

Converting Colors

YIQ(108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(108.9300, 76.1100,
-2.6900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B45A14
RGB	180, 90, 20
RGB Percent	71%, 35%, 8%
CMY	0.2939, 0.6472, 0.9212
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.89, 0.29
HSL	26°, 80%, 39%
HSV	26°, 89%, 71%
XYZ	22.6126, 17.0653, 2.7682
YIQ	108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

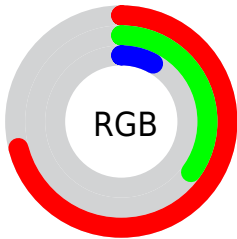
Format	Color
RYB	180, 144, 20
Decimal	11819540
CIELab	48.34, 32.48, 52.13
CIELCh	48, 61.418, 58.072
Yxy	17.0653, 0.5327, 0.4020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290009620 (0xFFB45A14)
YUV	108.9300, -43.8425, 62.3284
Hunter-Lab	41.3101, 25.4155, 24.9441

Details

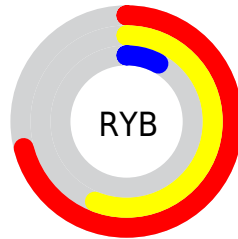
The YIQ color **108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **91.0700, -76.1100, 2.6900**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.3330, 82.3450, -0.0470**, and **60.2460, 60.8410, 4.2090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.0080, 84.6380, -3.0580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.8520, 67.5820, -2.3220**.

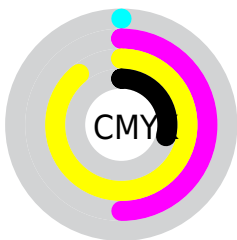
Distribution



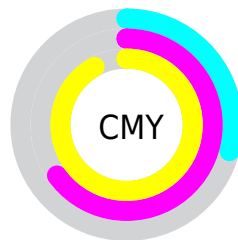
- Red (71%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (8%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (8%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900 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 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 108.9300, 76.1100,
-2.6900

■ 108.9300, 76.1100,
-2.6900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.0050, 71.5250,
-2.1950

■ 163.3330, 82.3450,
-0.0470

■ 60.2460, 60.8410,
4.2090

■ 185.9190, 74.6430,
-3.6370

■ 36.6010, 49.8360,
10.9240

■ 205.3190, 58.5970,
-10.1950

■ 18.8370, 37.5480,
13.3560

■ 224.8330, 42.2300,
-16.4420

■ 11.7750, 22.9230,
8.5790

■ 244.9340, 25.5880,
-23.2120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,

-15.5500

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 108.9300, 76.1100,
-2.6900

■ 108.9300, 76.1100,
-2.6900

■ 101.0080, 84.6380,
-3.0580

■ 116.8520, 67.5820,
-2.3220

■ 100.1930, 85.5550,
-3.1570

■ 124.7740, 59.0540,
-1.9540

■ 132.6960, 50.5260,
-1.5860

■ 141.2050, 41.7230,
-1.7410

■ 149.1270, 33.1950,
-1.3730

■ 157.0490, 24.6670,
-1.0050

■ 164.9710, 16.1390,
-0.6370

■ 172.8930, 7.6110,
-0.2690

■ 180.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.3050, 80.6890, 29.9770



108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900



107.3160, 53.5110, -28.1610

Triad

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



108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900



93.5460, -73.2600, -37.9640



114.5680, -32.5130, 33.0790

Complementary

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



108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900



91.0700, -76.1100, 2.6900

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.



96.5800, -103.8490, 4.3030



108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900



99.4740, -89.9520, -21.7920

Square

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



108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900



85.0420, -54.8260, -52.6660



101.2130, -101.7380, -6.4260



116.4200, 27.0420, 49.5860

Rectangle

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



108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900



104.2050, 31.4140, -40.6980



101.2130, -101.7380, -6.4260



107.8030, -61.3960, 22.3800

Sweetspot

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



108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900



206.5720, 30.4440, -1.0760



78.2140, 66.1490, 62.2210



100.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



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.



108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900



130.1390, 112.0100, -3.5260



155.3030, 54.3850, -44.0070



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



85.0760, 72.7630, -2.6050



14.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410

Inverse Universe

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



91.0700, -76.1100, 2.6900



104.2740, -111.7350, 4.0490



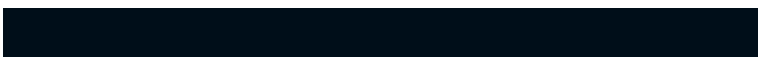
44.6970, -54.3850, 44.0070



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



67.9240, -72.7630, 2.6050



11.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900 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 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900 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 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900.

-2.6900.

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

108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900

Protanopia

110.0400, 36.9130, -24.7110

Deuteranopia

107.6370, 57.0410, -26.0550



Tritanopia

114.2850, 57.0780, 22.8540

Trichromacy



Original Color

108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900

Protanomaly

109.7970, 51.0790, -17.1210

Deuteranomaly

107.9140, 63.8710, -17.6730

Tritanomaly

112.3100, 63.9570, 13.8210

Monochromacy



Original Color

108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900

Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

109.0170, 27.6930, -0.7790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900 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(180, 90, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 90, 20)  
}
```

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(180, 90, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 90, 20) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900 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(180, 90, 20) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 90, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 90, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 90, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 90, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 90,  
20) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.9300, 76.1100, -2.6900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 90, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180, 90,  
20) }
```

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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