

# Converting Colors

YIQ(107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(107.6720, 59.1010,  
-8.3150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9F611C
RGB	159, 97, 28
RGB Percent	62%, 38%, 11%
CMY	0.3764, 0.6197, 0.8899
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.82, 0.38
HSL	32°, 70%, 37%
HSV	32°, 82%, 62%
XYZ	18.7861, 16.0024, 3.2019
YIQ	107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

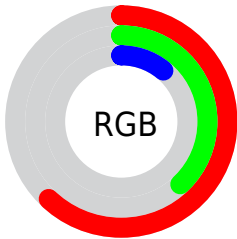
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 159, 28
Decimal	10445084
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.98, 19.80, 46.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 50.861, 67.093
Yxy	16.0024, 0.4945, 0.4212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288635164 (0xFF9F611C)
YUV	107.6720, -39.2783, 45.0147
Hunter-Lab	40.0030, 13.8216, 23.2565

# Details

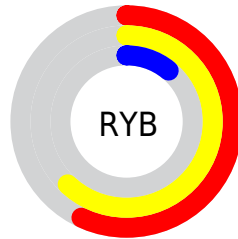
The YIQ color **107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **79.3280, -59.1010, 8.3150**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.9500, 64.1900, -6.9300**, and **59.8480, 47.0420, -4.5260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.1520, 66.4370, -9.1070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.1920, 51.7650, -7.5230**.

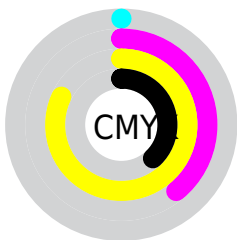
# Distribution



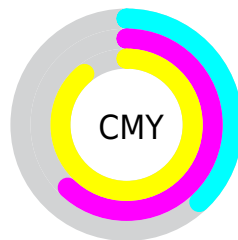
- Red (62%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150 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 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 107.6720, 59.1010,  
-8.3150

■ 107.6720, 59.1010,  
-8.3150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 81.7210, 57.4050,  
-10.6190

■ 160.9500, 64.1900,  
-6.9300

■ 60.1470, 47.6380,  
-4.3140

■ 188.6190, 66.6200,  
-6.9160

■ 38.5620, 36.4040,  
1.0440

■ 209.5250, 55.0210,  
-11.4670

■ 18.4610, 26.6830,  
6.5150

■ 229.0390, 38.6540,  
-17.7140

■ 4.7840, 9.5360,  
3.3920

■ 246.7920, 23.1120,  
-22.3920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,

-13.6840

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

■ 107.6720, 59.1010,  
-8.3150

■ 107.6720, 59.1010,  
-8.3150

■ 101.1520, 66.4370,  
-9.1070

■ 114.1920, 51.7650,  
-7.5230

■ 96.8490, 71.6640,  
-10.2240

■ 120.1250, 44.7040,  
-6.2080

■ 126.6450, 37.3680,  
-5.4160

■ 132.5780, 30.3070,  
-4.1010

■ 139.0980, 22.9710,  
-3.3090

■ 144.9170, 16.2310,  
-2.3050

■ 151.4370, 8.8950,  
-1.5130

■ 157.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 163.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



107.8590, 66.8450, 16.5490



107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150



104.6610, 39.2980, -29.3900

# Triad

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



107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150



91.2780, -75.1410, -31.4050



114.5460, -9.0840, 32.4840

# Complementary

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



107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150



79.3280, -59.1010, 8.3150

# 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.



95.6660, -80.6040, 7.0440



107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150



94.7780, -87.7520, -17.6080

# Square

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



107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150



84.3870, -59.8710, -43.8310



95.0350, -95.3650, -6.2850



112.9720, 33.8750, 41.3870



# Rectangle

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



107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150



101.8090, 15.2740, -34.5340



95.0350, -95.3650, -6.2850



112.1030, -27.0100, 26.9580

# Sweetspot

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



107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150



186.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970



74.3510, 57.8530, 47.3650



92.5470, 14.3970, -2.1070



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150



126.6910, 92.4800, -13.0240



143.4680, 40.8590, -41.1650



75.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



86.7820, 64.6030, -8.9090



9.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



# Inverse Universe

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



79.3280, -59.1010, 8.3150



82.3090, -92.4800, 13.0240



43.5320, -40.8590, 41.1650



74.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



56.2180, -64.6030, 8.9090

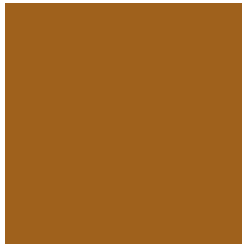


5.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150 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 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150 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 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150.

-8.3150.

# 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

107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150

### Protanopia

107.0660, 34.0240, -21.9120

### Deuteranopia

107.1170, 47.1820, -18.0820



## Tritanopia

112.9130, 40.3900, 16.9180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150

## Protanomaly

107.6050, 42.8720, -17.0640

## Deuteranomaly

107.5630, 51.8580, -14.7180

## Tritanomaly

110.9380, 47.2690, 7.8850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150 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(159, 97, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 97, 28)  
}
```

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(159, 97, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 97, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150 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(159, 97, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 97, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(159, 97, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 97, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 97, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 97,  
28) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.6720, 59.1010, -8.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 97, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 97,  
28) }
```

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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