

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420)</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(108.4320, 51.9900,  
15.9420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A8544E
RGB	168, 84, 78
RGB Percent	66%, 33%, 31%
CMY	0.3410, 0.6707, 0.6939
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.54, 0.34
HSL	4°, 37%, 48%
HSV	4°, 54%, 66%
XYZ	20.7038, 15.2163, 9.0637
YIQ	108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

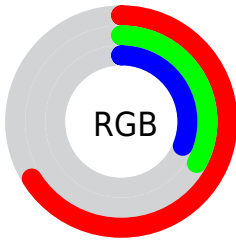
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 84, 78
Decimal	11031630
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.93, 33.91, 19.45
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 39.089, 29.837
Yxy	15.2163, 0.4602, 0.3383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289221710 (0xFFA8544E)
YUV	108.4320, -15.0030, 52.2411
Hunter-Lab	39.0081, 26.4757, 13.5294

# Details

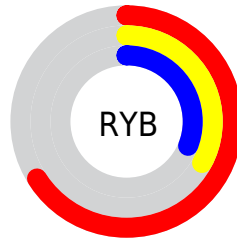
The YIQ color **108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **137.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040**, and **57.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.1020, 61.8470, 19.0230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.7620, 42.1330, 12.8610**.

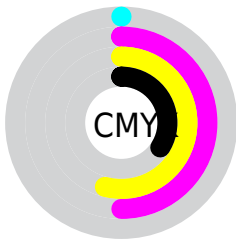
# Distribution



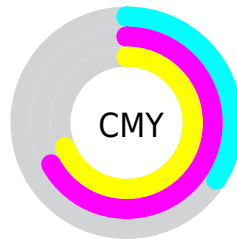
- Red (66%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (69%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420 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 108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 108.4320, 51.9900,  
15.9420


 108.4320, 51.9900,  
15.9420


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 82.7630, 49.5600,  
15.9280


 161.5960, 57.4000,  
17.0160


 57.9090, 46.2130,  
16.0130


 188.7810, 58.3170,  
16.9170


 30.5930, 44.2870,  
17.8790

 208.2950, 41.9500,  
10.6700

 17.3420, 34.5680,  
12.2960

 227.8090, 25.5830,  
4.4230

 9.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

 248.1380, 8.2990,  
-1.7250

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 108.4320, 51.9900,  
15.9420

■ 108.4320, 51.9900,  
15.9420

■ 97.1020, 61.8470,  
19.0230

■ 119.7620, 42.1330,  
12.8610

■ 86.3590, 71.4290,  
21.5810

■ 130.5050, 32.5510,  
10.3030

■ 75.1430, 80.9650,  
24.9730

■ 141.7210, 23.0150,  
6.9110

■ 63.8130, 90.8220,  
28.0540

■ 153.0510, 13.1580,  
3.8300

■ 56.6890, 97.1030,  
29.8630

■ 163.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

■ 175.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

■ 186.4540,  
-16.1380, -4.8900

■ 197.6700,

-25.6740, -8.2820

■ 208.4130,  
-35.2560, -10.8400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.7320, 42.8180, 27.9860



108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420



107.4400, 48.3710, -1.0770

# Triad

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



108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420



95.4130, -27.2290, -29.6690



98.1380, -61.6220, 4.4420

# Complementary

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



108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420



137.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420

# 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.



89.8370, -86.2400, -11.9680



108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420



85.6870, -69.0430, -31.7870

# Square

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



108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420



102.0830, 8.9910, -25.2890



89.3350, -79.3150, -21.8350



110.5140, -15.2260, 22.6460



# Rectangle

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



108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420



106.2120, 39.8450, -11.7630



89.3350, -79.3150, -21.8350



87.8140, -87.4330, -6.8650

# Sweetspot

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



108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420



196.2260, 20.0350, 5.8510



114.7140, 26.0340, 45.8260



95.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420



126.1430, 80.9650, 24.9730



134.2600, 39.8900, -7.0700



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



50.1220, 85.4580, 26.1460



6.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170



# Inverse Universe

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



137.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420



171.8570, -80.9650, -24.9730



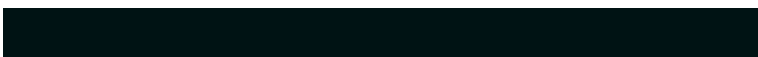
112.3270, -40.1650, 6.5470



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



97.8780, -85.4580, -26.1460



13.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

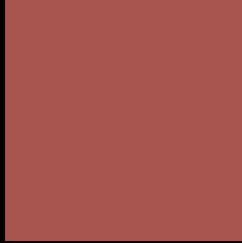
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420 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 108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.4320, 51.9900,

15.9420.

# 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

108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420

### Protanopia

108.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360

### Deuteranopia

109.2400, 25.4470, -4.1290



## Tritanopia

108.6970, 49.9260, 20.3100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420

## Protanomaly

108.7550, 25.6750, 2.7550

## Deuteranomaly

108.5450, 35.0740, 3.1220

## Tritanomaly

108.8280, 50.9350, 18.5430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.0410, 19.1180, 5.9500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420 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(168, 84, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 84, 78)  
}
```

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(168, 84, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 84, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420 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(168, 84, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 84, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 84, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 84, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 84, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 84,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 84, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 84,  
78) }
```

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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