

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.5370, 46.7200,
1.3120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	965B37
RGB	150, 91, 55
RGB Percent	59%, 36%, 22%
CMY	0.4116, 0.6432, 0.7841
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.63, 0.41
HSL	23°, 46%, 40%
HSV	23°, 63%, 59%
XYZ	17.0131, 14.2412, 5.4734
YIQ	104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

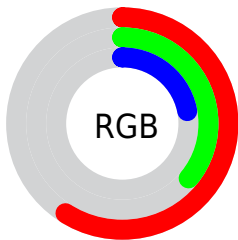
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 113, 55
Decimal	9853751
CIE Lab	44.58, 20.68, 30.63
CIE LCh	45, 36.957, 55.977
Yxy	14.2412, 0.4632, 0.3878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288043831 (0xFF965B37)
YUV	104.5370, -24.4217, 39.8711
Hunter-Lab	37.7375, 14.4321, 17.8169

Details

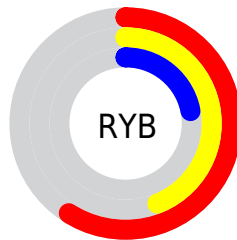
The YIQ color **104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **100.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.9890, 51.2590, 1.6510**, and **55.3730, 41.3100, 0.2380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.5300, 39.4300, 1.2700**.

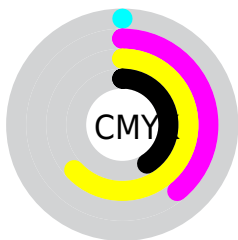
Distribution



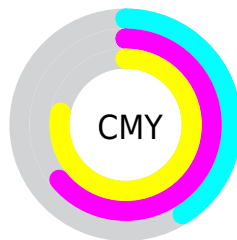
- Red (59%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120 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 104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.5370, 46.7200,
1.3120

■ 104.5370, 46.7200,
1.3120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.5690, 43.6940,
1.0860

■ 156.9890, 51.2590,
1.6510

■ 55.3730, 41.3100,
0.2380

■ 184.0710, 53.9640,
2.1880

■ 33.5450, 35.0740,
3.1220

■ 208.2660, 48.9210,
-0.0310

■ 12.8570, 25.6280,
9.1160

■ 228.3670, 32.2790,
-6.8010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.9950, 15.5910,
-12.7370

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 104.5370, 46.7200,
1.3120

■ 104.5370, 46.7200,
1.3120

■ 97.5440, 54.0100,
1.3540

■ 111.5300, 39.4300,
1.2700

■ 89.9640, 61.5750,
1.9190

■ 119.1100, 31.8650,
0.7050

■ 82.9710, 68.8650,
1.9610

■ 126.1030, 24.5750,
0.6630

■ 78.3090, 73.7250,
1.9890

■ 133.0960, 17.2850,
0.6210

■ 140.6760, 9.7200,
0.0560

■ 147.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 154.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 162.2420,
-12.4250, -0.5930

■ 169.2350,
-19.7150, -0.6350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.1050, 48.5970, 16.8610



104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120



102.6350, 34.1600, -13.3600

Triad

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



104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120



82.4270, -65.3750, -32.1830



106.6660, -18.7100, 19.7060

Complementary

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



104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120



100.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120

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.



93.4750, -64.1890, 1.4030



104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120



85.9610, -75.3260, -22.5420

Square

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



104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120



94.5880, -20.3520, -27.6480



86.4630, -82.2510, -12.6750



108.5900, 13.9790, 27.5070

Rectangle

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



104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120



100.9920, 19.6730, -20.6390



86.4630, -82.2510, -12.6750



104.0880, -31.8220, 15.0420

Sweetspot

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



104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120



176.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220



90.2450, 37.3600, 38.8000



86.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



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.



104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120



123.2380, 72.4870, 2.3990



131.5390, 34.0700, -22.7460



70.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



71.7860, 67.9480, 2.0600



5.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280

Inverse Universe

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



100.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120



117.1750, -72.2120, -1.8760



73.4610, -34.0700, 22.7460



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



66.2140, -67.9480, -2.0600



4.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

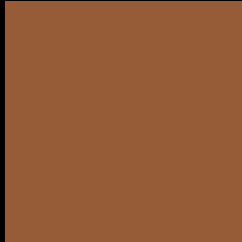
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

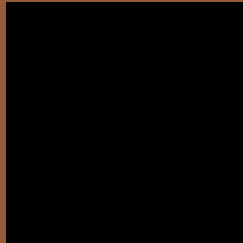
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.5370, 46.7200,

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

104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120

Protanopia

103.7460, 20.7260, -12.1860

Deuteranopia

104.1990, 32.6920, -8.7800



Tritanopia

106.5320, 37.0890, 16.1690

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120

Protanomaly

104.1710, 29.8950, -7.6490

Deuteranomaly

104.0580, 37.6430, -4.8930

Tritanomaly

105.8110, 40.4370, 10.5570

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120

Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120 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, 91, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 91, 55)  
}
```

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, 91, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 91, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120 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, 91, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 91, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 91, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 91, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 91, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 91,  
55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 91, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 91,  
55) }
```

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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