

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.6080, 47.9580,
0.9020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	975B35
RGB	151, 91, 53
RGB Percent	59%, 36%, 21%
CMY	0.4077, 0.6432, 0.7919
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.65, 0.41
HSL	23°, 48%, 40%
HSV	23°, 65%, 59%
XYZ	17.1510, 14.3176, 5.2345
YIQ	104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

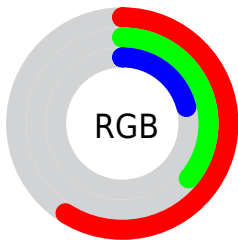
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 115, 53
Decimal	9919285
CIE Lab	44.69, 20.97, 31.91
CIE LCh	45, 38.181, 56.685
Yxy	14.3176, 0.4673, 0.3901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288109365 (0xFF975B35)
YUV	104.6080, -25.4427, 40.6858
Hunter-Lab	37.8386, 14.6903, 18.2849




Details

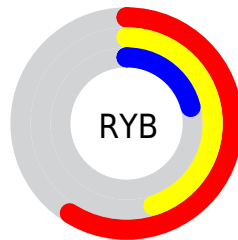
The YIQ color **104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **99.3920, -47.9580, -0.9020**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.3590, 53.0930, 1.4530**, and **55.3300, 42.8690, -0.4830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.6150, 55.2480, 0.9440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.6010, 40.6680, 0.8600**.

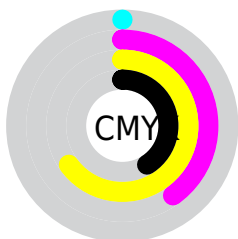
Distribution







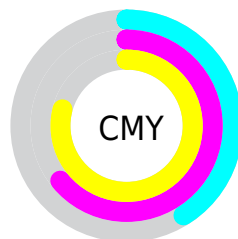
-  Red (59%)
-  Green (36%)
-  Blue (21%)






-  Red (59%)
-  Yellow (45%)
-  Blue (21%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (40%)
-  Yellow (65%)
-  Black (41%)





-  Cyan (41%)
-  Magenta (64%)
-  Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020 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 104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 104.6080, 47.9580,
0.9020


 104.6080, 47.9580,
0.9020


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 79.6400, 44.9320,
0.6760


 157.3590, 53.0930,
1.4530


 55.4440, 42.5480,
-0.1720

 184.1420, 55.2020,
1.7780


 33.5450, 35.0740,
3.1220

 208.6250, 49.2880,
-1.1760

 13.1560, 26.2240,
9.3280

 228.1390, 32.9210,
-7.4230

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 247.7670, 16.2330,
-13.3590

 252.7200, 6.4200,

-6.2200

■ 104.6080, 47.9580,
0.9020

■ 104.6080, 47.9580,
0.9020

■ 97.6150, 55.2480,
0.9440

■ 111.6010, 40.6680,
0.8600

■ 90.0350, 62.8130,
1.5090

■ 118.5940, 33.3780,
0.8180

■ 83.0420, 70.1030,
1.5510

■ 126.1740, 25.8130,
0.2530

■ 79.1950, 74.0460,
1.6780

■ 133.1670, 18.5230,
0.2110

■ 140.2740, 10.9120,
0.4800

■ 147.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 154.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 161.8400,
-11.2330, -0.1690

■ 168.8330,
-18.5230, -0.2110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.5890, 50.1100, 16.9740



104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020



102.9940, 34.5270, -14.5050

Triad

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



104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020



82.5410, -65.6960, -31.8720



107.1930, -18.7560, 20.5400

Complementary

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



104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020



99.3920, -47.9580, -0.9020

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.



92.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020



86.1890, -75.9680, -21.9200

Square

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



104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020



93.5770, -21.8190, -28.5950



87.2780, -83.1680, -12.5760



108.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650

Rectangle

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



104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020



100.7640, 20.3150, -21.2610



87.2780, -83.1680, -12.5760



104.6150, -31.8680, 15.8760

Sweetspot

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



104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020



178.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220



89.1420, 39.1480, 39.4360



88.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



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.



104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020



123.3800, 74.9630, 1.5790



133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



73.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



73.5580, 68.5900, 1.4380



6.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410

Inverse Universe

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



99.3920, -47.9580, -0.9020



115.6200, -74.9630, -1.5790



70.6290, -34.4830, 24.7250



72.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



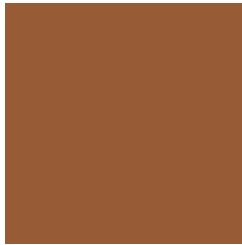
66.4420, -68.5900, -1.4380



6.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

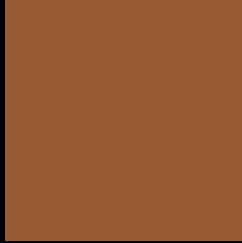
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020 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 104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.6080, 47.9580,

0.9020.

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

104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020

Protanopia

103.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960

Deuteranopia

104.2700, 33.9300, -9.1900



Tritanopia

107.1300, 38.2810, 16.5930

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020

Protanomaly

104.2420, 31.1330, -8.0590

Deuteranomaly

104.1290, 38.8810, -5.3030

Tritanomaly

106.2950, 41.9500, 10.6700

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020

Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020 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(151, 91, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 91, 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(151, 91, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 91, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020 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(151, 91, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 91, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 91, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 91, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 91, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 91,  
53) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.6080, 47.9580, 0.9020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 91, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 91,  
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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