

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(102.1110, 56.4870,
-4.9930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	995A1F
RGB	153, 90, 31
RGB Percent	60%, 35%, 12%
CMY	0.3999, 0.6471, 0.8782
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.80, 0.40
HSL	29°, 66%, 36%
HSV	29°, 80%, 60%
XYZ	17.0445, 14.1822, 3.1402
YIQ	102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

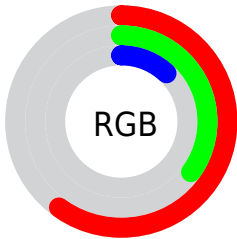
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 145, 31
Decimal	10050079
CIE _{Lab}	44.49, 21.21, 42.97
CIE _{LCh}	44, 47.916, 63.724
Yxy	14.1822, 0.4960, 0.4127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288240159 (0xFF995A1F)
YUV	102.1110, -35.0577, 44.6297
Hunter-Lab	37.6593, 14.8846, 21.4177

Details

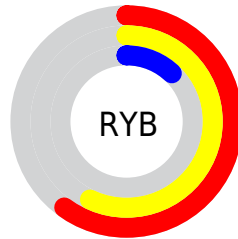
The YIQ color **102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **81.8890, -56.4870, 4.9930**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.6880, 62.1720, -3.3960**, and **54.2440, 45.9870, -1.9250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.7050, 63.5020, -5.4740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.5170, 49.4720, -4.5120**.

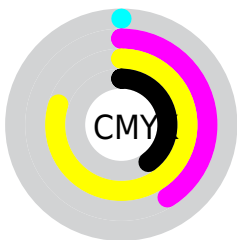
Distribution



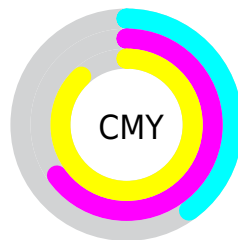
- Red (60%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930 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 102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102.1110, 56.4870,
-4.9930

■ 102.1110, 56.4870,
-4.9930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.2740, 54.4700,
-6.9860

■ 154.6880, 62.1720,
-3.3960

■ 54.2440, 45.9870,
-1.9250

■ 182.3570, 64.6020,
-3.3820

■ 33.5450, 35.0740,
3.1220

■ 205.0570, 56.5790,
-6.6610

■ 13.1560, 26.2240,
9.3280

■ 224.4570, 40.5330,
-13.2190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.5580, 23.8910,
-19.9890

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 102.1110, 56.4870,
-4.9930

■ 102.1110, 56.4870,
-4.9930

■ 95.7050, 63.5020,
-5.4740

■ 108.5170, 49.4720,
-4.5120

■ 89.1850, 70.8380,
-6.2660

■ 115.0370, 42.1360,
-3.7200

■ 121.4430, 35.1210,
-3.2390

■ 127.8490, 28.1060,
-2.7580

■ 134.3690, 20.7700,
-1.9660

■ 140.1880, 14.0300,
-0.9620

■ 146.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

■ 153.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 159.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.3470, 62.5350, 17.5670



102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



99.4100, 38.7470, -24.9090

Triad

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



102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



85.2140, -69.0890, -30.9530



107.1000, -13.7600, 29.1200

Complementary

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



102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



81.8890, -56.4870, 4.9930

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.



84.4860, -89.0850, 1.0510



102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



89.0730, -81.3330, -18.3010

Square

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



102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



79.3660, -55.3780, -42.6580



89.9170, -89.2210, -7.5010



107.0420, 27.6860, 37.9100

Rectangle

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



102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



96.7710, 18.4370, -31.2830



89.9170, -89.2210, -7.5010



104.8420, -30.7690, 23.4950

Sweetspot

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



102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



178.8530, 22.2830, -1.8530



74.8880, 51.8470, 46.0790



87.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



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.



102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930



119.1130, 88.5360, -7.6240



136.7440, 40.2620, -35.8500



73.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



81.7760, 64.7400, -5.8840



7.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820

Inverse Universe

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



81.8890, -56.4870, 4.9930



87.8870, -88.5360, 7.6240



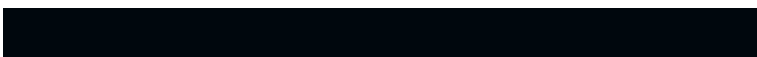
47.2560, -40.2620, 35.8500



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



58.8110, -65.0150, 5.3610



5.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930 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 102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

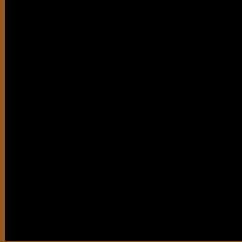
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.1110, 56.4870,

-4.9930.

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

102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930

Protanopia

101.4940, 29.9430, -19.5370

Deuteranopia

101.5450, 43.1010, -15.7070



Tritanopia

106.2120, 40.9860, 17.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930

Protanomaly

101.7450, 39.6620, -13.9540

Deuteranomaly

101.4040, 48.0520, -11.8200

Tritanomaly

104.6930, 46.5810, 9.3410

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

102.3690, 20.7700, -1.9660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930 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, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 90, 31)  
}
```

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, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 90, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930 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, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 90, 31) }
```

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, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 90, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 90, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 90,  
31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.1110, 56.4870, -4.9930 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, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 90,  
31) }
```

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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