

Converting Colors

YIQ(107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(107.1670, 63.2220,
21.6380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B54C4A
RGB	181, 76, 74
RGB Percent	71%, 30%, 29%
CMY	0.2899, 0.7021, 0.7095
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.59, 0.29
HSL	1°, 42%, 50%
HSV	1°, 59%, 71%
XYZ	22.8905, 15.4895, 8.2733
YIQ	107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

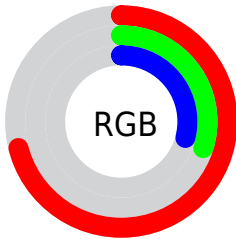
Format	Color
RYB	181, 76, 74
Decimal	11881546
CIELab	46.30, 42.56, 22.70
CIELCh	46, 48.234, 28.074
Yxy	15.4895, 0.4907, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290071626 (0xFFB54C4A)
YUV	107.1670, -16.3513, 64.7515
Hunter-Lab	39.3567, 34.9444, 15.0862

Details

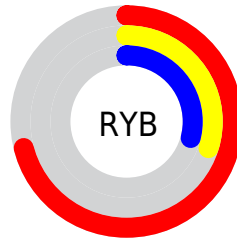
The YIQ color **107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **147.8330, -63.2220, -21.6380**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.2170, 68.9530, 22.4010**, and **53.1110, 57.6280, 23.9000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.5490, 73.9500, 25.4540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.7850, 52.4940, 17.8220**.

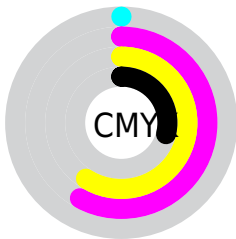
Distribution



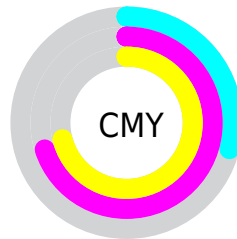
- Red (71%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380 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 107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 107.1670, 63.2220,
21.6380

■ 107.1670, 63.2220,
21.6380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 80.6120, 60.4710,
21.9350

■ 161.2170, 68.9530,
22.4010

■ 53.1110, 57.6280,
23.9000

■ 184.2160, 61.5260,
19.3340

■ 28.9040, 53.7770,
22.1050

■ 203.6160, 45.4800,
12.7760

■ 19.7340, 39.3360,
13.9920

■ 223.2440, 28.7920,
6.8400

■ 12.0740, 23.5190,
8.7910

■ 243.4590, 11.8290,
0.3810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

107.1670, 63.2220,
21.6380

107.1670, 63.2220,
21.6380

94.5490, 73.9500,
25.4540

119.7850, 52.4940,
17.8220

81.9310, 84.6780,
29.2700

132.4030, 41.7660,
14.0060

69.9000, 95.1310,
32.5630

144.4340, 31.3130,
10.7130

57.2820, 105.8590,
36.3790

157.0520, 20.5850,
6.8970

55.8800, 107.0510,
36.8030

169.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

182.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

194.4330,
-11.6450, -3.7170

207.0510,

-22.3730, -7.5330

■ 219.6690,
-33.1010, -11.3490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108.4930, 51.1610, 36.4810



107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380



106.7140, 59.2830, -0.5970

Triad

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



107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380



90.6520, -35.5720, -38.1640



89.2790, -92.9360, -0.7440

Complementary

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



107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380



147.8330, -63.2220, -21.6380

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.



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380



87.8070, -69.5010, -34.5010

Square

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



107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380



100.6070, 13.0270, -32.3570



92.4810, -82.6620, -21.7500



110.7290, -23.0210, 26.2510

Rectangle

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



107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380



105.6660, 50.0700, -15.3540



92.4810, -82.6620, -21.7500



91.3990, -93.3940, -3.4580

Sweetspot

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



107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380



205.4440, 25.3530, 8.5930



117.9630, 30.0670, 55.3390



99.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380



119.6940, 98.7070, 33.8350



138.2780, 48.6470, -6.0810



85.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



48.4050, 92.1510, 31.5030



8.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360

Inverse Universe

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



147.8330, -63.2220, -21.6380



183.3060, -98.7070, -33.8350



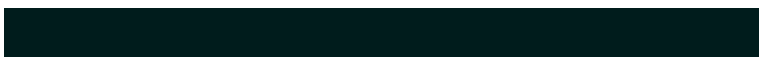
116.7220, -48.6470, 6.0810



89.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



107.5950, -92.1510, -31.5030



19.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380 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 107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380 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 107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.1670, 63.2220,

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

107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380

Protanopia

109.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Deuteranopia

109.2680, 28.2440, -5.2600



Tritanopia

107.2640, 61.5710, 24.0270

Trichromacy



Original Color

107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380

Protanomaly

108.9620, 29.5260, 4.5500

Deuteranomaly

108.1220, 40.7590, 4.7190

Tritanomaly

107.0360, 62.2130, 23.4050

Monochromacy



Original Color

107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380

Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

107.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380 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(181, 76, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 76, 74)  
}
```

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(181, 76, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 76, 74) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380 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(181, 76, 74) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 76, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(181, 76, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 76, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 76, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 76,  
74) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 76, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181, 76,  
74) }
```

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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