

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.1360, 46.1710,
-5.2610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	915F2C
RGB	145, 95, 44
RGB Percent	57%, 37%, 17%
CMY	0.4313, 0.6275, 0.8272
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.70, 0.43
HSL	30°, 53%, 37%
HSV	30°, 70%, 57%
XYZ	16.2270, 14.3846, 4.3097
YIQ	104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

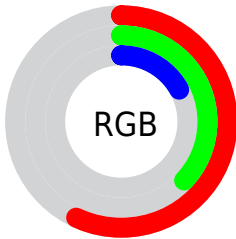
Format	Color
RYB	143, 145, 44
Decimal	9527084
CIELab	44.78, 15.40, 36.63
CIELCh	45, 39.736, 67.205
Yxy	14.3846, 0.4647, 0.4119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287717164 (0xFF915F2C)
YUV	104.1360, -29.6470, 35.8377
Hunter-Lab	37.9271, 9.9982, 19.8117

Details

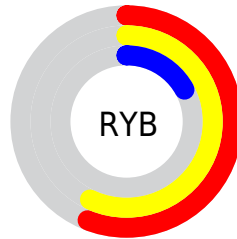
The YIQ color **104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **84.8640, -46.1710, 5.2610**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.5880, 50.7100, -4.9220**, and **55.6730, 40.1650, -6.5470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.4310, 52.5900, -5.9540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.9550, 39.4310, -4.2570**.

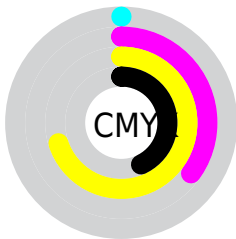
Distribution



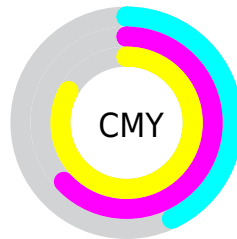
- Red (57%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610 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 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.1360, 46.1710,
-5.2610

■ 104.1360, 46.1710,
-5.2610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.0540, 43.4660,
-5.7980

■ 156.5880, 50.7100,
-4.9220

■ 55.6730, 40.1650,
-6.5470

■ 183.6700, 53.4150,
-4.3850

■ 34.9850, 30.7190,
-0.5530

■ 209.3600, 51.3520,
-5.5440

■ 14.5960, 21.8690,
5.6530

■ 229.4610, 34.7100,
-12.3140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,
-17.7270

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,

-9.0190

■ 104.1360, 46.1710,
-5.2610

■ 104.1360, 46.1710,
-5.2610

■ 98.4310, 52.5900,
-5.9540

■ 109.9550, 39.4310,
-4.2570

■ 92.6120, 59.3300,
-6.9580

■ 115.6600, 33.0120,
-3.5640

■ 86.3200, 66.0240,
-7.1280

■ 122.0660, 25.9970,
-3.0830

■ 86.2060, 66.3450,
-7.4390

■ 127.7710, 19.5780,
-2.3900

■ 133.5900, 12.8380,
-1.3860

■ 139.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

■ 145.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 150.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 157.2250,
-13.7550, 1.4850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.2100, 52.4950, 12.2950



104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610



101.8960, 28.7510, -19.9610

Triad

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



104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610



84.4960, -69.8230, -28.6630



108.8850, -5.9650, 25.5150

Complementary

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



104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610



84.8640, -46.1710, 5.2610

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.



100.0580, -49.4730, 10.0390



104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610



87.5570, -79.8200, -18.1880

Square

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



104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610



88.7040, -41.3500, -32.5660



87.1300, -85.5070, -8.7310



108.9290, 26.2660, 30.6020

Rectangle

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



104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610



99.7520, 11.4210, -25.2750



87.1300, -85.5070, -8.7310



106.8340, -19.1230, 21.6850

Sweetspot

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



104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610



172.7000, 18.3400, -1.9800



80.0130, 43.8250, 37.2730



84.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610



124.5010, 72.7640, -8.1320



133.4860, 32.4210, -31.4110



68.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



80.2810, 61.7600, -6.9440



4.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



84.8640, -46.1710, 5.2610



94.4990, -72.7640, 8.1320



55.5140, -32.4210, 31.4110



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



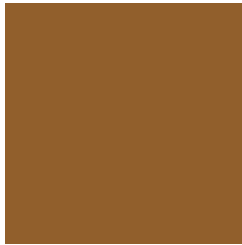
54.7190, -61.7600, 6.9440



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610 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 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610 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 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610.

-5.2610.

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

104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610

Protanopia

102.8620, 26.0910, -15.8050

Deuteranopia

103.5430, 37.4150, -11.7770



Tritanopia

107.4390, 32.9170, 14.6850

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610

Protanomaly

103.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040

Deuteranomaly

103.9780, 40.6240, -9.3600

Tritanomaly

106.1480, 37.8700, 7.5180

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.2160, 16.8270, -2.0930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610 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(145, 95, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 95, 44)  
}
```

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(145, 95, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 95, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610 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(145, 95, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 95, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 95, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 95, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 95, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 95,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.1360, 46.1710, -5.2610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 95, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 95,  
44) }
```

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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