

# Converting Colors

YIQ(103.1950, 55.7100,  
-18.4500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(103.1950, 55.7100,  
-18.4500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	91640A
RGB	145, 100, 10
RGB Percent	57%, 39%, 4%
CMY	0.4313, 0.6079, 0.9605
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.93, 0.43
HSL	40°, 87%, 30%
HSV	40°, 93%, 57%
XYZ	16.2899, 15.1537, 2.3557
YIQ	103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

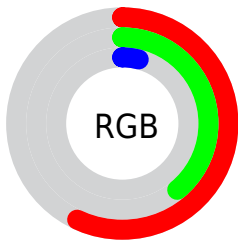
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	78, 145, 10
Decimal	9528330
CIE Lab	45.84, 11.17, 50.90
CIE LCh	46, 52.109, 77.627
Yxy	15.1537, 0.4820, 0.4483
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287718410 (0xFF91640A)
YUV	103.1950, -45.9451, 36.6630
Hunter-Lab	38.9277, 6.5725, 23.6615

# Details

The YIQ color **103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **51.8050, -55.7100, 18.4500**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.8580, 58.2770, -15.4110**, and **58.3090, 38.1940, -9.3740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.2940, 59.7450, -19.9910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.8400, 49.5200, -16.4000**.

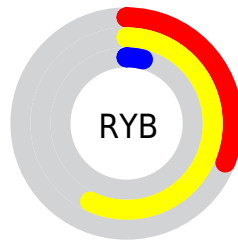
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (39%)

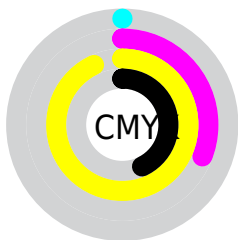
Blue (4%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (4%)

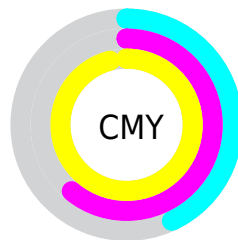


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500 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 103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 103.1950, 55.7100,  
-18.4500

■ 103.1950, 55.7100,  
-18.4500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 79.5950, 48.8320,  
-14.9440

■ 156.8580, 58.2770,  
-15.4110

■ 58.3090, 38.1940,  
-9.3740

■ 183.9400, 60.9820,  
-14.8740

■ 37.3220, 28.1520,  
-3.5920

■ 209.9180, 58.0480,  
-16.7680

■ 18.1070, 18.7520,  
1.5680

■ 229.4320, 41.6810,  
-23.0150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.4240, 26.9640,  
-26.1240

■ 248.6160, 17.9760,

-17.4160

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

■ 103.1950, 55.7100,  
-18.4500

■ 103.1950, 55.7100,  
-18.4500

■ 100.2940, 59.7450,  
-19.9910

■ 107.8400, 49.5200,  
-16.4000

■ 112.3710, 43.6510,  
-14.6610

■ 117.0160, 37.4610,  
-12.6110

■ 120.9600, 31.8670,  
-10.3490

■ 125.6050, 25.6770,  
-8.2990

■ 130.1360, 19.8080,  
-6.5600

■ 134.7810, 13.6180,  
-4.5100

■ 139.3120, 7.7490,  
-2.7710

■ 143.9570, 1.5590,  
-0.7210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.2900, 66.7090, 7.9970



103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500



99.5240, 29.2580, -34.6620

# Triad

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



103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500



90.9990, -78.4890, -25.7930



111.8040, 7.9250, 38.1090

# Complementary

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



103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500



51.8050, -55.7100, 18.4500

# 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.



104.7520, -48.1910, 19.8490



103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500



93.5700, -89.8620, -12.4060

# Square

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



103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500



85.1680, -63.4480, -39.5760



91.9690, -94.9990, -1.9030



107.8440, 45.9790, 42.2910



# Rectangle

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



103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500



96.5020, -0.0390, -37.8550



91.9690, -94.9990, -1.9030



111.3720, -8.5340, 33.5300

# Sweetspot

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



103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500



172.3920, 21.9630, -7.0690



55.7230, 65.3730, 43.2370



84.4820, 13.0220, -4.7220



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500



130.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300



123.6300, 31.4150, -46.2250



69.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



93.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500



5.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



# Inverse Universe

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



51.8050, -55.7100, 18.4500



58.5270, -77.9940, 25.8300



31.3700, -31.4150, 46.2250



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



41.8050, -55.7100, 18.4500

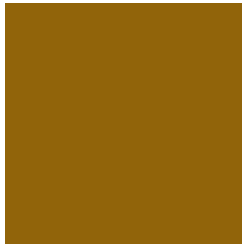


2.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

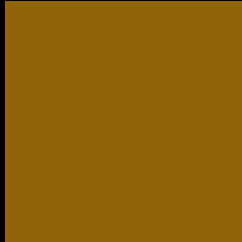
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500 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 103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.1950, 55.7100,

-18.4500.

# 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

103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500

### Protanopia

102.3560, 38.8390, -26.5770

### Deuteranopia

101.7230, 53.9230, -24.6130



## Tritanopia

110.5420, 31.1290, 14.0490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500

## Protanomaly

102.8730, 44.7530, -23.6230

## Deuteranomaly

102.4890, 54.7020, -22.2100

## Tritanomaly

108.2420, 40.3010, 2.0050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500

## Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

103.0220, 20.1290, -6.8710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500 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(145, 100, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 100, 10)  
}
```

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(145, 100, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 100, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500 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(145, 100, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 100, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 100, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 100, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 100, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 100,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.1950, 55.7100, -18.4500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 100, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
100, 10) }
```

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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