

Converting Colors

YIQ(106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(106.3940, 63.1800,
0.3640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A75925
RGB	167, 89, 37
RGB Percent	65%, 35%, 15%
CMY	0.3449, 0.6511, 0.8546
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.78, 0.34
HSL	24°, 64%, 40%
HSV	24°, 78%, 66%
XYZ	19.8493, 15.4931, 3.7007
YIQ	106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

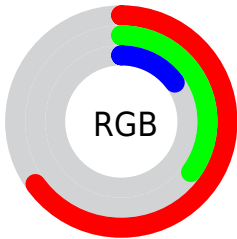
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 124, 37
Decimal	10967333
CIE _{Lab}	46.30, 28.10, 42.63
CIE _{LCh}	46, 51.062, 56.609
Yxy	15.4931, 0.5084, 0.3968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289157413 (0xFFA75925)
YUV	106.3940, -34.2112, 53.1515
Hunter-Lab	39.3612, 21.1330, 21.9785

Details

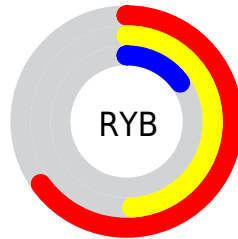
The YIQ color **106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **97.6060, -63.1800, -0.3640**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.7430, 69.5070, 1.3390**, and **56.6580, 53.6890, 1.6650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.5860, 71.3870, 0.3070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.2020, 54.9730, 0.4210**.

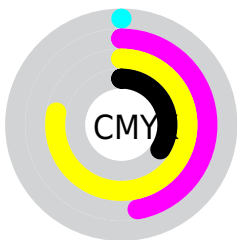
Distribution



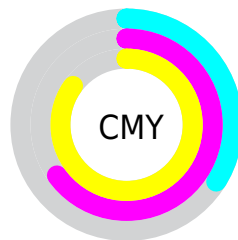
- Red (65%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640 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 106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.3940, 63.1800,
0.3640

■ 106.3940, 63.1800,
0.3640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 80.7850, 60.5210,
-1.0070

■ 159.7430, 69.5070,
1.3390

■ 56.6580, 53.6890,
1.6650

■ 186.9280, 70.4240,
1.2400

■ 34.7850, 43.3260,
7.7580

■ 205.6270, 54.9740,
-5.1060

■ 16.1460, 32.1840,
11.4480

■ 225.1410, 38.6070,
-11.3530

■ 7.5890, 14.5790,
5.6110

■ 245.3560, 21.6440,
-17.8120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,

-11.1960

254.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

106.3940, 63.1800,
0.3640

106.3940, 63.1800,
0.3640

98.5860, 71.3870,
0.3070

114.2020, 54.9730,
0.4210

90.8920, 79.2730,
0.5610

121.8960, 47.0870,
0.1670

89.2620, 81.1070,
0.3630

129.7040, 38.8800,
0.2240

137.5120, 30.6730,
0.2810

145.3200, 22.4660,
0.3380

■ 153.0140, 14.5800,
0.0840

■ 160.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 168.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 176.3240, -9.7200,
-0.0560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.0150, 66.7060, 24.5780



106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



103.6130, 48.4210, -24.0190

Triad

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



106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



87.4650, -68.5380, -35.4340



109.9180, -27.9270, 27.0570

Complementary

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



106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



97.6060, -63.1800, -0.3640

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.



90.3220, -94.4950, -0.0230



106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



93.0680, -82.9370, -22.2730

Square

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



106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



89.4730, -36.6260, -41.0900



94.5960, -92.7510, -9.6070



112.3880, 20.9000, 39.7480

Rectangle

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



106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



101.5780, 29.1660, -32.9940



94.5960, -92.7510, -9.6070



105.0400, -49.0620, 19.1140

Sweetspot

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



106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



193.6900, 24.3000, 0.1400



84.9900, 51.8000, 52.4400



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.



106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



122.9450, 98.1170, 0.4610



143.3750, 45.8550, -32.5850



80.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



78.8850, 71.9830, 0.5190



10.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560

Inverse Universe

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



97.6060, -63.1800, -0.3640



109.0550, -98.1170, -0.4610



60.6250, -45.8550, 32.5850



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



69.1150, -71.9830, -0.5190



9.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640 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 106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640 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 106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.3940, 63.1800,

0.3640.

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

106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640

Protanopia

106.2490, 29.2550, -18.0810

Deuteranopia

106.5450, 43.1010, -15.7070



Tritanopia

110.2840, 49.6510, 19.7870

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640

Protanomaly

106.1090, 41.6330, -11.1270

Deuteranomaly

106.5400, 50.6650, -9.6150

Tritanomaly

108.9930, 54.6040, 12.6200

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640

Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640 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(167, 89, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 89, 37)  
}
```

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(167, 89, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 89, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640 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(167, 89, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 89, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 89, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 89, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 89, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 89,  
37) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 89, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 89,  
37) }
```

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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