38°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	17.1336, 15.0388, 2.0022
YIQ	101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

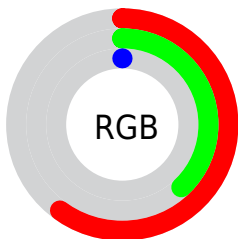
Format	Color
RYB	89, 152, 0
Decimal	9986048
CIELab	45.69, 16.56, 53.57
CIELCh	46, 56.068, 72.826
Yxy	15.0388, 0.5014, 0.4401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288176128 (0xFF986000)
YUV	101.8000, -50.1874, 44.0254
Hunter-Lab	38.7799, 10.9993, 24.0849

Details

The YIQ color **101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **50.2000, -64.1920, 17.9840**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.2180, 66.0710, -13.4890**, and **57.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.0320, 57.7270, -16.4570**.

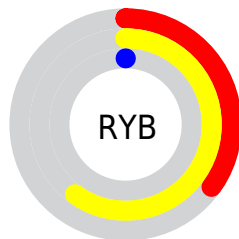
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (38%)

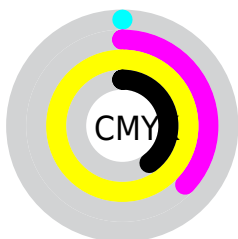
Blue (0%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (0%)

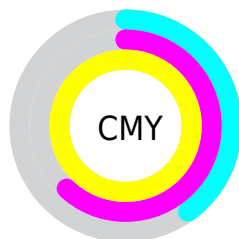


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840 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 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

101.8000, 64.1920,
-17.9840

101.8000, 64.1920,
-17.9840

254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

79.0410, 53.5080,
-11.5800

156.2180, 66.0710,
-13.4890

57.7550, 42.8700,
-6.0100

183.4140, 68.4550,
-12.6410

36.7680, 32.8280,
-0.2280

206.4130, 61.0280,
-15.7080

16.6670, 23.1070,
5.2430

226.5140, 44.3860,
-22.4780

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

244.8540, 28.5690,
-27.6790

248.0460, 19.5810,

-18.9710

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,
-10.2630

■ 101.8000, 64.1920,
-17.9840

■ 107.0320, 57.7270,
-16.4570

■ 111.6770, 51.5370,
-14.4070

■ 117.0230, 44.7510,
-12.5690

■ 121.6680, 38.5610,
-10.5190

■ 126.9000, 32.0960,
-8.9920

■ 132.1320, 25.6310,
-7.4650

■ 136.8910, 19.1200,
-5.1040

■ 142.1230, 12.6550,
-3.5770

■ 146.7680, 6.4650,
-1.5270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.3880, 72.4850, 13.4530



101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840



99.2320, 35.9520, -34.8320

Triad

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



101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840



90.9020, -76.8380, -28.1820



111.1390, -0.3280, 39.0000

Complementary

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



101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840



50.2000, -64.1920, 17.9840

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.



96.0740, -72.7650, 13.6590



101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840



94.6300, -90.0910, -13.7630

Square

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



101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840



84.1420, -60.5590, -42.3750



93.5990, -96.8330, -1.7050



106.9950, 44.2360, 46.3480

Rectangle

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



101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840



95.4720, 8.6730, -41.5590



93.5990, -96.8330, -1.7050



110.3970, -18.8500, 33.2620

Sweetspot

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



101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840



176.9470, 24.7140, -7.3660



52.0600, 71.9740, 50.2620



87.3790, 14.8100, -4.0860



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.



101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840



131.3920, 82.7160, -23.3000



129.2900, 38.0640, -51.0880



74.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



94.1030, 58.9650, -16.8670



8.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

Inverse Universe

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



50.2000, -64.1920, 17.9840



64.6080, -82.7160, 23.3000



22.7100, -38.0640, 51.0880



71.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



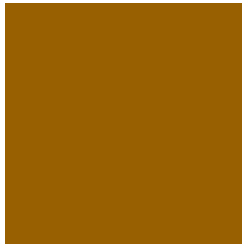
46.4840, -59.2400, 16.3440



4.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840 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 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840 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 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840.

-17.9840.

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

101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840

Protanopia

102.0140, 39.8020, -27.5100

Deuteranopia

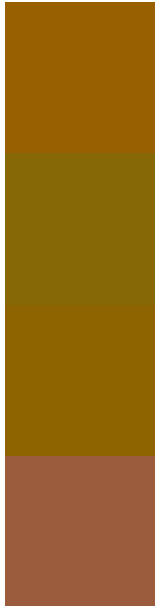
101.4240, 53.3270, -24.8250



Tritanopia

109.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840

Protanomaly

101.9120, 49.0170, -23.8070

Deuteranomaly

101.1580, 57.1320, -22.1960

Tritanomaly

107.3030, 47.4990, 3.7150

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.9900, 23.1550, -6.6450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840 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(152, 96, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 96, 0)  
}
```

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(152, 96, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 96, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840 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(152, 96, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 96, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(152, 96, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 96, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 96, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 96, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.8000, 64.1920, -17.9840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 96, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 96,  
0) }
```

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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