

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.0490, 59.0570,
-18.5350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.0490, 59.0570,
-18.5350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	946306
RGB	148, 99, 6
RGB Percent	58%, 39%, 2%
CMY	0.4196, 0.6118, 0.9761
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.96, 0.42
HSL	39°, 92%, 30%
HSV	39°, 96%, 58%
XYZ	16.7086, 15.2303, 2.2337
YIQ	103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

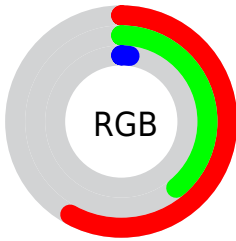
Format	Color
RYB	81, 148, 6
Decimal	9724678
CIELab	45.95, 13.08, 52.06
CIELCh	46, 53.675, 75.899
Yxy	15.2303, 0.4889, 0.4457
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287914758 (0xFF946306)
YUV	103.0490, -47.8452, 39.4220
Hunter-Lab	39.0261, 8.1273, 23.9248

Details

The YIQ color **103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **50.9510, -59.0570, 18.5350**, and the grayscale version is **103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.2390, 61.5780, -14.6620**, and **58.6190, 40.2570, -8.2150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.1910, 61.5330, -19.3550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.6940, 52.8670, -16.4850**.

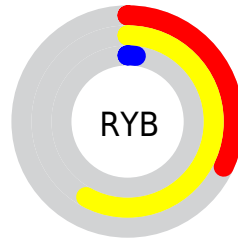
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (39%)

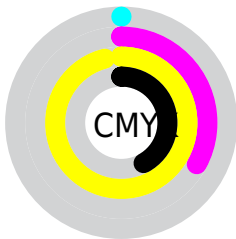
Blue (2%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (2%)

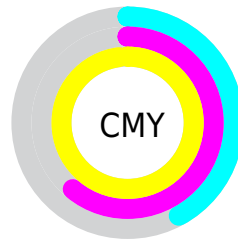


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350 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 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 103.0490, 59.0570,
-18.5350

■ 103.0490, 59.0570,
-18.5350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.9050, 50.8950,
-13.7850

■ 157.2390, 61.5780,
-14.6620

■ 58.6190, 40.2570,
-8.2150

■ 184.4350, 63.9620,
-13.8140

■ 37.6320, 30.2150,
-2.4330

■ 209.2170, 58.6440,
-16.5560

■ 17.5310, 20.4940,
3.0380

■ 228.6170, 42.5980,
-23.1140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.1960, 27.6060,
-26.7460

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 103.0490, 59.0570,
-18.5350

■ 103.0490, 59.0570,
-18.5350

■ 101.1910, 61.5330,
-19.3550

■ 107.6940, 52.8670,
-16.4850

■ 112.3390, 46.6770,
-14.4350

■ 116.8700, 40.8080,
-12.6960

■ 121.5150, 34.6180,
-10.6460

■ 126.7470, 28.1530,
-9.1190

■ 131.3920, 21.9630,
-7.0690

■ 136.0370, 15.7730,
-5.0190

■ 140.5680, 9.9040,
-3.2800

■ 145.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.0130, 69.0470, 9.6790



103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350



99.2100, 33.0180, -36.7260

Triad

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



103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350



91.3580, -78.1220, -26.9380



112.2490, 5.1740, 38.4060

Complementary

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



103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350



50.9510, -59.0570, 18.5350

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.



102.8050, -55.7100, 18.4500



103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350



94.2710, -90.4580, -12.6180

Square

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



103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350



84.8260, -62.4850, -40.5090



92.7840, -95.9160, -1.8040



107.8980, 45.8870, 43.9590

Rectangle

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



103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350



96.5300, 2.7580, -38.9860



92.7840, -95.9160, -1.8040



111.5180, -11.8810, 33.6150

Sweetspot

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



103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350



173.5770, 22.8800, -7.1680



54.1580, 68.5820, 45.6540



86.0800, 14.2140, -4.2980



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350



130.4840, 79.4610, -24.8830



125.5330, 33.0660, -48.6140



71.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



94.0920, 57.4980, -17.8140



7.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Inverse Universe

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



50.9510, -59.0570, 18.5350



60.5160, -79.4610, 24.8830



28.4670, -33.0660, 48.6140



68.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



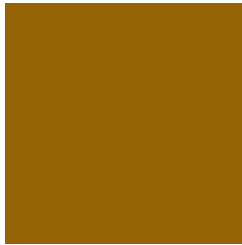
43.9080, -57.4980, 17.8140



3.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350 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 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350 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 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350.

-18.5350.

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

103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350

Protanopia

102.6010, 39.5270, -28.0330

Deuteranopia

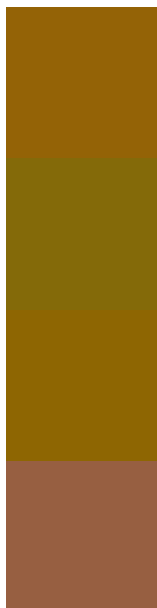
102.3100, 53.6480, -25.1360



Tritanopia

110.7380, 33.5130, 14.8970

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350

Protanomaly

102.7160, 46.6330, -24.6550

Deuteranomaly

102.5600, 55.9400, -22.6200

Tritanomaly

108.3240, 43.0060, 2.5420

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350

Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

103.2070, 21.0460, -6.9700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350 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(148, 99, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 99, 6)  
}
```

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(148, 99, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 99, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350 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(148, 99, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 99, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 99, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 99, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 99, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 99, 6)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.0490, 59.0570, -18.5350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 99, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 99,  
6) }
```

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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