

Converting Colors

YIQ(106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(106.1130, 71.3410,
1.1410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AF561D
RGB	175, 86, 29
RGB Percent	69%, 34%, 11%
CMY	0.3136, 0.6629, 0.8859
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.83, 0.31
HSL	23°, 72%, 40%
HSV	23°, 83%, 69%
XYZ	21.2369, 15.8579, 3.1094
YIQ	106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

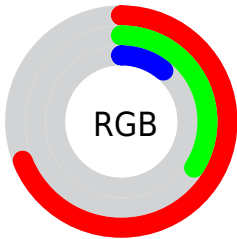
Format	Color
R_{YB}	175, 123, 29
Decimal	11490845
CIE Lab	46.79, 32.77, 47.12
CIE LCh	47, 57.396, 55.186
Yxy	15.8579, 0.5282, 0.3944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289680925 (0xFFAF561D)
YUV	106.1130, -38.0167, 60.4139
Hunter-Lab	39.8219, 25.5050, 23.2459

Details

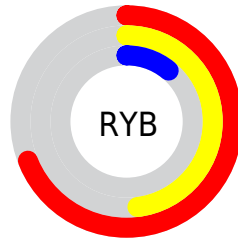
The YIQ color **106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **97.8870, -71.3410, -1.1410**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.8750, 77.9430, 2.6390**, and **56.4030, 58.9610, 5.2410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.7180, 79.8230, 1.6070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.6220, 62.5380, 0.9860**.

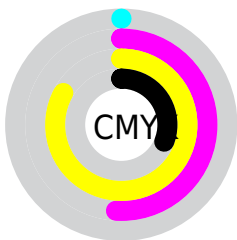
Distribution



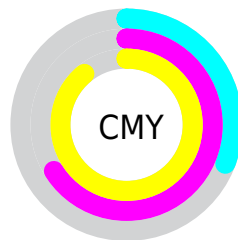
- Red (69%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410 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 106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.1130, 71.3410,
1.1410

■ 106.1130, 71.3410,
1.1410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.2760, 69.3240,
-0.8520

■ 159.8750, 77.9430,
2.6390

■ 56.4030, 58.9610,
5.2410

■ 184.2550, 73.8170,
0.3210

■ 32.4700, 48.8270,
12.6910

■ 203.0680, 58.0460,
-5.7140

■ 17.6410, 35.1640,
12.5080

■ 223.1690, 41.4040,
-12.4840

■ 9.9810, 19.3470,
7.3070

■ 242.6830, 25.0370,
-18.7310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,

-13.6840

253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

106.1130, 71.3410,
1.1410

106.1130, 71.3410,
1.1410

97.7180, 79.8230,
1.6070

114.6220, 62.5380,
0.9860

92.2410, 85.6000,
1.5360

122.4300, 54.3310,
1.0430

130.9390, 45.5280,
0.8880

139.3340, 37.0460,
0.4220

147.2560, 28.5180,
0.7900

■ 155.6510, 20.0360,
0.3240

■ 164.1600, 11.2330,
0.1690

■ 171.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 180.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.7820, 74.9120, 30.0480



106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410



104.0820, 54.2900, -25.7580

Triad

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



106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410



88.9980, -68.7210, -37.6250



109.7800, -36.2260, 28.7820

Complementary

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



106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410



97.8870, -71.3410, -1.1410

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.



93.4510, -99.1720, 2.1400



106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410



95.2850, -85.0460, -22.5980

Square

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



106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410



83.1570, -47.7200, -49.2880



97.3830, -96.4650, -8.3770



112.9630, 20.8990, 45.2750

Rectangle

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



106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410



101.2810, 34.2560, -37.1360



97.3830, -96.4650, -8.3770



102.0150, -65.1090, 18.0830

Sweetspot

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



106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410



199.9570, 27.9220, 0.5780



82.9140, 58.1260, 58.9420



98.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410



119.5290, 111.0920, 2.1000



148.3770, 51.5410, -36.5150



82.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



79.4830, 73.1750, 0.9430



12.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690

Inverse Universe

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



97.8870, -71.3410, -1.1410



107.4710, -111.0920, -2.1000



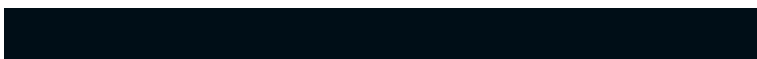
55.6230, -51.5410, 36.5150



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



71.1040, -73.4500, -1.4660



10.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410 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 106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410 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 106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.1130, 71.3410,

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

106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410

Protanopia

107.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800

Deuteranopia

106.6610, 48.4660, -19.3260



Tritanopia

109.6870, 55.8860, 22.4300

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410

Protanomaly

106.9800, 46.3100, -13.2900

Deuteranomaly

106.4820, 56.5800, -12.1880

Tritanomaly

108.1680, 61.4810, 14.6410

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410

Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.1740, 25.8130, 0.2530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410 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(175, 86, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 86, 29)  
}
```

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(175, 86, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 86, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410 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(175, 86, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 86, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(175, 86, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 86, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 86, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 86,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.1130, 71.3410, 1.1410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 86, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175, 86,  
29) }
```

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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