

# Converting Colors

YIQ(103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(103.7410, 81.0160,  
-3.4960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B35408
RGB	179, 84, 8
RGB Percent	70%, 33%, 3%
CMY	0.2979, 0.6707, 0.9682
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.95, 0.30
HSL	27°, 91%, 37%
HSV	27°, 95%, 70%
XYZ	21.8125, 15.9413, 2.1598
YIQ	103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

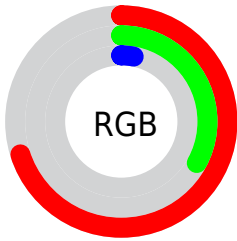
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">179, 145, 8</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11752456</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">46.90, 35.01, 54.30</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">47, 64.612, 57.189</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">15.9413, 0.5465, 0.3994</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289942536</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB35408</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">103.7410, -47.2003, 66.0021</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">39.9266, 27.6459, 24.7413</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **83.2590, -81.0160, 3.4960**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.6000, 85.9670, 0.3910**, and **56.1260, 61.2990, 6.9230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.8940, 84.9590, -3.3690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.6630, 72.4880, -3.1280**.

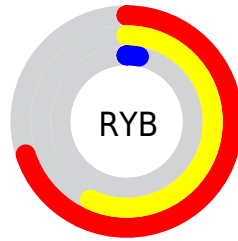
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (33%)

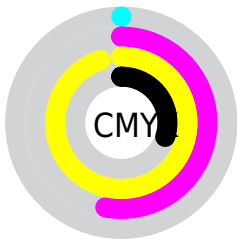
Blue (3%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (3%)

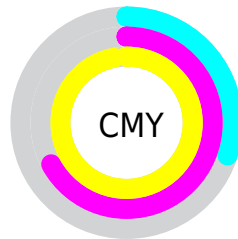


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960 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 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



103.7410, 81.0160,  
-3.4960

103.7410, 81.0160,  
-3.4960

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

79.1840, 72.5790,  
0.7310

158.6000, 85.9670,  
0.3910

56.1260, 61.2990,  
6.9230

181.4850, 78.8610,  
-2.9870

31.0190, 51.7150,  
15.4190

200.8850, 62.8150,  
-9.5450

18.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320

220.3990, 46.4480,  
-15.7920

10.5790, 20.5390,  
7.7310

240.5000, 29.8060,  
-22.5620

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,  
-9.3300

■ 103.7410, 81.0160,  
-3.4960

■ 103.7410, 81.0160,  
-3.4960

■ 99.8940, 84.9590,  
-3.3690

■ 111.6630, 72.4880,  
-3.1280

■ 119.5850, 63.9600,  
-2.7600

■ 127.5070, 55.4320,  
-2.3920

■ 135.4290, 46.9040,  
-2.0240

■ 143.3510, 38.3760,  
-1.6560

■ 151.2730, 29.8480,  
-1.2880

■ 159.0810, 21.6410,  
-1.2310

■ 167.0030, 13.1130,  
-0.8630

■ 174.9250, 4.5850,  
-0.4950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.5660, 84.4480, 33.4400



103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960



104.3700, 53.4190, -26.4930

# Triad

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



103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960



91.1010, -70.5090, -38.2610



110.3440, -37.6940, 33.3620

# Complementary

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



103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960



83.2590, -81.0160, 3.4960

# 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.



95.6340, -103.9410, 5.9710



103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960



97.4850, -88.4850, -20.8450

# Square

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



103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960



82.2550, -51.1120, -53.8960



99.9250, -100.8670, -5.6910



111.4140, 27.1790, 52.6110



# Rectangle

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



103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960



100.6610, 30.1300, -39.4540



99.9250, -100.8670, -5.6910



99.9910, -73.7290, 20.1190

# Sweetspot

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



103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960



202.6430, 31.6820, -1.4860



70.1870, 70.7790, 66.4190



98.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960



129.8290, 109.9470, -4.6850



153.0490, 57.9160, -47.4280



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



85.6630, 72.4880, -3.1280



14.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410



# Inverse Universe

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



83.2590, -81.0160, 3.4960



102.1710, -109.9470, 4.6850



33.9510, -57.9160, 47.4280



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



67.3370, -72.4880, 3.1280



11.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960 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 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960 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 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960.

-3.4960.

# 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

103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960

### Protanopia

105.4700, 38.5180, -26.2660

### Deuteranopia

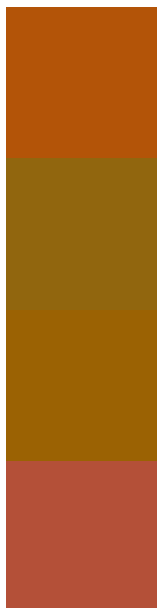
104.3810, 54.8860, -25.5460



## Tritanopia

109.3670, 59.7830, 23.3910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960

## Protanomaly

104.8250, 53.8760, -18.2520

## Deuteranomaly

104.2130, 64.4670, -17.4610

## Tritanomaly

107.1640, 67.3040, 13.7360

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960

## Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

103.9740, 29.2520, -1.5000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960 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(179, 84, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 84, 8)  
}
```

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(179, 84, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 84, 8) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960 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(179, 84, 8) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 84, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 84, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 84, 8); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 84, 8);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 84, 8)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 84, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 84,  
8) }
```

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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