

# Converting Colors

YIQ(103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(103.8500, 44.7010,  
10.3730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	995548
RGB	153, 85, 72
RGB Percent	60%, 33%, 28%
CMY	0.3998, 0.6668, 0.7175
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.53, 0.40
HSL	10°, 36%, 44%
HSV	10°, 53%, 60%
XYZ	17.5618, 13.7371, 7.8650
YIQ	103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

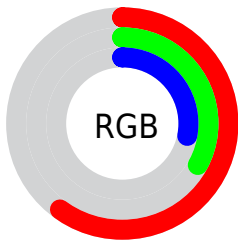
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	153, 87, 72
Decimal	10048840
CIE Lab	43.85, 26.79, 19.90
CIE LCh	44, 33.376, 36.606
Yxy	13.7371, 0.4484, 0.3508
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288238920 (0xFF995548)
YUV	103.8500, -15.7020, 43.1046
Hunter-Lab	37.0636, 19.7170, 13.3630

# Details

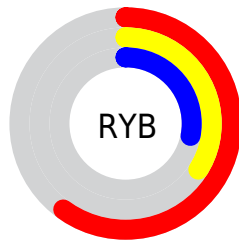
The YIQ color **103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **121.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.4160, 48.9190, 11.0230**, and **54.8000, 38.9700, 9.6100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.5090, 53.0910, 12.5070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.1910, 36.3110, 8.2390**.

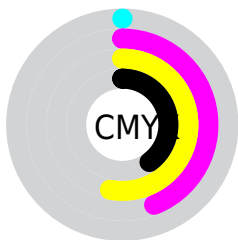
# Distribution



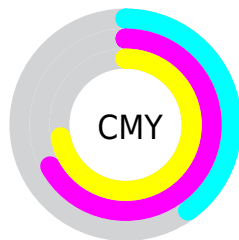
- Red (60%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730 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 103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



103.8500, 44.7010,  
10.3730

103.8500, 44.7010,  
10.3730

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

78.7680, 41.9960,  
9.8360

156.4160, 48.9190,  
11.0230

54.8000, 38.9700,  
9.6100

183.4980, 51.6240,  
11.5600

30.0880, 38.0990,  
8.8750

207.4970, 44.1970,  
8.4930

14.0530, 28.0120,  
9.9640

227.0110, 27.8300,  
2.2460

0.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

246.7530, 10.8210,  
-3.3790

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 103.8500, 44.7010,  
10.3730

■ 103.8500, 44.7010,  
10.3730

■ 94.5090, 53.0910,  
12.5070

■ 113.1910, 36.3110,  
8.2390

■ 85.0540, 61.8020,  
14.3300

■ 122.6460, 27.6000,  
6.4160

■ 75.7130, 70.1920,  
16.4640

■ 131.9870, 19.2100,  
4.2820

■ 66.9590, 78.3070,  
18.0750

■ 140.7410, 11.0950,  
2.6710

■ 59.8350, 84.5880,  
19.8840

■ 150.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 159.5370, -6.0060,  
-1.2860

■ 168.8780,  
-14.3960, -3.4200

■ 178.2190,

-22.7860, -5.5540

■ 187.6740,  
-31.4970, -7.3770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.4770, 38.9220, 21.4980



103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730



102.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230

# Triad

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



103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730



91.6780, -29.2930, -25.3010



99.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740

# Complementary

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



103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730



121.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

# 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.



83.3000, -80.2340, -10.6820



103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730



81.6920, -67.4390, -27.8150

# Square

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



103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730



97.7710, 1.2420, -22.5180



84.1830, -75.8310, -18.8950



106.1360, -5.4140, 21.0340



# Rectangle

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



103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730



101.4220, 30.4460, -12.1300



84.1830, -75.8310, -18.8950



95.2870, -51.8560, 3.6640

# Sweetspot

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



103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730



179.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690



104.0850, 26.1270, 38.6310



88.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730



121.7130, 70.1920, 16.4640



127.3300, 33.7010, -10.5470



71.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



54.7740, 77.3900, 18.1740



5.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



# Inverse Universe

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



121.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730



149.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



97.6700, -33.7010, 10.5470



73.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



85.2260, -77.3900, -18.1740



7.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

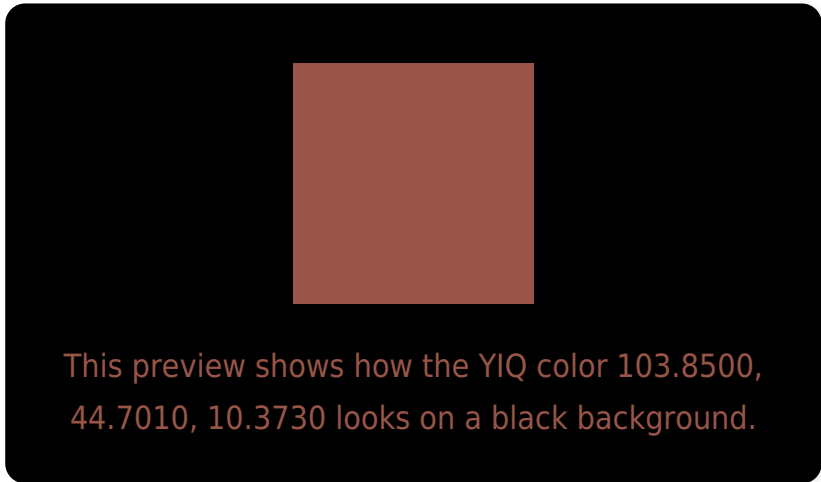
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.8500, 44.7010,



# 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

103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730

### Protanopia

103.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800

### Deuteranopia

103.9410, 24.8510, -4.3410



## Tritanopia

104.9130, 40.3900, 16.9180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730

## Protanomaly

103.3910, 23.7040, -0.0720

## Deuteranomaly

104.1100, 31.8650, 0.7050

## Tritanomaly

104.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730

## Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

103.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730 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(153, 85, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 85, 72)  
}
```

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(153, 85, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 85, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730 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(153, 85, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 85, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 85, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 85, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 85, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 85,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.8500, 44.7010, 10.3730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 85, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 85,  
72) }
```

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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