

# Converting Colors

YIQ(104.7110, 54.1970,  
-18.5630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(104.7110, 54.1970,  
-18.5630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	91660D
RGB	145, 102, 13
RGB Percent	57%, 40%, 5%
CMY	0.4313, 0.6001, 0.9487
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.91, 0.43
HSL	40°, 83%, 31%
HSV	40°, 91%, 57%
XYZ	16.5018, 15.5492, 2.5148
YIQ	104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

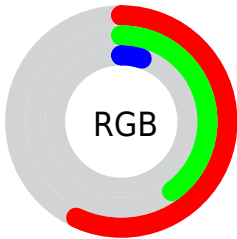
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	77, 145, 13
Decimal	9528845
CIE Lab	46.38, 10.07, 50.59
CIE LCh	46, 51.582, 78.747
Yxy	15.5492, 0.4774, 0.4498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287718925 (0xFF91660D)
YUV	104.7110, -45.2135, 35.3335
Hunter-Lab	39.4325, 5.6924, 23.8216

# Details

The YIQ color **104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **53.2890, -54.1970, 18.5630**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.2600, 57.0850, -15.8350**, and **59.1950, 38.5150, -9.6850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.8810, 59.4700, -20.5140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.3560, 48.0070, -16.5130**.

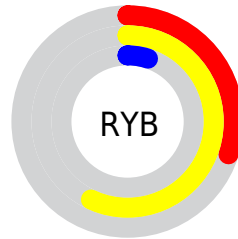
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (40%)

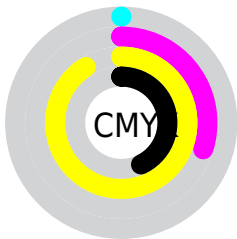
Blue (5%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (5%)

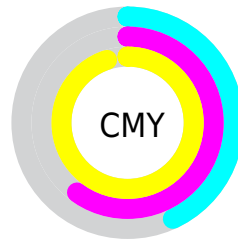


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630 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 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



104.7110, 54.1970,  
-18.5630

104.7110, 54.1970,  
-18.5630

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

80.7690, 48.2820,  
-15.9900

158.2600, 57.0850,  
-15.8350

59.1950, 38.5150,  
-9.6850

185.3420, 59.7900,  
-15.2980

38.7950, 28.1980,  
-4.4260

211.3200, 56.8560,  
-17.1920

19.2810, 18.2020,  
0.5220

230.8340, 40.4890,  
-23.4390

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.6520, 26.3220,  
-25.5020

248.8440, 17.3340,

-16.7940

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 104.7110, 54.1970,  
-18.5630

■ 104.7110, 54.1970,  
-18.5630

■ 100.8810, 59.4700,  
-20.5140

■ 109.3560, 48.0070,  
-16.5130

■ 113.3000, 42.4130,  
-14.2510

■ 117.9450, 36.2230,  
-12.2010

■ 122.4760, 30.3540,  
-10.4620

■ 127.1210, 24.1640,  
-8.4120

■ 131.0650, 18.5700,  
-6.1500

■ 135.7100, 12.3800,  
-4.1000

■ 140.2410, 6.5110,  
-2.3610

■ 144.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.5780, 65.8380, 7.2620



104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630



101.2680, 27.1030, -34.1530

# Triad

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



104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630



91.8140, -79.4060, -25.6940



113.1740, 9.7590, 37.9110

# Complementary

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



104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630



53.2890, -54.1970, 18.5630

# 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.



106.5460, -44.6150, 21.1210



104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630



94.3850, -90.7790, -12.3070

# Square

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



104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630



86.2110, -65.0070, -38.8550



92.6700, -95.5950, -2.1150



109.5020, 46.9420, 41.3580



# Rectangle

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



104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630



97.5450, -1.5980, -37.1340



92.6700, -95.5950, -2.1150



113.1550, -6.4250, 33.8550

# Sweetspot

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



104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630



173.2070, 21.0460, -6.9700



57.4840, 64.5480, 41.6680



85.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230



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.



104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630



131.0600, 77.7190, -26.3530



123.3740, 29.2600, -45.7160



69.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



93.7820, 55.4350, -18.9730



5.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



# Inverse Universe

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



53.2890, -54.1970, 18.5630



57.9400, -77.7190, 26.3530



34.6260, -29.2600, 45.7160



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



41.2180, -55.4350, 18.9730

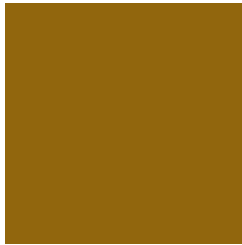


2.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630 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 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630 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 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630.

-18.5630.

# 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

104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630

### Protanopia

104.0570, 38.2430, -26.7890

### Deuteranopia

104.3360, 50.7590, -22.3370



## Tritanopia

112.2430, 30.5330, 13.8370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630

## Protanomaly

104.5740, 44.1570, -23.8350

## Deuteranomaly

104.4610, 51.9050, -21.0790

## Tritanomaly

109.7580, 38.7880, 1.8920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630

## Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.1360, 19.8080, -6.5600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630 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, 102, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 102, 13)  
}
```

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, 102, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 102, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630 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, 102, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 102, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 102, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 102, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 102, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 102,  
13) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.7110, 54.1970, -18.5630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 102, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
102, 13) }
```

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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