

Converting Colors

YIQ(102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790)
contains.

YIQ(102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(102.9600, 50.2030,
9.7790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D5340
RGB	157, 83, 64
RGB Percent	62%, 33%, 25%
CMY	0.3842, 0.6746, 0.7488
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.59, 0.38
HSL	12°, 42%, 43%
HSV	12°, 59%, 62%
XYZ	17.9306, 13.7248, 6.5627
YIQ	102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

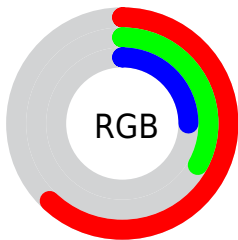
Format	Color
RYB	157, 88, 64
Decimal	10310464
CIELab	43.84, 28.85, 24.75
CIElCh	44, 38.011, 40.625
Yxy	13.7248, 0.4692, 0.3591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288500544 (0xFF9D5340)
YUV	102.9600, -19.2073, 47.3931
Hunter-Lab	37.0471, 21.5610, 15.4299

Details

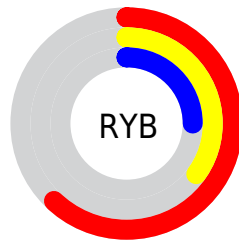
The YIQ color **102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **118.0400, -50.2030, -9.7790**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.7110, 55.3380, 10.3300**, and **53.1380, 43.8300, 9.6380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.5050, 58.9140, 11.6020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.8280, 41.7670, 8.4790**.

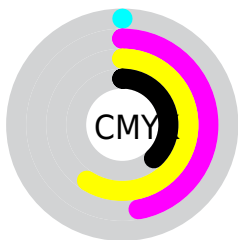
Distribution



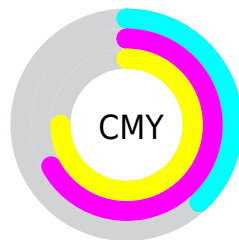
- Red (62%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790 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 102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

102.9600, 50.2030,
9.7790

102.9600, 50.2030,
9.7790

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

77.9920, 47.1770,
9.5530

155.7110, 55.3380,
10.3300

53.1380, 43.8300,
9.6380

182.9070, 57.7220,
11.1780

28.2950, 41.9500,
10.6700

205.2970, 47.6360,
6.7400

14.6510, 29.2040,
10.3880

224.8110, 31.2690,
0.4930

1.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

244.4390, 14.5810,
-5.4430

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 102.9600, 50.2030,
9.7790

■ 102.9600, 50.2030,
9.7790

■ 93.5050, 58.9140,
11.6020

■ 111.8280, 41.7670,
8.4790

■ 84.7510, 67.0290,
13.2130

■ 121.1690, 33.3770,
6.3450

■ 75.2960, 75.7400,
15.0360

■ 130.6240, 24.6660,
4.5220

■ 66.4280, 84.1760,
16.3360

■ 139.4920, 16.2300,
3.2220

■ 65.7270, 84.7720,
16.5480

■ 148.9470, 7.5190,
1.3990

■ 157.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 167.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 176.0240,
-17.7430, -3.3350

■ 185.3650,
-26.1330, -5.4690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.7660, 45.4780, 23.8300



102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790



101.9290, 42.3200, -7.0560

Triad

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



102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790



85.4910, -45.0640, -31.3360



100.0160, -40.4870, 12.3850

Complementary

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



102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790



118.0400, -50.2030, -9.7790

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.



84.9130, -83.3980, -8.4060



102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790



82.8490, -69.3190, -26.7830

Square

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



102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790



95.5100, -2.5170, -25.9810



85.6820, -78.6740, -16.9300



106.6250, -2.2970, 25.1190

Rectangle

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



102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790



100.3850, 31.8680, -15.8760



85.6820, -78.6740, -16.9300



94.4050, -58.0000, 4.8800

Sweetspot

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



102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790



182.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



100.2430, 31.6740, 42.7300



88.9260, 12.0120, 2.5720



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.



102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790



119.9650, 78.1700, 15.0500



129.9620, 37.5530, -14.2790



74.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



59.7800, 77.2530, 15.1490



6.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110

Inverse Universe

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



118.0400, -50.2030, -9.7790



143.6220, -78.4450, -15.5730



91.0380, -37.5530, 14.2790



75.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



83.2200, -77.2530, -15.1490



8.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

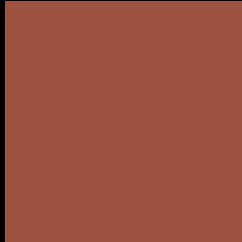
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

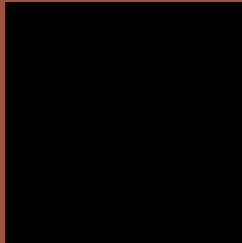
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.9600, 50.2030,

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

102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790

Protanopia

103.0430, 15.6360, -8.0440

Deuteranopia

103.0400, 28.8860, -5.8820



Tritanopia

104.0060, 44.5620, 18.4020

Trichromacy



Original Color

102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790

Protanomaly

102.7890, 28.3350, -1.4010

Deuteranomaly

102.9210, 36.7710, -0.1010

Tritanomaly

103.6810, 46.8550, 15.3910

Monochromacy



Original Color

102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790

Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

103.2750, 18.3390, 3.5470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790 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(157, 83, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 83, 64)  
}
```

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(157, 83, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 83, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790 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(157, 83, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 83, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 83, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 83, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 83, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 83,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 83, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 83,  
64) }
```

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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