

Converting Colors

`YIQ(101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130)`

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.9090, 46.2130,
16.0130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C4F4E
RGB	156, 79, 78
RGB Percent	61%, 31%, 31%
CMY	0.3881, 0.6903, 0.6939
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.50, 0.39
HSL	1°, 33%, 46%
HSV	1°, 50%, 61%
XYZ	17.8898, 13.2106, 8.8236
YIQ	101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

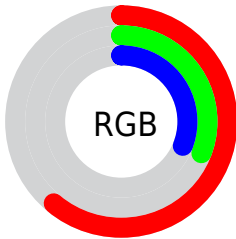
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 79, 78
Decimal	10243918
CIE Lab	43.08, 31.89, 15.31
CIE LCh	43, 35.379, 25.645
Yxy	13.2106, 0.4481, 0.3309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288433998 (0xFF9C4F4E)
YUV	101.9090, -11.7871, 47.4378
Hunter-Lab	36.3464, 24.2520, 11.0490

Details

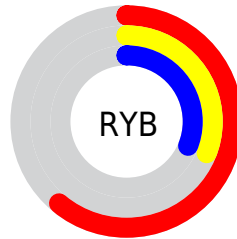
The YIQ color **101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **132.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.4750, 50.4310, 16.6630**, and **51.6850, 41.0320, 16.2960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.2800, 55.4740, 18.8820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.5380, 36.9520, 13.1440**.

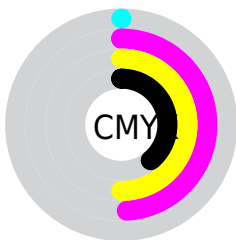
Distribution



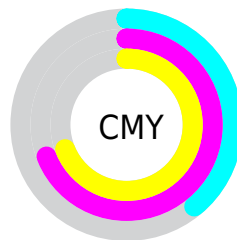
- Red (61%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130 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 101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101.9090, 46.2130,
16.0130

■ 101.9090, 46.2130,
16.0130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.8270, 43.5080,
15.4760

■ 154.4750, 50.4310,
16.6630

■ 51.6850, 41.0320,
16.2960

■ 181.6710, 52.8150,
17.5110

■ 25.8420, 39.1520,
17.3280

■ 204.7730, 43.6000,
13.8080

■ 14.9500, 29.8000,
10.6000

■ 224.2870, 27.2330,
7.5610

■ 1.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 243.9150, 10.5450,
1.6250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 101.9090, 46.2130,
16.0130

■ 101.9090, 46.2130,
16.0130

■ 91.2800, 55.4740,
18.8820

■ 112.5380, 36.9520,
13.1440

■ 80.1780, 64.6890,
22.5850

■ 123.6400, 27.7370,
9.4410

■ 69.5490, 73.9500,
25.4540

■ 134.2690, 18.4760,
6.5720

■ 58.4470, 83.1650,
29.1570

■ 145.3710, 9.2610,
2.8690

■ 47.8180, 92.4260,
32.0260

■ 156.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 166.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 177.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 188.3600,

-27.7370, -9.4410

■ 199.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.1440, 35.6660, 25.4420



101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130



101.1670, 44.8860, 1.5100

Triad

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



101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130



91.3110, -18.0140, -25.9660



90.6280, -60.2460, 1.5300

Complementary

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



101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130



132.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

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.



83.3170, -78.9040, -12.7600



101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130



79.0360, -62.7160, -30.8120

Square

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



101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130



96.8600, 11.2370, -21.9390



82.4560, -72.3460, -21.4820



103.0250, -18.3430, 18.5610

Rectangle

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



101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130



99.9500, 37.8270, -8.2290



82.4560, -72.3460, -21.4820



81.9950, -80.6930, -7.8690

Sweetspot

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



101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130



182.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490



110.2140, 21.4500, 40.7940



89.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130



119.0650, 72.4370, 25.3410



124.2150, 35.7630, -3.8610



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.9310, 84.6780, 29.2700



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Inverse Universe

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



132.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



166.9350, -72.4370, -25.3410



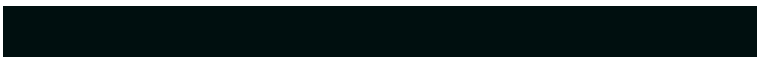
109.7850, -35.7630, 3.8610



76.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



99.0690, -84.6780, -29.2700



10.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

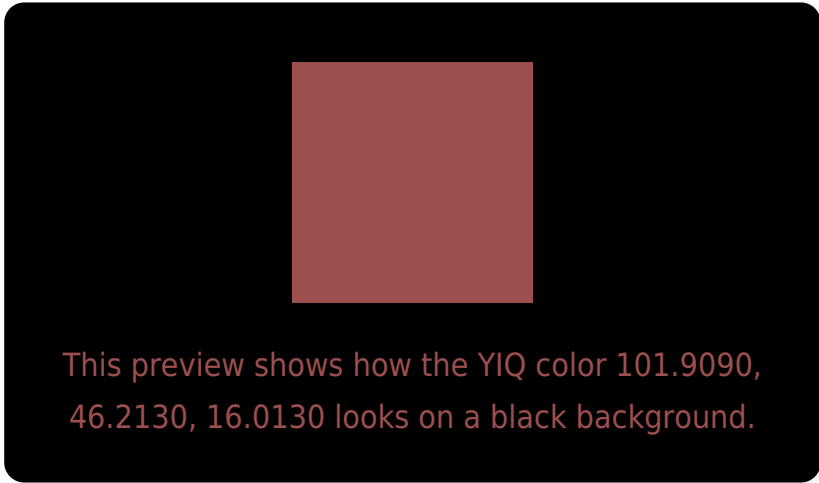
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

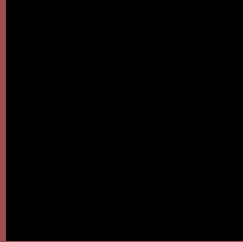
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.9090, 46.2130,

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

101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130

Protanopia

102.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

Deuteranopia

102.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770



Tritanopia

102.0060, 44.5620, 18.4020

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130

Protanomaly

102.2430, 21.3650, 3.7730

Deuteranomaly

102.1470, 30.4430, 4.4510

Tritanomaly

101.7780, 45.2040, 17.7800

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

102.2580, 17.0090, 5.6250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130 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(156, 79, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 79, 78)  
}
```

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(156, 79, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 79, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130 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(156, 79, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 79, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 79, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 79, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 79, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 79,  
78) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 79, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 79,  
78) }
```

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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