

Converting Colors

YIQ(107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(107.4310, 35.3950,
2.8110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F6049
RGB	143, 96, 73
RGB Percent	56%, 38%, 29%
CMY	0.4391, 0.6236, 0.7136
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.49, 0.44
HSL	20°, 32%, 42%
HSV	20°, 49%, 56%
XYZ	16.7170, 14.6856, 8.2639
YIQ	107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

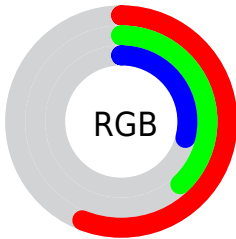
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 107, 73
Decimal	9396297
CIE _{Lab}	45.20, 16.35, 20.84
CIE _{LCh}	45, 26.486, 51.891
Yxy	14.6856, 0.4214, 0.3702
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287586377 (0xFF8F6049)
YUV	107.4310, -16.9745, 31.1940
Hunter-Lab	38.3217, 10.8036, 14.0397

Details

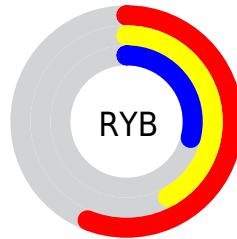
The YIQ color **107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **108.5690, -35.3950, -2.8110**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.6980, 39.0170, 3.2490**, and **58.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.9650, 42.6390, 3.6870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.8970, 28.1510, 1.9350**.

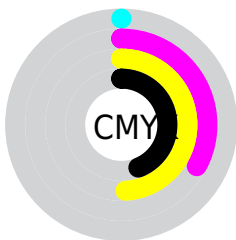
Distribution



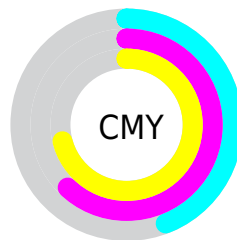
- Red (56%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110 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 107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 107.4310, 35.3950,
2.8110

■ 107.4310, 35.3950,
2.8110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 82.6480, 33.2860,
2.4860

■ 159.6980, 39.0170,
3.2490

■ 58.9790, 30.8560,
2.4720

■ 186.5950, 40.8050,
3.8850

■ 36.4410, 29.4350,
0.6910

■ 214.0680, 40.8510,
3.0510

■ 15.1940, 23.0610,
6.0770

■ 233.6960, 24.1630,
-2.8850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 107.4310, 35.3950,
2.8110

■ 107.4310, 35.3950,
2.8110

■ 99.9650, 42.6390,
3.6870

■ 114.8970, 28.1510,
1.9350

■ 92.9720, 49.9290,
3.7290

■ 121.8900, 20.8610,
1.8930

■ 85.5060, 57.1730,
4.6050

■ 129.3560, 13.6170,
1.0170

■ 78.6270, 64.1420,
4.9580

■ 136.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 71.1610, 71.3860,
5.8340

■ 143.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 70.3460, 72.3030,
5.7350

■ 151.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 158.1600,
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 165.6260,

-22.3740, -2.0060

■ 173.2060,
-29.9390, -2.5710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108.7550, 34.8430, 12.8190



107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110



106.2030, 26.8690, -7.8750

Triad

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



107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110



95.9150, -34.1540, -19.8020



107.5320, -15.6370, 13.5710

Complementary

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



107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110



108.5690, -35.3950, -2.8110

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.



101.6920, -39.9350, 2.3770



107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110



90.1540, -59.6920, -19.5320

Square

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



107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110



101.0180, -9.5790, -19.1390



92.2390, -61.0690, -11.0930



110.1990, 7.4700, 18.8140

Rectangle

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



107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110



104.3650, 17.4250, -12.9350



92.2390, -61.0690, -11.0930



106.2320, -23.6600, 10.2920

Sweetspot

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



107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110



171.6550, 14.2130, 1.2290



99.4020, 26.3120, 29.7680



85.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110



130.0220, 55.6600, 4.4920



127.3890, 26.0450, -14.9710



67.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



66.1930, 68.3600, 5.6080



4.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



108.5690, -35.3950, -2.8110



131.9780, -55.6600, -4.4920



88.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



68.8070, -68.3600, -5.6080



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

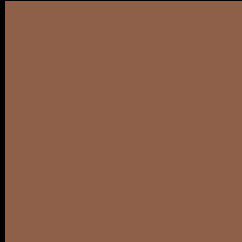
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110 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 107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.4310, 35.3950,

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

107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110

Protanopia

106.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

Deuteranopia

107.2400, 25.4470, -4.1290



Tritanopia

108.6450, 29.3410, 13.4130

Trichromacy



Original Color

107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110

Protanomaly

106.5000, 21.7790, -3.7330

Deuteranomaly

106.9740, 29.2520, -1.5000

Tritanomaly

107.9070, 31.3590, 9.8790

Monochromacy



Original Color

107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110

Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

107.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110 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(143, 96, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 96, 73)  
}
```

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(143, 96, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 96, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110 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(143, 96, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 96, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 96, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 96, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 96, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 96,  
73) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 96, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 96,  
73) }
```

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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