

Converting Colors

YIQ(106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(106.9900, 49.5180,
-5.3460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97612B
RGB	151, 97, 43
RGB Percent	59%, 38%, 17%
CMY	0.4077, 0.6197, 0.8311
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.71, 0.41
HSL	30°, 56%, 38%
HSV	30°, 71%, 59%
XYZ	17.4767, 15.3017, 4.3237
YIQ	106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

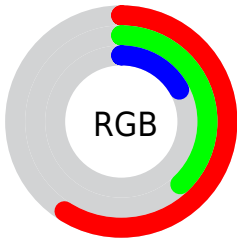
Format	Color
R _Y B	151, 151, 43
Decimal	9920811
CIE Lab	46.04, 16.89, 38.74
CIE LCh	46, 42.261, 66.446
Yxy	15.3017, 0.4710, 0.4124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288110891 (0xFF97612B)
YUV	106.9900, -31.5471, 38.5968
Hunter-Lab	39.1173, 11.2944, 20.8287

Details

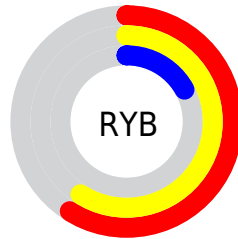
The YIQ color **106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **87.0100, -49.5180, 5.3460**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.7410, 54.6530, -4.7950**, and **58.0540, 43.4660, -5.7980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.5840, 56.5330, -5.8270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650**.

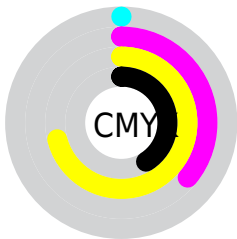
Distribution



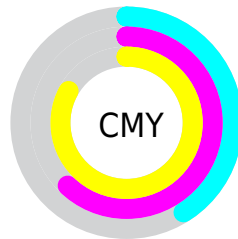
- Red (59%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 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 106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.9900, 49.5180,
-5.3460

■ 106.9900, 49.5180,
-5.3460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.7940, 47.1340,
-6.1940

■ 159.7410, 54.6530,
-4.7950

■ 58.0540, 43.4660,
-5.7980

■ 186.6380, 56.4410,
-4.1590

■ 37.6540, 33.1490,
-0.5390

■ 211.1210, 50.5270,
-7.1130

■ 16.9660, 23.7030,
5.4550

■ 230.5210, 34.4810,
-13.6710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,
-18.0380

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,

-9.3300

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 106.9900, 49.5180,
-5.3460

■ 106.9900, 49.5180,
-5.3460

■ 100.5840, 56.5330,
-5.8270

■ 113.3960, 42.5030,
-4.8650

■ 94.7650, 63.2730,
-6.8310

■ 119.2150, 35.7630,
-3.8610

■ 89.1740, 69.3710,
-7.2130

■ 125.6210, 28.7480,
-3.3800

■ 131.4400, 22.0080,
-2.3760

■ 137.9600, 14.6720,
-1.5840

■ 143.7790, 7.9320,
-0.5800

■ 150.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 156.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 162.4100,
-12.8380, 1.3860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108.0040, 56.0710, 13.5670



106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



104.6250, 30.9520, -21.3040

Triad

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



106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



87.7730, -72.1610, -30.3450



112.0420, -7.8450, 26.5470

Complementary

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



106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



87.0100, -49.5180, 5.3460

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.



101.1220, -55.5250, 9.5870



106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



90.4750, -82.5250, -18.7250

Square

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



106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



89.2690, -44.5590, -34.9830



90.1620, -88.5330, -8.9570



111.6950, 27.0450, 33.0050

Rectangle

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



106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



102.1820, 13.0260, -26.8300



90.1620, -88.5330, -8.9570



109.8060, -21.9200, 22.8160

Sweetspot

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



106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



179.5860, 18.6610, -2.2910



81.6760, 46.3920, 40.3120



89.2200, 11.0040, -1.1880



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



127.4260, 77.3490, -8.6270



137.5140, 35.2180, -32.5420



73.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



82.9500, 64.1900, -6.9300



7.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820

Inverse Universe

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



87.0100, -49.5180, 5.3460



96.1610, -77.6240, 8.1040



56.4860, -35.2180, 32.5420



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



57.0500, -64.1900, 6.9300



5.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 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 106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

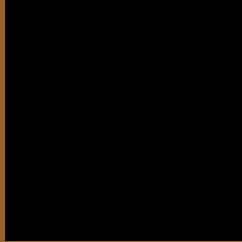
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.9900, 49.5180,

-5.3460.

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

106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

Protanopia

106.4060, 27.3750, -17.0490

Deuteranopia

106.6850, 39.8910, -12.5970



Tritanopia

110.6350, 35.3010, 15.5330

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

Protanomaly

106.6460, 35.6270, -12.4130

Deuteranomaly

106.5330, 43.3750, -9.6570

Tritanomaly

109.2300, 40.5750, 8.0550

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 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(151, 97, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 97, 43)  
}
```

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(151, 97, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 97, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 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(151, 97, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 97, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 97, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 97, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 97, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 97,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 97, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 97,  
43) }
```

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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