

Converting Colors

YIQ(105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(105.8500, 61.8960,
1.6080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A65828
RGB	166, 88, 40
RGB Percent	65%, 35%, 16%
CMY	0.3489, 0.6550, 0.8428
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.76, 0.35
HSL	23°, 61%, 40%
HSV	23°, 76%, 65%
XYZ	19.6055, 15.2390, 3.9220
YIQ	105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

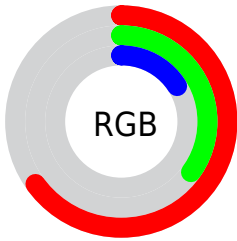
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 118, 40
Decimal	10901544
CIE Lab	45.96, 28.36, 40.78
CIE LCh	46, 49.668, 55.183
Yxy	15.2390, 0.5057, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289091624 (0xFFA65828)
YUV	105.8500, -32.4641, 52.7516
Hunter-Lab	39.0372, 21.3321, 21.3692

Details

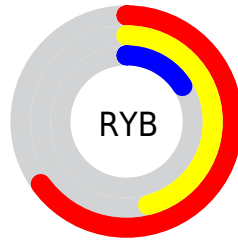
The YIQ color **105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **100.1500, -61.8960, -1.6080**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.1990, 68.2230, 2.5830**, and **55.7720, 53.3680, 1.9760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.0420, 70.1030, 1.5510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.6580, 53.6890, 1.6650**.

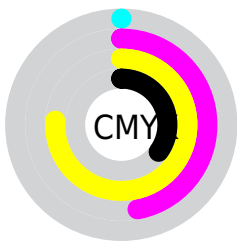
Distribution



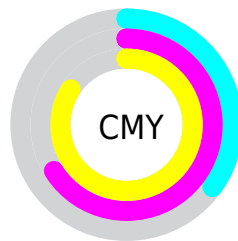
- Red (65%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080 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 105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 105.8500, 61.8960,
1.6080

■ 105.8500, 61.8960,
1.6080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 80.3550, 58.9160,
0.5480

■ 159.1990, 68.2230,
2.5830

■ 56.0710, 53.9640,
2.1880

■ 186.5690, 70.0570,
2.3850

■ 33.8990, 43.0050,
8.0690

■ 205.3820, 54.2860,
-3.6500

■ 15.8470, 31.5880,
11.2360

■ 224.8960, 37.9190,
-9.8970

■ 6.8770, 13.7080,
4.8760

■ 244.9970, 21.2770,
-16.6670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,

-10.5740

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

105.8500, 61.8960,
1.6080

105.8500, 61.8960,
1.6080

98.0420, 70.1030,
1.5510

113.6580, 53.6890,
1.6650

89.7610, 78.2640,
2.3280

121.9390, 45.5280,
0.8880

86.6150, 81.6110,
2.2430

129.7470, 37.3210,
0.9450

137.4410, 29.4350,
0.6910

145.2490, 21.2280,
0.7480

■ 153.6440, 12.7460,
0.2820

■ 161.3380, 4.8600,
0.0280

■ 169.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 177.5410,
-11.8290, -0.3810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.6450, 64.8720, 24.7760



105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080



103.8950, 47.6870, -21.7290

Triad

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



105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080



86.6500, -67.6210, -35.5330



109.2660, -29.0270, 24.9650

Complementary

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



105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080



100.1500, -61.8960, -1.6080

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.



89.9800, -93.5320, -0.9560



105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080



91.4380, -81.1030, -22.4710

Square

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



105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080



90.5770, -30.9870, -38.6590



93.5530, -91.1920, -10.3280



111.7790, 18.2410, 38.3770

Rectangle

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



105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080



101.0450, 29.3490, -30.8030



93.5530, -91.1920, -10.3280



103.8010, -49.8870, 17.5450

Sweetspot

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



105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080



193.1030, 24.5750, 0.6630



86.7940, 49.4160, 51.5920



95.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080



122.9280, 96.7870, 2.5390



141.6570, 45.1210, -30.2950



80.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



77.1240, 72.8080, 2.0880



10.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560

Inverse Universe

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



100.1500, -61.8960, -1.6080



114.0720, -96.7870, -2.5390



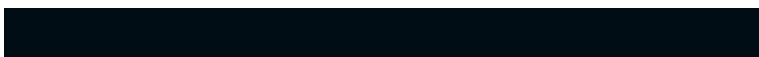
64.3430, -45.1210, 30.2950



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



70.8760, -72.8080, -2.0880



9.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080 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 105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

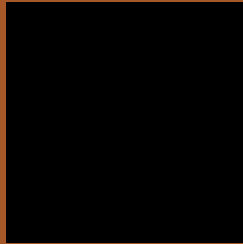
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 105.8500, 61.8960,

1.6080.

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

105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080

Protanopia

106.2920, 27.6960, -17.3600

Deuteranopia

106.0010, 41.8170, -14.4630



Tritanopia

109.0990, 48.7340, 19.8860

Trichromacy



Original Color

105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080

Protanomaly

106.1520, 40.0740, -10.4060

Deuteranomaly

105.9960, 49.3810, -8.3710

Tritanomaly

107.9220, 53.3660, 13.0300

Monochromacy



Original Color

105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080

Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

105.7330, 22.7410, 0.8610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080 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(166, 88, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 88, 40)  
}
```

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(166, 88, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 88, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080 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(166, 88, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 88, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 88, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 88, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 88, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 88,  
40) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 105.8500, 61.8960, 1.6080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 88, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 88,  
40) }
```

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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