

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.1420, 63.2290,  
-17.0510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(106.1420, 63.2290,  
-17.0510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C6407
RGB	156, 100, 7
RGB Percent	61%, 39%, 3%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6079, 0.9722
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.95, 0.39
HSL	37°, 91%, 32%
HSV	37°, 95%, 61%
XYZ	18.3077, 16.1951, 2.3644
YIQ	106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

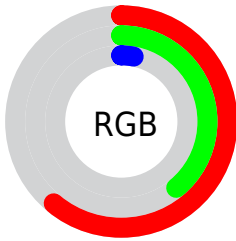
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 156, 7
Decimal	10249223
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.23, 16.22, 53.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 55.635, 73.052
Yxy	16.1951, 0.4966, 0.4393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288439303 (0xFF9C6407)
<b>YUV</b>	106.1420, -48.8770, 43.7255
Hunter-Lab	40.2432, 10.7789, 24.6867

# Details

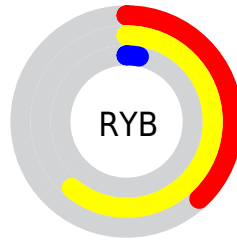
The YIQ color **106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **56.8580, -63.2290, 17.0510**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.3320, 65.7500, -13.1780**, and **60.7120, 44.4290, -6.7310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.5830, 66.3010, -17.6590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.4880, 56.4430, -15.2130**.

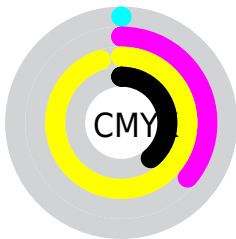
# Distribution



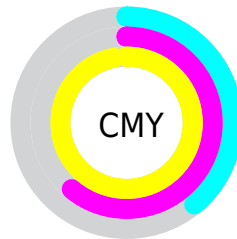
- Red (61%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (3%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (3%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510 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 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



106.1420, 63.2290,  
-17.0510

106.1420, 63.2290,  
-17.0510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

82.5850, 54.7920,  
-12.8240

160.3320, 65.7500,  
-13.1780

60.7120, 44.4290,  
-6.7310

188.4140, 68.4550,  
-12.6410

40.0130, 33.5160,  
-1.6840

209.9180, 58.0480,  
-16.7680

19.9120, 23.7950,  
3.7870

229.3180, 42.0020,  
-23.3260

3.2890, 6.5560,  
2.3320

245.4240, 26.9640,  
-26.1240

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

248.6160, 17.9760,

-17.4160

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

■ 106.1420, 63.2290,  
-17.0510

■ 106.1420, 63.2290,  
-17.0510

■ 103.5830, 66.3010,  
-17.6590

■ 111.4880, 56.4430,  
-15.2130

■ 116.7200, 49.9780,  
-13.6860

■ 122.0660, 43.1920,  
-11.8480

■ 126.7110, 37.0020,  
-9.7980

■ 132.0570, 30.2160,  
-7.9600

■ 137.4030, 23.4300,  
-6.1220

■ 142.6350, 16.9650,  
-4.5950

■ 147.9810, 10.1790,  
-2.7570

■ 153.3270, 3.3930,  
-0.9190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.9750, 72.2100, 12.9300



106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510



102.4770, 36.6400, -36.2880

# Triad

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



106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510



93.7060, -79.2220, -29.0300



115.3240, 0.5890, 38.9010

# Complementary

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



106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510



56.8580, -63.2290, 17.0510

# 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.



102.1670, -68.5930, 15.1430



106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510



97.4340, -92.4750, -14.6110

# Square

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



106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510



86.9460, -62.9430, -43.2230



96.4030, -99.2170, -2.5530



110.8810, 44.5570, 46.0370



# Rectangle

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



106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510



99.8140, 7.7100, -40.6260



96.4030, -99.2170, -2.5530



113.9950, -17.6580, 33.6860

# Sweetspot

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



106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510



184.3600, 24.9890, -6.8430



58.0490, 70.5070, 49.3150



90.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510



135.5450, 86.6590, -23.1730



133.9310, 37.6970, -49.9430



76.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



95.0000, 60.7530, -16.2310



10.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500



# Inverse Universe

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



56.8580, -63.2290, 17.0510



68.4550, -86.6590, 23.1730



29.0690, -37.6970, 49.9430



73.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



48.0000, -60.7530, 16.2310

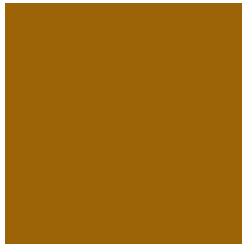


5.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

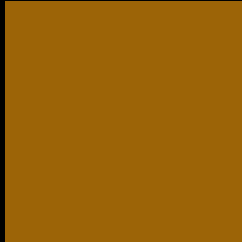
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510 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 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510.

-17.0510.

# 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

106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510

### Protanopia

105.7860, 40.4440, -28.1320

### Deuteranopia

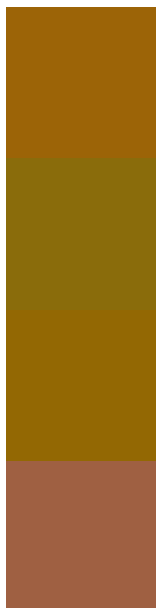
105.2670, 55.2070, -25.8570



## Tritanopia

113.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510

## Protanomaly

105.9120, 49.0170, -23.8070

## Deuteranomaly

105.3430, 58.0490, -22.2950

## Tritanomaly

111.4170, 47.1780, 4.0260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

106.1040, 22.8340, -6.3340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510 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(156, 100, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 100, 7)  
}
```

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(156, 100, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 100, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510 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(156, 100, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 100, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 100, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 100, 7); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 100, 7);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 100,  
7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.1420, 63.2290, -17.0510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 100, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
100, 7) }
```

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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