

# Converting Colors

YIQ(106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(106.3640, 71.8920,  
-3.3400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AD5915
RGB	173, 89, 21
RGB Percent	68%, 35%, 8%
CMY	0.3214, 0.6511, 0.9173
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.88, 0.32
HSL	27°, 78%, 38%
HSV	27°, 88%, 68%
XYZ	20.9481, 16.0821, 2.7137
YIQ	106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

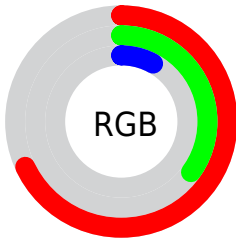
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">173, 144, 21</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11360533</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">47.08, 30.12, 50.34</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">47, 58.662, 59.110</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">16.0821, 0.5271, 0.4046</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289550613 (0xFFAD5915)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">106.3640, -42.0845, 58.4398</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">40.1025, 23.0622, 24.0596</a>

# Details

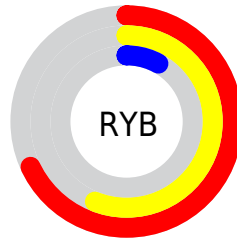
The YIQ color **106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **87.6360, -71.8920, 3.3400**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.3540, 77.8520, -1.2200**, and **58.1530, 56.6690, 2.7250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.5560, 80.0990, -3.3970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.1720, 63.6850, -3.2830**.

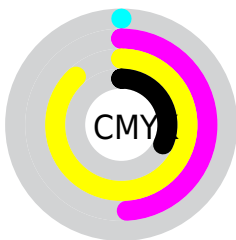
# Distribution



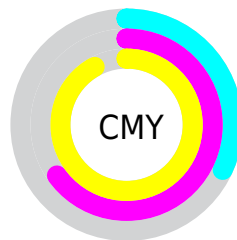
- Red (68%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (8%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (8%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400 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 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



106.3640, 71.8920,  
-3.3400

106.3640, 71.8920,  
-3.3400

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

80.9120, 67.3530,  
-3.6790

160.3540, 77.8520,  
-1.2200

58.1530, 56.6690,  
2.7250

185.3320, 74.9180,  
-3.1140

35.3940, 45.9850,  
9.1290

204.1450, 59.1470,  
-9.1490

17.0430, 33.9720,  
12.0840

223.6590, 42.7800,  
-15.3960

9.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

243.7600, 26.1380,  
-22.1660

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.3000, 16.0500,

-15.5500

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

■ 106.3640, 71.8920,  
-3.3400

■ 106.3640, 71.8920,  
-3.3400

■ 98.5560, 80.0990,  
-3.3970

■ 114.1720, 63.6850,  
-3.2830

■ 96.9260, 81.9330,  
-3.5950

■ 121.5070, 55.4320,  
-2.3920

■ 129.3150, 47.2250,  
-2.3350

■ 136.5360, 39.2930,  
-1.7550

■ 144.4580, 30.7650,  
-1.3870

■ 151.6790, 22.8330,  
-0.8070

■ 159.4870, 14.6260,  
-0.7500

■ 167.4090, 6.0980,  
-0.3820

■ 174.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.5710, 76.8840, 27.3480



106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400



104.6470, 51.0810, -28.1750

# Triad

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



106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400



91.0840, -71.8390, -36.1830



112.4930, -27.9280, 32.5840

# Complementary

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



106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400



87.6360, -71.8920, 3.3400

# 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.



93.3200, -100.1810, 3.9070



106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400



96.6700, -87.5680, -20.9440

# Square

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



106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400



82.9220, -54.3680, -49.9520



98.0670, -98.3910, -6.5110



113.1380, 27.7760, 47.2960



# Rectangle

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



106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400



101.2480, 29.8550, -39.9770



98.0670, -98.3910, -6.5110



106.3370, -54.1520, 23.2560

# Sweetspot

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



106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400



198.6040, 27.4180, -1.3020



76.2520, 62.9860, 58.9700



96.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



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.



106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400



125.6760, 106.0040, -4.8120



149.8020, 51.5420, -42.0420



83.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



84.1790, 70.9750, -3.2410



12.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



# Inverse Universe

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



87.6360, -71.8920, 3.3400



98.3240, -106.0040, 4.8120



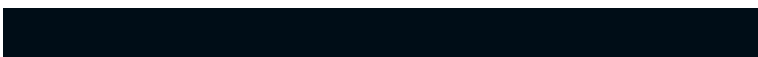
44.1980, -51.5420, 42.0420



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



65.8210, -70.9750, 3.2410



10.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400 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 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400 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 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400.

-3.3400.

# 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

106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400

### Protanopia

107.0830, 35.3540, -23.9900

### Deuteranopia

104.6800, 55.4820, -25.3340



## Tritanopia

111.4910, 53.5020, 21.5820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400

## Protanomaly

106.6550, 48.6030, -16.3010

## Deuteranomaly

105.3590, 61.1200, -17.3760

## Tritanomaly

109.5160, 60.3810, 12.5490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

106.1200, 25.9050, -1.4150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400 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, 89, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 89, 21)  
}
```

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, 89, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 89, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400 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, 89, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 89, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 89, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 89, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 89, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 89,  
21) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 89, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 89,  
21) }
```

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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