

# Converting Colors

YIQ(103.6120, 23.7990,  
-18.3210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(103.6120, 23.7990,  
-18.3210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	736D2E
RGB	115, 109, 46
RGB Percent	45%, 43%, 18%
CMY	0.5490, 0.5725, 0.8195
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.60, 0.55
HSL	55°, 43%, 32%
HSV	55°, 60%, 45%
XYZ	13.0316, 14.7787, 4.7543
YIQ	103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

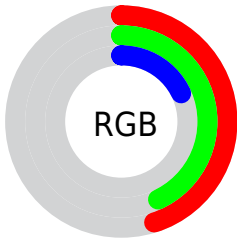
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	53, 115, 46
Decimal	7564590
CIELab	45.33, -6.53, 35.31
CIELCh	45, 35.912, 100.473
Yxy	14.7787, 0.4002, 0.4538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285754670 (0xFF736D2E)
YUV	103.6120, -28.4027, 9.9873
Hunter-Lab	38.4430, -6.7664, 19.5777

# Details

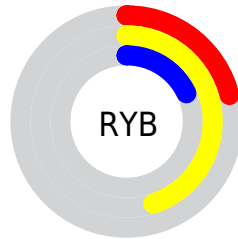
The YIQ color **103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **57.3880, -23.7990, 18.3210**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.1670, 26.5500, -18.6180**, and **55.8290, 21.6900, -18.6460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.7710, 27.6050, -21.2190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.5670, 19.6720, -15.1120**.

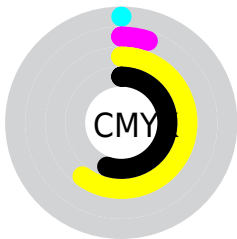
# Distribution



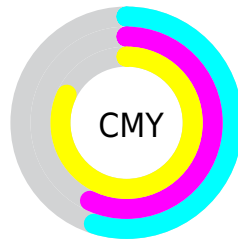
- Red (45%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210 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 103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 103.6120, 23.7990,  
-18.3210

■ 103.6120, 23.7990,  
-18.3210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 79.0140, 22.6070,  
-18.7450

■ 155.1670, 26.5500,  
-18.6180

■ 55.8290, 21.6900,  
-18.6460

■ 182.3520, 27.4670,  
-18.7170

■ 35.7390, 13.4360,  
-12.2280

■ 210.1240, 28.1090,  
-19.3390

■ 15.6270, 2.2480,  
-7.7040

■ 238.3090, 29.0260,  
-19.4380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 103.6120, 23.7990,  
-18.3210

■ 103.6120, 23.7990,  
-18.3210

■ 101.7710, 27.6050,  
-21.2190

■ 105.5670, 19.6720,  
-15.1120

■ 99.8160, 31.7320,  
-24.4280

■ 107.4080, 15.8660,  
-12.2140

■ 97.9750, 35.5380,  
-27.3260

■ 109.3630, 11.7390,  
-9.0050

■ 96.0200, 39.6650,  
-30.5350

■ 111.2040, 7.9330,  
-6.1070

■ 113.1590, 3.8060,  
-2.8980

■ 115.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.9550, -4.1270,  
3.2090

■ 118.7960, -7.9330,  
6.1070

■ 120.7510,  
-12.0600, 9.3160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.9720, 40.7610, -6.3350



103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210



100.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470

# Triad

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



103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210



87.5570, -79.8200, -18.1880



109.9350, 26.1290, 27.5770

# Complementary

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



103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210



57.3880, -23.7990, 18.3210

# 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.



109.9840, -1.9300, 23.9740



103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210



86.6740, -84.2230, -9.9750

# Square

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



103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210



85.5390, -71.3820, -27.9420



104.4570, -37.4150, 11.7770



108.3420, 43.7360, 22.3600



# Rectangle

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



103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210



95.6630, -24.9370, -27.1530



104.4570, -37.4150, 11.7770



110.6290, 18.2430, 27.3230

# Sweetspot

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



103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210



145.7480, 9.2170, -7.3510



67.4290, 38.8770, 16.8050



73.8880, 6.0070, -4.2410



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210



132.4050, 37.1430, -28.8810



98.7620, 5.4610, -27.3950



57.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



102.2220, 41.9120, -32.7120



208.5860, 86.3000, -66.2440



# Inverse Universe

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



57.3880, -23.7990, 18.3210



60.1820, -37.4180, 28.3580



62.2380, -5.4610, 27.3950



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



20.3650, -42.1870, 32.1890



41.4140, -86.3000, 66.2440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210 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 103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

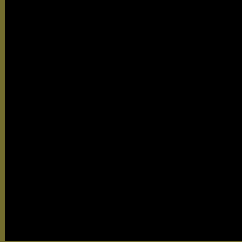
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.6120, 23.7990,

-18.3210.

# 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

103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210

### Protanopia

103.6340, 26.7330, -16.4270

### Deuteranopia

105.1130, 35.8100, -10.2220



## Tritanopia

108.5930, 8.7560, 6.5160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210

## Protanomaly

103.9220, 25.8620, -17.1620

## Deuteranomaly

104.6670, 31.1340, -13.5860

## Tritanomaly

107.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210

## Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

103.9760, 8.5750, -6.7290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210 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(115, 109, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 109, 46)  
}
```

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(115, 109, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 109, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210 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(115, 109, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 109, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(115, 109, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 109, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 109, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 109,  
46) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.6120, 23.7990, -18.3210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 109, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
109, 46) }
```

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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