

# Converting Colors

YIQ(109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(109.6040, 53.7810,  
-0.0030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A15F32
RGB	161, 95, 50
RGB Percent	63%, 37%, 20%
CMY	0.3685, 0.6275, 0.8037
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.69, 0.37
HSL	24°, 53%, 41%
HSV	24°, 69%, 63%
XYZ	19.3714, 15.9907, 5.0903
YIQ	109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

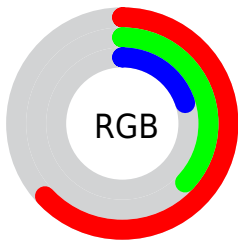
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	161, 126, 50
Decimal	10575666
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.96, 22.86, 36.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 43.072, 57.950
Yxy	15.9907, 0.4789, 0.3953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288765746 (0xFFA15F32)
YUV	109.6040, -29.3848, 45.0743
Hunter-Lab	39.9884, 16.4901, 20.4446

# Details

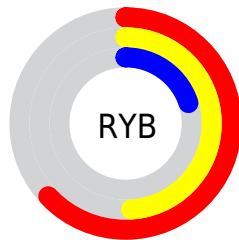
The YIQ color **109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **101.3960, -53.7810, 0.0030**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.6540, 59.5120, 0.7600**, and **59.9130, 48.4170, -1.9110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.9100, 61.6670, 0.2510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.2980, 45.8950, -0.2570**.

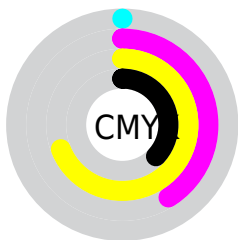
# Distribution



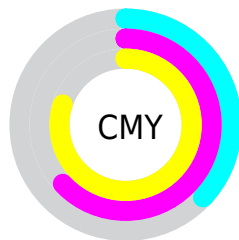
- Red (63%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030 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 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 109.6040, 53.7810,  
-0.0030


 109.6040, 53.7810,  
-0.0030


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 84.5220, 51.0760,  
-0.5400


 162.6540, 59.5120,  
0.7600


 59.9130, 48.4170,  
-1.9110


 190.4370, 61.6210,  
1.0850


 37.9970, 39.6130,  
3.4610

 210.7450, 48.8300,  
-3.8900

 17.5970, 29.2960,  
8.7200

 230.2590, 32.4630,  
-10.1370

 6.2790, 12.5160,  
4.4520

 249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 109.6040, 53.7810,  
-0.0030

■ 109.6040, 53.7810,  
-0.0030

■ 101.9100, 61.6670,  
0.2510

■ 117.2980, 45.8950,  
-0.2570

■ 94.8030, 69.2780,  
-0.0180

■ 124.4050, 38.2840,  
0.0120

■ 87.1090, 77.1640,  
0.2360

■ 132.0990, 30.3980,  
-0.2420

■ 86.2940, 78.0810,  
0.1370

■ 139.2060, 22.7870,  
0.0270

■ 147.0140, 14.5800,  
0.0840

■ 154.1210, 6.9690,  
0.3530

■ 161.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 169.5090, -8.8030,  
-0.1550

■ 176.6160,  
-16.4140, 0.1140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.7640, 56.9870, 18.9950



109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030



107.7400, 38.0580, -17.9260

# Triad

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



109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030



88.0350, -70.1430, -33.8790



112.7030, -20.1320, 23.4520

# Complementary

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



109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030



101.3960, -53.7810, 0.0030

# 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.



90.8620, -87.3880, -2.1720



109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030



92.1390, -81.6990, -22.6830

# Square

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



109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030



96.7070, -28.2370, -33.4290



92.9830, -89.5870, -11.8830



114.5030, 18.8380, 33.0620



# Rectangle

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



109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030



105.3140, 21.4620, -25.5300



92.9830, -89.5870, -11.8830



109.9290, -35.6280, 17.9400

# Sweetspot

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



109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030



188.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



90.8270, 44.6490, 44.3690



92.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



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.



109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030



128.8170, 83.8580, 0.0660



141.8890, 38.6560, -28.7680



78.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



77.9880, 70.1950, -0.1170



9.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



# Inverse Universe

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



101.3960, -53.7810, 0.0030



116.1830, -83.8580, -0.0660



69.1110, -38.6560, 28.7680



76.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



67.5990, -70.4700, -0.4060



8.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030 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 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030 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 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030.

-0.0030.

# 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

109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030

### Protanopia

109.0900, 25.4490, -15.1830

### Deuteranopia

109.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



## Tritanopia

112.8100, 42.1780, 17.5540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030

## Protanomaly

109.2270, 35.4890, -9.9110

## Deuteranomaly

109.2990, 44.1540, -7.2540

## Tritanomaly

111.7470, 46.4890, 11.0090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030 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(161, 95, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 95, 50)  
}
```

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(161, 95, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 95, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030 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(161, 95, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 95, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 95, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 95, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 95, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 95,  
50) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.6040, 53.7810, -0.0030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 95, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 95,  
50) }
```

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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