

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.5640, 42.0900,
-2.8860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F5F35
RGB	143, 95, 53
RGB Percent	56%, 37%, 21%
CMY	0.4391, 0.6275, 0.7920
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.63, 0.44
HSL	28°, 46%, 38%
HSV	28°, 63%, 56%
XYZ	16.0657, 14.2799, 5.2838
YIQ	104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

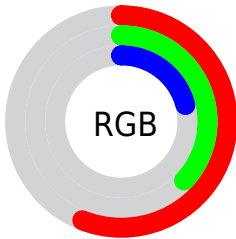
Format	Color
RYB	143, 132, 53
Decimal	9396021
CIELab	44.63, 15.11, 31.59
CIELCh	45, 35.016, 64.434
Yxy	14.2799, 0.4509, 0.4008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287586101 (0xFF8F5F35)
YUV	104.5640, -25.4211, 33.7084
Hunter-Lab	37.7888, 9.7582, 18.1619

Details

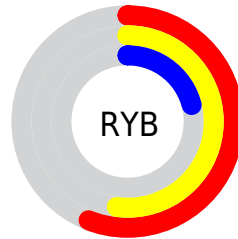
The YIQ color **104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **91.4360, -42.0900, 2.8860**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.0160, 46.6290, -2.5470**, and **56.1720, 37.3220, -4.5820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.2720, 48.7840, -3.0560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.8560, 35.3960, -2.7160**.

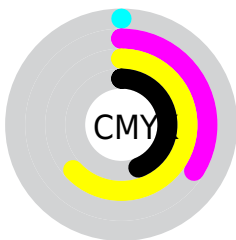
Distribution



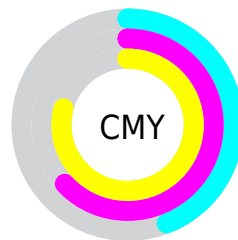
- Red (56%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 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 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.5640, 42.0900,
-2.8860

■ 104.5640, 42.0900,
-2.8860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.7810, 39.9810,
-3.2110

■ 157.0160, 46.6290,
-2.5470

■ 56.1720, 37.3220,
-4.5820

■ 183.7990, 48.7380,
-2.2220

■ 34.6860, 30.1230,
-0.7650

■ 211.0870, 47.8670,
-2.9570

■ 14.0090, 22.1440,
6.1760

■ 230.4870, 31.8210,
-9.5150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,
-14.9280

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,

-5.9090

■ 104.5640, 42.0900,
-2.8860

■ 104.5640, 42.0900,
-2.8860

■ 98.2720, 48.7840,
-3.0560

■ 110.8560, 35.3960,
-2.7160

■ 92.4530, 55.5240,
-4.0600

■ 116.6750, 28.6560,
-1.7120

■ 86.1610, 62.2180,
-4.2300

■ 122.9670, 21.9620,
-1.5420

■ 82.0860, 66.8030,
-4.7250

■ 129.2590, 15.2680,
-1.3720

■ 135.0780, 8.5280,
-0.3680

■ 141.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 147.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 153.3670,
-11.2790, 0.6650

■ 159.7730,
-18.2940, 1.1460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.5730, 47.0390, 12.0550



104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



102.3460, 27.6040, -15.6920

Triad

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



104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



82.8660, -67.9890, -28.8610



107.9940, -7.8900, 21.8540

Complementary

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



104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



91.4360, -42.0900, 2.8860

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.



100.3420, -44.5210, 8.3990



104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



86.1720, -77.2980, -19.8420

Square

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



104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



92.9230, -28.6050, -26.7570



85.5170, -82.3430, -11.0070



108.7710, 20.7190, 26.5030

Rectangle

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



104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



100.4580, 12.4290, -21.5150



85.5170, -82.3430, -11.0070



106.4270, -19.5350, 18.1370

Sweetspot

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



104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



170.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



85.6100, 37.5900, 34.6300



85.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780



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.



104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



126.7160, 64.9690, -4.5270



130.3920, 29.9900, -25.8980



68.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



77.3460, 63.1350, -4.3290



4.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



91.4360, -42.0900, 2.8860



106.2840, -64.9690, 4.5270



66.1950, -30.2650, 25.3750



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



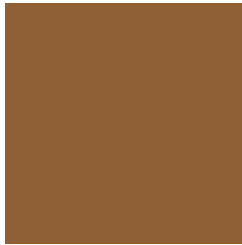
57.6540, -63.1350, 4.3290



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 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 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

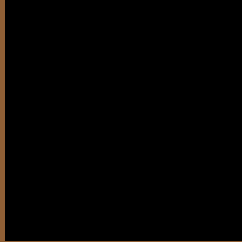
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860.

-2.8860.

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

104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Protanopia

103.7030, 22.2850, -12.9070

Deuteranopia

104.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



Tritanopia

107.5420, 31.1290, 14.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Protanomaly

103.9320, 29.0700, -9.2180

Deuteranomaly

104.4060, 36.5430, -6.9850

Tritanomaly

106.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 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(143, 95, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 95, 53)  
}
```

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(143, 95, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 95, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 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(143, 95, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 95, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 95, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 95, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 95, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 95,  
53) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 95, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 95,  
53) }
```

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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