

Converting Colors

YIQ(105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(105.7380, 59.8760,
16.1960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD4F43
RGB	173, 79, 67
RGB Percent	68%, 31%, 26%
CMY	0.3214, 0.6903, 0.7370
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.61, 0.32
HSL	7°, 44%, 47%
HSV	7°, 61%, 68%
XYZ	21.0539, 14.8828, 7.0831
YIQ	105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

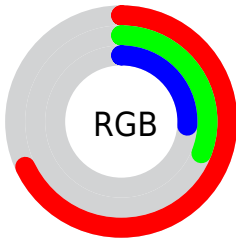
Format	Color
R_{YB}	173, 81, 67
Decimal	11358019
CIE _{Lab}	45.47, 37.56, 25.55
CIE _{LCh}	45, 45.427, 34.228
Yxy	14.8828, 0.4894, 0.3460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289548099 (0xFFAD4F43)
YUV	105.7380, -19.0978, 58.9888
Hunter-Lab	38.5782, 29.9038, 16.1189

Details

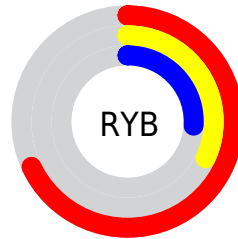
The YIQ color **105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **134.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.6740, 65.9280, 16.6480**, and **53.5570, 53.1360, 17.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.9950, 69.4580, 18.7540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.4810, 50.2940, 13.6380**.

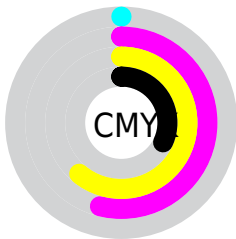
Distribution



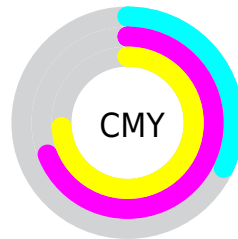
- Red (68%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960 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 105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 105.7380, 59.8760,
16.1960

■ 105.7380, 59.8760,
16.1960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.8840, 56.5290,
16.2810

■ 159.6740, 65.9280,
16.6480

■ 53.5570, 53.1360,
17.2000

■ 185.0650, 63.2690,
15.2770

■ 26.3120, 52.4480,
18.6560

■ 203.8780, 47.4980,
9.2420

■ 17.9400, 35.7600,
12.7200

■ 223.5060, 30.8100,
3.3060

■ 9.6820, 18.7510,
7.0950

■ 243.7210, 13.8470,
-3.1530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,

-1.2440

■ 105.7380, 59.8760,
16.1960

■ 105.7380, 59.8760,
16.1960

■ 94.9950, 69.4580,
18.7540

■ 116.4810, 50.2940,
13.6380

■ 83.5510, 79.6360,
21.5240

■ 127.9250, 40.1160,
10.8680

■ 72.8080, 89.2180,
24.0820

■ 138.6680, 30.5340,
8.3100

■ 62.8800, 97.8830,
26.7390

■ 149.4110, 20.9520,
5.7520

■ 160.8550, 10.7740,
2.9820

■ 171.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 182.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 193.7850,
-18.5680, -4.9040

■ 204.5280,
-28.1500, -7.4620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.7440, 51.7120, 32.0000



105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



104.9690, 54.0110, -4.1730

Triad

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



105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



85.5950, -48.5930, -38.9690



94.1030, -71.7090, 5.5310

Complementary

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



105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



134.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960

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.



90.5040, -89.4960, -8.0240



105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



86.7300, -70.6020, -31.0660

Square

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



105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



98.9420, 4.7740, -31.4660



90.3610, -82.2040, -19.0360



109.9430, -11.8800, 28.0880

Rectangle

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



105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



103.4910, 43.1930, -17.3750



90.3610, -82.2040, -19.0360



87.7800, -90.0930, -2.7090

Sweetspot

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



105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



198.8950, 22.4650, 5.8650



109.5240, 32.6810, 52.0170



96.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



120.3030, 92.1980, 25.1420



136.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000



81.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



54.8290, 84.7250, 22.9090



8.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070

Inverse Universe

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



134.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960



164.6970, -92.1980, -25.1420



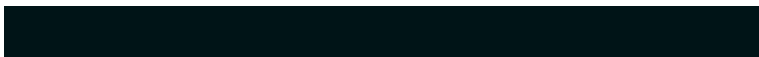
103.7380, -45.5760, 11.0000



83.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



95.7580, -85.0000, -23.4320



14.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

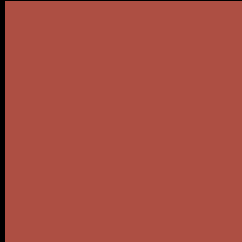
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960 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 105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.7380, 59.8760,

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

105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960

Protanopia

107.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

Deuteranopia

107.1110, 30.1240, -6.2920



Tritanopia

106.5730, 56.2070, 22.1190

Trichromacy



Original Color

105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960

Protanomaly

106.4520, 30.9020, 1.6380

Deuteranomaly

106.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060

Tritanomaly

106.5900, 57.5370, 20.0410

Monochromacy



Original Color

105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960

Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

105.7100, 21.5480, 5.9640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960 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(173, 79, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 79, 67)  
}
```

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(173, 79, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 79, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960 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(173, 79, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 79, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 79, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 79, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 79, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 79,  
67) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 105.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 79, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 79,  
67) }
```

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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