

Converting Colors

YIQ(109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(109.0620, 50.1560,
16.1400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A75551
RGB	167, 85, 81
RGB Percent	65%, 33%, 32%
CMY	0.3449, 0.6668, 0.6821
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.51, 0.34
HSL	3°, 35%, 49%
HSV	3°, 51%, 66%
XYZ	20.6797, 15.3073, 9.6594
YIQ	109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

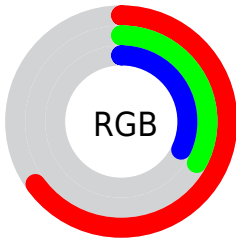
Format	Color
RYB	167, 85, 81
Decimal	10966353
CIELab	46.05, 33.26, 17.79
CIELCh	46, 37.718, 28.138
Yxy	15.3073, 0.4530, 0.3353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289156433 (0xFFA75551)
YUV	109.0620, -13.8346, 50.8116
Hunter-Lab	39.1245, 25.8801, 12.7491

Details

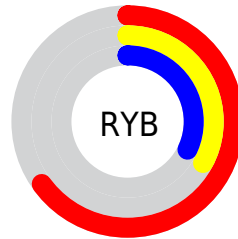
The YIQ color **109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **138.9380, -50.1560, -16.1400**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.9270, 54.9700, 17.0020**, and **58.4250, 44.7000, 15.9000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.7320, 60.0130, 19.2210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.3920, 40.2990, 13.0590**.

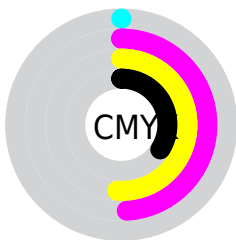
Distribution



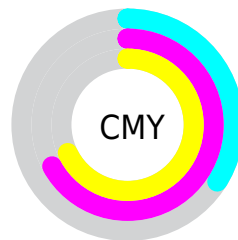
- Red (65%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400 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 109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 109.0620, 50.1560,
16.1400

■ 109.0620, 50.1560,
16.1400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.3930, 47.7260,
16.1260

■ 161.9270, 54.9700,
17.0020

■ 58.4250, 44.7000,
15.9000

■ 189.7100, 57.0790,
17.3270

■ 32.2230, 42.4530,
18.0770

■ 209.2240, 40.7120,
11.0800

■ 17.3420, 34.5680,
12.2960

■ 228.8520, 24.0240,
5.1440

■ 9.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

■ 249.0670, 7.0610,
-1.3150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 109.0620, 50.1560,
16.1400

■ 109.0620, 50.1560,
16.1400

■ 97.7320, 60.0130,
19.2210

■ 120.3920, 40.2990,
13.0590

■ 86.5160, 69.5490,
22.6130

■ 131.6080, 30.7630,
9.6670

■ 75.1860, 79.4060,
25.6940

■ 142.9380, 20.9060,
6.5860

■ 63.8560, 89.2630,
28.7750

■ 154.2680, 11.0490,
3.5050

■ 54.6290, 97.3320,
31.2200

■ 165.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 176.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 188.1440,
-18.2010, -6.0490

■ 199.4740,

-28.0580, -9.1300

■ 210.1030,
-37.3190, -11.9990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110.5360, 40.4340, 27.1380



109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400



108.1950, 47.6830, 0.3790

Triad

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



109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400



97.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080



98.7960, -60.6590, 3.5090

Complementary

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



109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400



138.9380, -50.1560, -16.1400

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.



89.4950, -85.2770, -12.9010



109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400



85.4590, -68.4010, -32.4090

Square

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



109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400



103.2080, 10.1370, -24.0310



89.1070, -78.6730, -22.4570



110.9760, -16.6470, 20.8650

Rectangle

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



109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400



106.9670, 39.1570, -10.3070



89.1070, -78.6730, -22.4570



87.5860, -86.7910, -7.4870

Sweetspot

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



109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400



195.0410, 19.1180, 5.9500



116.1760, 24.6130, 44.0450



96.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170



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.



109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400



125.8870, 78.8100, 25.4820



133.7160, 38.6060, -5.8260



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



48.3610, 86.2830, 27.7150



6.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170

Inverse Universe

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



138.9380, -50.1560, -16.1400



173.1130, -78.8100, -25.4820



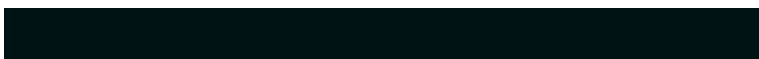
114.2840, -38.6060, 5.8260



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



99.6390, -86.2830, -27.7150



13.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

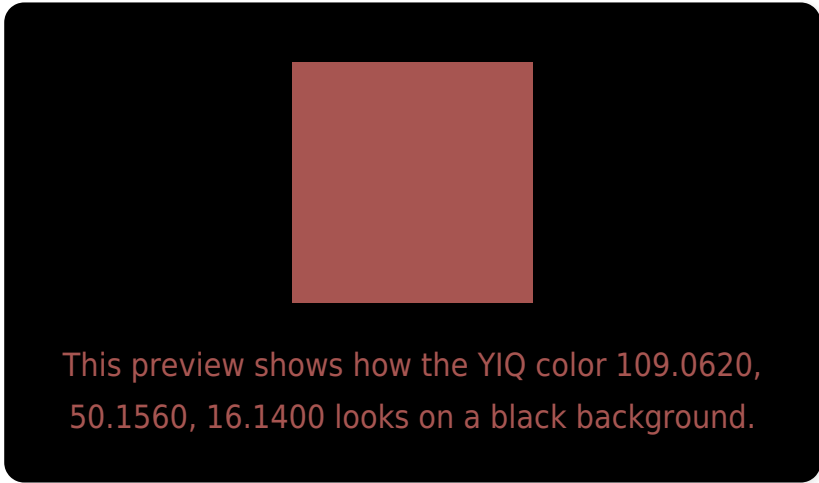
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

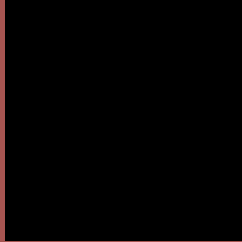
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.0620, 50.1560,

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

109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400

Protanopia

109.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030

Deuteranopia

109.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970



Tritanopia

109.8000, 48.1380, 19.6740

Trichromacy



Original Color

109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400

Protanomaly

109.0970, 24.7120, 3.6880

Deuteranomaly

109.2890, 32.9190, 3.6310

Tritanomaly

109.4580, 49.1010, 18.7410

Monochromacy



Original Color

109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400

Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

108.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400 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(167, 85, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 85, 81)  
}
```

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(167, 85, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 85, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400 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(167, 85, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 85, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 85, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 85, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 85, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 85,  
81) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.0620, 50.1560, 16.1400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 85, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 85,  
81) }
```

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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