

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.8190, 45.9860,
3.6020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96593B
RGB	150, 89, 59
RGB Percent	59%, 35%, 23%
CMY	0.4116, 0.6511, 0.7684
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.61, 0.41
HSL	20°, 44%, 41%
HSV	20°, 61%, 59%
XYZ	16.9446, 13.9439, 5.9432
YIQ	103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

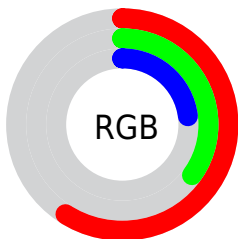
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 104, 59
Decimal	9853243
CIE _{Lab}	44.15, 22.13, 27.84
CIE _{LCh}	44, 35.567, 51.524
Yxy	13.9439, 0.4601, 0.3786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288043323 (0xFF96593B)
YUV	103.8190, -22.0958, 40.5007
Hunter-Lab	37.3415, 15.6512, 16.7026

Details

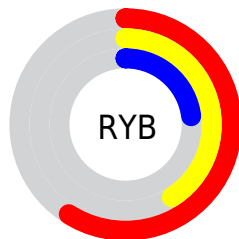
The YIQ color **103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **105.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.2710, 50.5250, 3.9410**, and **54.7690, 40.2550, 2.8390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.2390, 53.5510, 4.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.3990, 38.4210, 3.0370**.

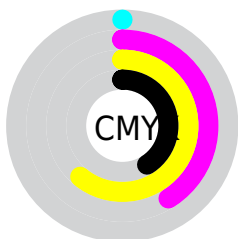
Distribution



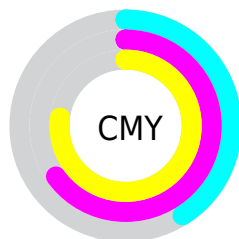
- Red (59%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (41%)





- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020 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 103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 103.8190, 45.9860,
3.6020


 103.8190, 45.9860,
3.6020


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 78.8510, 42.9600,
3.3760


 156.2710, 50.5250,
3.9410


 54.7690, 40.2550,
2.8390

 183.3530, 53.2300,
4.4780


 32.3710, 35.6240,
4.1680

 207.6620, 47.8660,
2.5700

 13.1560, 26.2240,
9.3280

 227.1760, 31.4990,
-3.6770

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 247.3910, 14.5360,
-10.1360

 253.5180, 4.1730,

-4.0430

■ 103.8190, 45.9860,
3.6020

■ 103.8190, 45.9860,
3.6020

■ 96.2390, 53.5510,
4.1670

■ 111.3990, 38.4210,
3.0370

■ 88.6590, 61.1160,
4.7320

■ 118.9790, 30.8560,
2.4720

■ 81.0790, 68.6810,
5.2970

■ 126.5590, 23.2910,
1.9070

■ 73.6130, 75.9250,
6.1730

■ 134.1390, 15.7260,
1.3420

■ 141.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 149.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 156.8790, -6.9690,
-0.3530

■ 165.0460,
-14.8090, -1.4410

■ 172.6260,
-22.3740, -2.0060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.9630, 46.1210, 17.6810



103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020



102.2870, 35.2600, -11.2680

Triad

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



103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020



80.6830, -63.2200, -32.6920



104.6330, -23.1110, 16.8650

Complementary

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



103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020



105.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020

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.



89.7300, -69.4610, -2.1730



103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020



84.1030, -72.8500, -23.3620

Square

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



103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020



95.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500



85.1920, -80.0500, -14.0180



107.4970, 9.8070, 26.0230

Rectangle

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



103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020



100.4270, 22.8820, -18.2220



85.1920, -80.0500, -14.0180



101.9410, -35.9020, 11.8900

Sweetspot

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



103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020



175.9220, 17.8350, 1.6670



93.2770, 34.3340, 38.5740



86.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910



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.



103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020



122.0470, 71.7070, 5.5230



129.6470, 33.8860, -19.4100



70.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



67.6770, 69.8730, 5.7210



4.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510

Inverse Universe

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



105.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



123.9530, -71.7070, -5.5230



79.3530, -33.8860, 19.4100



70.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



69.7360, -69.5980, -5.1980



5.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

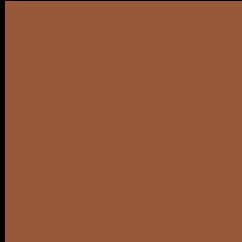
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020 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 103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.8190, 45.9860,

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

103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020

Protanopia

103.1310, 18.2040, -10.5320

Deuteranopia

103.4700, 30.4910, -7.4370



Tritanopia

105.7170, 38.0060, 16.0700

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020

Protanomaly

103.2680, 28.2440, -5.2600

Deuteranomaly

103.6280, 36.0380, -3.3380

Tritanomaly

104.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.3240, 16.6430, 1.2430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020 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(150, 89, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 89, 59)  
}
```

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(150, 89, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 89, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020 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(150, 89, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 89, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 89, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 89, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 89, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 89,  
59) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 89, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 89,  
59) }
```

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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