

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.1270, 50.3900,  
-10.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.1270, 50.3900,  
-10.1380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	966523
RGB	150, 101, 35
RGB Percent	59%, 40%, 14%
CMY	0.4117, 0.6040, 0.8625
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.77, 0.41
HSL	34°, 62%, 36%
HSV	34°, 77%, 59%
XYZ	17.5372, 15.9109, 3.7419
YIQ	108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

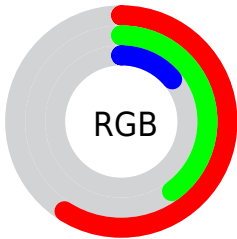
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 150, 35
Decimal	9856291
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.86, 13.71, 43.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 45.468, 72.447
Yxy	15.9109, 0.4716, 0.4278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288046371 (0xFF966523)
YUV	108.1270, -36.0516, 36.7226
Hunter-Lab	39.8885, 8.6737, 22.3600

# Details

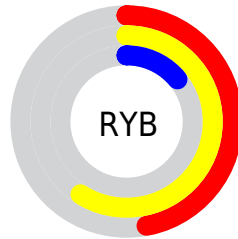
The YIQ color **108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **76.8730, -50.3900, 10.1380**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.9920, 55.2040, -9.2760**, and **60.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.8950, 56.8550, -11.6650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.3590, 43.9250, -8.6110**.

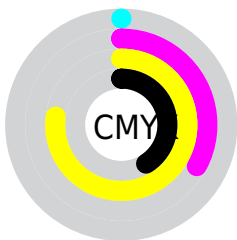
# Distribution



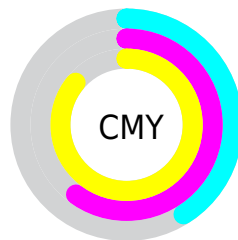
- Red (59%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380 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 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 108.1270, 50.3900,  
-10.1380

■ 108.1270, 50.3900,  
-10.1380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.5890, 48.9690,  
-11.9190

■ 160.9920, 55.2040,  
-9.2760

■ 60.1030, 41.7700,  
-8.1020

■ 188.6610, 57.6340,  
-9.2620

■ 39.7030, 31.4530,  
-2.8430

■ 212.6710, 51.6740,  
-11.3820

■ 19.6020, 21.7320,  
2.6280

■ 232.0710, 35.6280,  
-17.9400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

-11.5070

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

108.1270, 50.3900,  
-10.1380

108.1270, 50.3900,  
-10.1380

102.8950, 56.8550,  
-11.6650

113.3590, 43.9250,  
-8.6110

97.0760, 63.5950,  
-12.6690

119.1780, 37.1850,  
-7.6070

95.3320, 65.7500,  
-13.1780

124.4100, 30.7200,  
-6.0800

130.2290, 23.9800,  
-5.0760

135.4610, 17.5150,  
-3.5490

■ 140.6930, 11.0500,  
-2.0220

■ 146.5120, 4.3100,  
-1.0180

■ 151.7440, -2.1550,  
0.5090

■ 157.5630, -8.8950,  
1.5130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.1630, 59.8770, 10.6690



108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380



105.3210, 28.7520, -25.4880

# Triad

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



108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040



114.3960, 0.0860, 31.4940

# Complementary

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



108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380



76.8730, -50.3900, 10.1380

# 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.



106.1060, -49.4280, 14.7320



108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380



93.6040, -87.2020, -16.5620

# Square

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



108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380



85.0540, -63.1270, -39.8870



92.0030, -92.3390, -6.0590



112.8810, 35.3890, 35.9730



# Rectangle

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



108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380



102.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



92.0030, -92.3390, -6.0590



113.4480, -14.8600, 27.0280

# Sweetspot

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



108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380



177.7170, 19.6700, -4.0580



75.0850, 52.4900, 39.9300



86.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380



129.0960, 78.0380, -15.6100



134.4980, 32.1470, -37.4610



71.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



87.6350, 60.5230, -12.0610



6.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



# Inverse Universe

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



76.8730, -50.3900, 10.1380



80.9040, -78.0380, 15.6100



50.5020, -32.1470, 37.4610



69.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



50.3650, -60.5230, 12.0610



3.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380 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 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

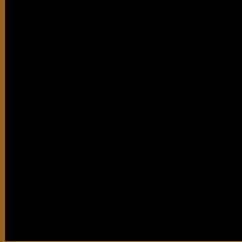
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380.

-10.1380.

# 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

108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380

### Protanopia

107.4510, 31.5020, -20.2580

### Deuteranopia

107.8440, 43.6970, -15.4950



## Tritanopia

112.8520, 33.1920, 15.2080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380

## Protanomaly

107.6800, 38.2870, -16.5690

## Deuteranomaly

107.9800, 46.3100, -13.2900

## Tritanomaly

111.5780, 39.4750, 5.9630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

107.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380 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(150, 101, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 101, 35)  
}
```

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(150, 101, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 101, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380 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(150, 101, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 101, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 101, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 101, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 101, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 101,  
35) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.1270, 50.3900, -10.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 101, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
101, 35) }
```

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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