

# Converting Colors

YIQ(103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(103.6570, 72.6250,  
-0.1030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AD5417
RGB	173, 84, 23
RGB Percent	68%, 33%, 9%
CMY	0.3214, 0.6707, 0.9095
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.87, 0.32
HSL	24°, 76%, 38%
HSV	24°, 87%, 68%
XYZ	20.5663, 15.2863, 2.6817
YIQ	103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

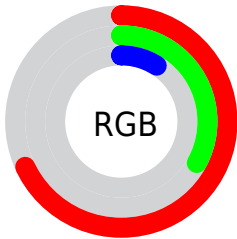
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">173, 126, 23</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11359255</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">46.02, 32.83, 48.75</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">46, 58.773, 56.040</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">15.2863, 0.5337, 0.3967</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289549335</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFAD5417</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">103.6570, -39.7639, 60.8138</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">39.0977, 25.4742, 23.3017</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **92.3430, -72.6250, 0.1030**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.5330, 78.9060, 1.7060**, and **54.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.8490, 80.8320, -0.1600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.4650, 64.4180, -0.0460**.

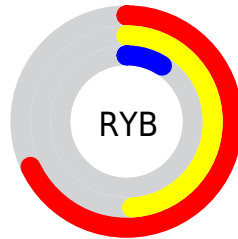
# Distribution



 Red (68%)

 Green (33%)

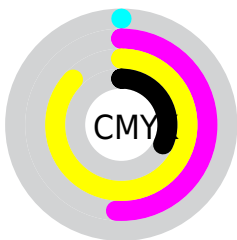
 Blue (9%)




 Red (68%)

 Yellow (49%)

 Blue (9%)

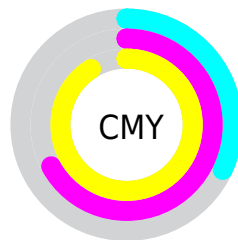



 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (51%)

 Yellow (87%)

 Black (32%)



 Cyan (32%)

 Magenta (67%)

 Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030 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 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



103.6570, 72.6250,  
-0.1030

103.6570, 72.6250,  
-0.1030

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

77.3900, 69.0030,  
-0.5410

157.5330, 78.9060,  
1.7060

54.6310, 58.3190,  
5.8630

182.5110, 75.9720,  
-0.1880

30.6980, 48.1850,  
13.3130

201.3240, 60.2010,  
-6.2230

17.0430, 33.9720,  
12.0840

220.8380, 43.8340,  
-12.4700

8.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590

240.9390, 27.1920,  
-19.2400

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.4140, 15.7290,

-15.2390

252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

103.6570, 72.6250,  
-0.1030

103.6570, 72.6250,  
-0.1030

95.8490, 80.8320,  
-0.1600

111.4650, 64.4180,  
-0.0460

92.8170, 83.8580,  
0.0660

119.9740, 55.6150,  
-0.2010

127.7820, 47.4080,  
-0.1440

135.5900, 39.2010,  
-0.0870

143.5120, 30.6730,  
0.2810

■ 151.9070, 22.1910,  
-0.1850

■ 159.7150, 13.9840,  
-0.1280

■ 167.6370, 5.4560,  
0.2400

■ 175.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.2660, 76.4250, 30.1610



103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



102.5980, 52.7770, -25.8710

# Triad

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



103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



88.4110, -68.4460, -37.1020



108.4920, -35.3550, 29.5170

# Complementary

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



103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



92.3430, -72.6250, 0.1030

# 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.



92.3910, -98.9430, 3.4970



103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



94.1110, -84.4960, -21.5520

# Square

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



103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



80.2490, -50.9750, -50.8710



96.2090, -95.9150, -7.3310



110.9740, 22.3660, 46.2220



# Rectangle

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



103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



99.4980, 32.1470, -37.4610



96.2090, -95.9150, -7.3310



100.1290, -65.4300, 18.3940

# Sweetspot

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



103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



197.4300, 27.9680, -0.2560



78.1100, 60.5100, 59.7900



96.2700, 16.7350, -0.4250



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



120.3930, 108.4790, -0.1050



147.0950, 52.2750, -38.8050



83.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



80.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030



12.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690



# Inverse Universe

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



92.3430, -72.6250, 0.1030



103.6070, -108.4790, 0.1050



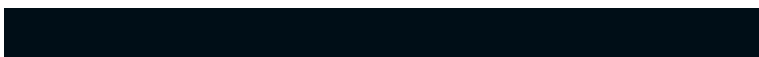
48.9050, -52.2750, 38.8050



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



69.3430, -72.6250, 0.1030



10.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030 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 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

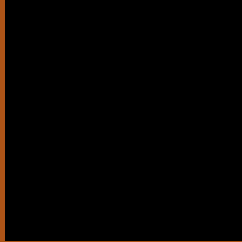
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030.

-0.1030.

# 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

103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030

### Protanopia

104.7670, 33.4280, -22.1240

### Deuteranopia

103.5210, 51.6760, -22.4360



## Tritanopia

107.6870, 55.8860, 22.4300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030

## Protanomaly

104.5240, 47.5940, -14.5340

## Deuteranomaly

103.5700, 59.1480, -14.6760

## Tritanomaly

106.0540, 61.8020, 14.3300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030

## Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

104.0600, 26.1340, -0.0580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030 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(173, 84, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 84, 23)  
}
```

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(173, 84, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 84, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030 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(173, 84, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 84, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 84, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 84, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 84, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 84,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.6570, 72.6250, -0.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 84, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 84,  
23) }
```

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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