

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.3860, 65.6580,
-11.5100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.3860, 65.6580,
-11.5100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05E0C
RGB	160, 94, 12
RGB Percent	63%, 37%, 5%
CMY	0.3724, 0.6315, 0.9526
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.92, 0.37
HSL	33°, 86%, 34%
HSV	33°, 92%, 63%
XYZ	18.5697, 15.5036, 2.3642
YIQ	104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

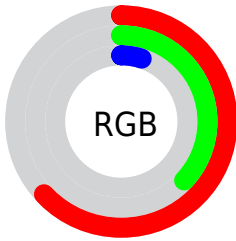
Format	Color
R_{YB}	131, 160, 12
Decimal	10509836
CIE Lab	46.32, 21.52, 51.65
CIE LCh	46, 55.951, 67.374
Yxy	15.5036, 0.5096, 0.4255
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288699916 (0xFFA05E0C)
YUV	104.3860, -45.5463, 48.7735
Hunter-Lab	39.3745, 15.2781, 24.0021

Details

The YIQ color **104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **67.6140, -65.6580, 11.5100**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.5330, 69.7380, -8.3580**, and **58.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.0830, 70.8850, -12.6270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.3190, 58.5970, -10.1950**.

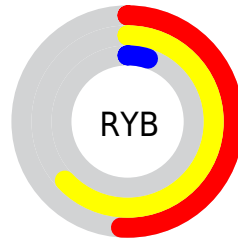
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (37%)

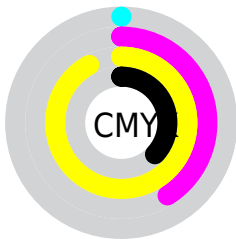
Blue (5%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (5%)

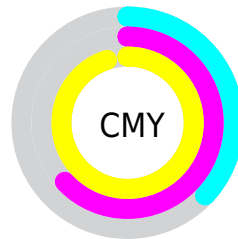


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100 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 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.3860, 65.6580,
-11.5100

■ 104.3860, 65.6580,
-11.5100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 80.2590, 58.8260,
-8.8380

■ 158.5330, 69.7380,
-8.3580

■ 58.3860, 48.4630,
-2.7450

■ 185.6150, 72.4430,
-7.8210

■ 36.8010, 37.2290,
2.6130

■ 206.5100, 59.3770,
-13.3190

■ 16.7000, 27.5080,
8.0840

■ 226.0240, 43.0100,
-19.5660

■ 4.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 245.5380, 26.6430,
-25.8130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,

-17.1050

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 104.3860, 65.6580,
-11.5100

■ 104.3860, 65.6580,
-11.5100

■ 100.0830, 70.8850,
-12.6270

■ 110.3190, 58.5970,
-10.1950

■ 116.2520, 51.5360,
-8.8800

■ 122.1850, 44.4750,
-7.5650

■ 128.7050, 37.1390,
-6.7730

■ 134.6380, 30.0780,
-5.4580

■ 140.5710, 23.0170,
-4.1430

■ 146.5040, 15.9560,
-2.8280

■ 152.4370, 8.8950,
-1.5130

■ 158.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.7350, 73.1260, 18.3580



104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100



101.3360, 41.5910, -32.4010

Triad

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



104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100



90.5770, -74.5450, -31.1930



112.4690, -10.1850, 35.9190

Complementary

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



104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100



67.6140, -65.6580, 11.5100

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.



88.8860, -95.9630, 4.5570



104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100



95.2340, -89.0360, -16.3640

Square

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



104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100



83.9310, -58.5870, -45.0750



95.1320, -97.0160, -3.8960



109.8740, 37.2670, 45.9950

Rectangle

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



104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100



98.1480, 18.3930, -41.5030



95.1320, -97.0160, -3.8960



110.1290, -29.8990, 29.7570

Sweetspot

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



104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100



187.1260, 25.7680, -4.4400



63.8900, 66.7010, 52.2130



91.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100



130.5830, 92.6640, -16.3600



141.0350, 43.3360, -47.5120



76.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



89.1300, 63.5030, -11.0010



9.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Inverse Universe

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



67.6140, -65.6580, 11.5100



78.4170, -92.6640, 16.3600



30.9650, -43.3360, 47.5120



74.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



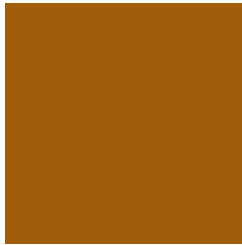
53.8700, -63.5030, 11.0010



5.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100 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 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100 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 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100.

-11.5100.

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

104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100

Protanopia

104.1710, 37.9220, -26.4780

Deuteranopia

103.1960, 53.9690, -25.4470



Tritanopia

110.5220, 43.0490, 18.2890

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100

Protanomaly

104.3080, 47.9620, -21.2060

Deuteranomaly

103.6960, 58.5530, -20.4150

Tritanomaly

108.5640, 51.2580, 7.1780

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

103.8700, 23.6130, -3.9310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100 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(160, 94, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 94, 12)  
}
```

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(160, 94, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 94, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100 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(160, 94, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 94, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 94, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 94, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 94, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 94,  
12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.3860, 65.6580, -11.5100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 94, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 94,  
12) }
```

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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