

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(110.0860, 49.6080,
4.0400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05E3E
RGB	160, 94, 62
RGB Percent	63%, 37%, 24%
CMY	0.3724, 0.6315, 0.7566
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.61, 0.37
HSL	20°, 44%, 44%
HSV	20°, 61%, 63%
XYZ	19.3755, 15.8261, 6.5991
YIQ	110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

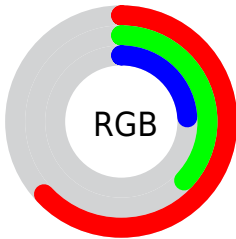
Format	Color
R _Y B	160, 110, 62
Decimal	10509886
CIE Lab	46.75, 23.81, 29.62
CIE LCh	47, 38.006, 51.204
Yxy	15.8261, 0.4635, 0.3786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288699966 (0xFFA05E3E)
YUV	110.0860, -23.7064, 43.7746
Hunter-Lab	39.7820, 17.3184, 18.0123

Details

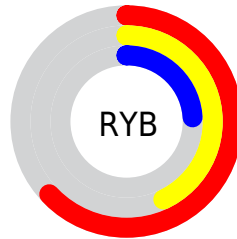
The YIQ color **110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **111.9140, -49.6080, -4.0400**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.8370, 54.7430, 4.5910**, and **60.7370, 43.2810, 3.0650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.8050, 57.7690, 4.8170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.3670, 41.4470, 3.2630**.

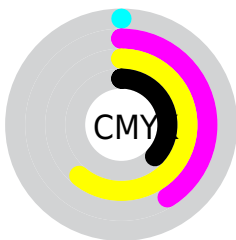
Distribution



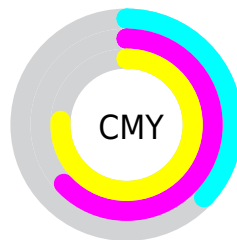
- Red (63%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (37%)





- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400 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 110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 110.0860, 49.6080,
4.0400


 110.0860, 49.6080,
4.0400


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 85.0040, 46.9030,
3.5030


 162.8370, 54.7430,
4.5910


 60.7370, 43.2810,
3.0650


 190.6200, 56.8520,
4.9160


 37.4100, 39.8880,
3.9840

 211.5260, 45.2530,
0.3650

 16.4230, 29.8460,
9.7660

 231.1540, 28.5650,
-5.5710

 6.2790, 12.5160,
4.4520

 250.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 253.9740, 2.8890,

-2.7990

■ 110.0860, 49.6080,
4.0400

■ 110.0860, 49.6080,
4.0400

■ 101.8050, 57.7690,
4.8170

■ 118.3670, 41.4470,
3.2630

■ 93.5240, 65.9300,
5.5940

■ 126.6480, 33.2860,
2.4860

■ 85.8300, 73.8160,
5.8480

■ 134.3420, 25.4000,
2.2320

■ 78.3640, 81.0600,
6.7240

■ 142.6230, 17.2390,
1.4550

■ 150.9040, 9.0780,
0.6780

■ 159.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 167.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 175.1600,
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 183.4410,
-23.2910, -1.9070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.1700, 49.9720, 19.4760



110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400



108.7280, 38.3320, -11.8760

Triad

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



110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400



85.3620, -66.7500, -34.7980



110.9040, -25.3120, 18.2080

Complementary

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



110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400



111.9140, -49.6080, -4.0400

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.



91.8040, -81.4730, -4.7450



110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400



89.7110, -77.6180, -25.0580

Square

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



110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400



100.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420



91.0280, -85.4600, -15.0920



114.5510, 9.7150, 27.6910

Rectangle

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



110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400



106.7430, 24.8080, -20.0880



91.0280, -85.4600, -15.0920



107.6140, -39.2950, 12.8090

Sweetspot

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



110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400



189.9930, 19.0730, 1.2570



98.9400, 36.9010, 41.6130



92.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



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.



110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400



131.0970, 77.4380, 6.2860



138.2620, 36.4080, -21.0640



75.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



70.3460, 72.3030, 5.7350



7.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650

Inverse Universe

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



111.9140, -49.6080, -4.0400



133.9030, -77.4380, -6.2860



83.7380, -36.4080, 21.0640



74.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



72.6540, -72.3030, -5.7350



7.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400 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 110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

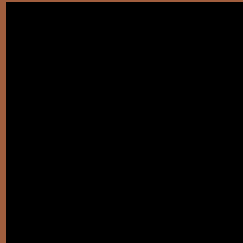
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.0860, 49.6080,

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

110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400

Protanopia

109.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410

Deuteranopia

109.6120, 32.9670, -8.2570



Tritanopia

112.2120, 40.9860, 17.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400

Protanomaly

109.8230, 30.9950, -5.5570

Deuteranomaly

110.0690, 39.1100, -3.9460

Tritanomaly

111.1320, 43.9670, 12.6630

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400

Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

109.9220, 17.8350, 1.6670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400 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(160, 94, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 94, 62)  
}
```

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(160, 94, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 94, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400 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(160, 94, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 94, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 94, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 94, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 94, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 94,  
62) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.0860, 49.6080, 4.0400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 94, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 94,  
62) }
```

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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