

Converting Colors

YIQ(109.7960, 70.0150,
-18.8890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(109.7960, 70.0150,
-18.8890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A56700
RGB	165, 103, 0
RGB Percent	65%, 40%, 0%
CMY	0.3529, 0.5962, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	37°, 100%, 32%
HSV	37°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	20.3696, 17.6971, 2.3449
YIQ	109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

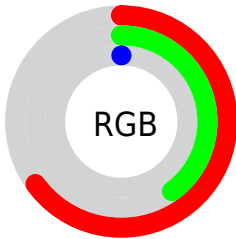
Format	Color
R_{YB}	99, 165, 0
Decimal	10839808
CIE _{Lab}	49.13, 18.50, 56.64
CIE _{LCh}	49, 59.587, 71.915
Yxy	17.6971, 0.5041, 0.4379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289029888 (0xFFA56700)
YUV	109.7960, -54.1294, 48.4139
Hunter-Lab	42.0679, 12.8123, 26.1426

Details

The YIQ color **109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **55.2040, -70.0150, 18.8890**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.7410, 71.8480, -13.5600**, and **64.8650, 48.3720, -6.6040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.2560, 62.9080, -16.7400**.

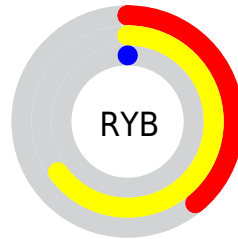
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (40%)

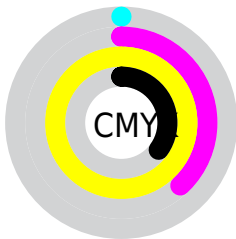
Blue (0%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (0%)

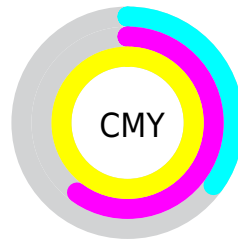


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890 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 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 109.7960, 70.0150,
-18.8890

■ 109.7960, 70.0150,
-18.8890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.0370, 59.3310,
-12.4850

■ 164.8550, 71.5270,
-13.2490

■ 64.8650, 48.3720,
-6.6040

■ 192.6380, 73.6360,
-12.9240

■ 43.5790, 37.7340,
-1.0340

■ 212.0380, 57.5900,
-19.4820

■ 23.1790, 27.4170,
4.2250

■ 231.5520, 41.2230,
-25.7290

■ 8.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

■ 245.1960, 27.6060,
-26.7460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 109.7960, 70.0150,
-18.8890

■ 115.2560, 62.9080,
-16.7400

■ 120.6020, 56.1220,
-14.9020

■ 126.6490, 48.7400,
-13.2760

■ 131.9950, 41.9540,
-11.4380

■ 137.4550, 34.8470,
-9.2890

■ 142.8010, 28.0610,
-7.4510

■ 148.2610, 20.9540,
-5.3020

■ 154.1940, 13.8930,
-3.9870

■ 159.6540, 6.7860,
-1.8380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.0790, 77.8490, 15.3610



109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890



107.5050, 39.4370, -37.4190

Triad

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



109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890



97.6840, -82.1560, -30.9240



120.2360, -1.9790, 41.3890

Complementary

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



109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890



55.2040, -70.0150, 18.8890

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.



100.7890, -85.1440, 12.2320



109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890



101.8680, -96.6930, -15.2610

Square

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



109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890



90.4680, -64.5930, -46.3610



101.1790, -104.3980, -2.2700



115.1850, 46.7570, 50.2210

Rectangle

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



109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890



103.0330, 11.2870, -44.8810



101.1790, -104.3980, -2.2700



118.5970, -22.2890, 35.0150

Sweetspot

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



109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890



192.6160, 27.1440, -7.3520



56.5170, 78.1170, 54.5730



94.4500, 16.0480, -4.4960



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890



142.6440, 90.6940, -24.7140



140.5090, 41.6410, -55.3430



79.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



96.7720, 61.3950, -16.8530



11.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370

Inverse Universe

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



55.2040, -70.0150, 18.8890



71.9430, -90.9690, 24.1910



24.4910, -41.6410, 55.3430



76.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



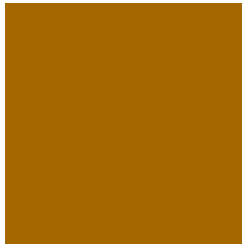
48.8150, -61.6700, 16.3300



6.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890 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 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890 looks on a black 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

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

YIQ 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890.

-18.8890.

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

109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890

Protanopia

110.1020, 42.3700, -29.9980

Deuteranopia

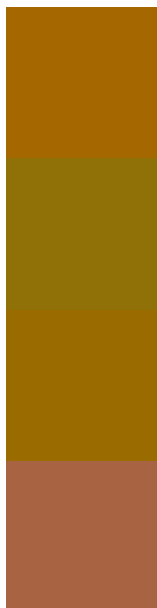
109.4090, 57.6830, -26.6770



Tritanopia

118.6250, 41.2610, 17.6530

Trichromacy



Original Color

109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890

Protanomaly

110.2990, 52.1810, -26.0830

Deuteranomaly

109.4420, 62.0840, -23.8360

Tritanomaly

115.8690, 51.7170, 4.3650

Monochromacy



Original Color

109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890

Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

109.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890 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(165, 103, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 103, 0)  
}
```

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(165, 103, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 103, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890 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(165, 103, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 103, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 103, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 103, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 103, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 103,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.7960, 70.0150, -18.8890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 103, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
103, 0) }
```

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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