

# Converting Colors

YIQ(109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(109.6630, 38.0980,  
14.4020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9B5A5C
RGB	155, 90, 92
RGB Percent	61%, 35%, 36%
CMY	0.3920, 0.6471, 0.6391
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.41, 0.39
HSL	358°, 27%, 48%
HSV	358°, 42%, 61%
XYZ	19.1125, 15.0536, 12.0323
YIQ	109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

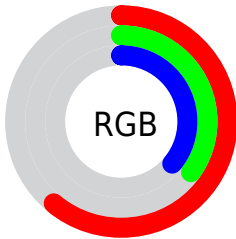
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	155, 90, 92
Decimal	10181212
CIE Lab	45.71, 26.95, 10.42
CIE LCh	46, 28.892, 21.134
Yxy	15.0536, 0.4137, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288371292 (0xFF9B5A5C)
YUV	109.6630, -8.7079, 39.7605
Hunter-Lab	38.7990, 20.0315, 8.7724

# Details

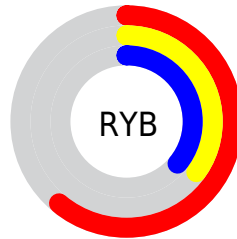
The YIQ color **109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **135.3370, -38.0980, -14.4020**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.0440, 41.3990, 15.1510**, and **60.0970, 33.8800, 13.7520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.1780, 29.1580, 11.2220**.

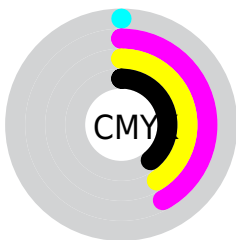
# Distribution



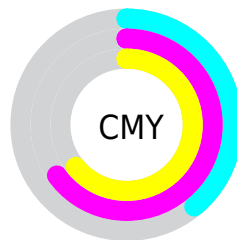
- Red (61%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020 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 109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 109.6630, 38.0980,  
14.4020

■ 109.6630, 38.0980,  
14.4020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 84.8800, 35.9890,  
14.0770

■ 162.3430, 41.9950,  
15.3630

■ 60.0970, 33.8800,  
13.7520

■ 189.9410, 43.1870,  
15.7870

■ 36.5420, 31.1290,  
14.0490

■ 213.0540, 35.4390,  
13.0310

■ 15.2490, 30.3960,  
10.8120

■ 232.6820, 18.7510,  
7.0950

■ 5.6810, 11.3240,  
4.0280

■ 252.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.6630, 38.0980,  
14.4020

■ 109.6630, 38.0980,  
14.4020

■ 98.5610, 47.3130,  
18.1050

■ 120.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

■ 88.0460, 56.2530,  
21.2850

■ 131.2800, 19.9430,  
7.5190

■ 76.9440, 65.4680,  
24.9880

■ 141.7950, 11.0030,  
4.3390

■ 66.4290, 74.4080,  
28.1680

■ 152.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 55.3270, 83.6230,  
31.8710

■ 163.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440


■ 46.9150, 90.7750,  
34.4150

■ 174.5140,  
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 185.6160,  
-25.5820, -9.9500

■ 196.1310,

-34.5220, -13.1300

 207.2330,  
-43.7370, -16.8330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.9040, 27.4140, 20.8060



109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



108.5130, 38.1000, 3.3480

# Triad

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



109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



101.6650, -10.0830, -21.0190



101.4570, -46.5830, 1.7130

# Complementary

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



109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



135.3370, -38.0980, -14.4020

# 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.



85.7960, -78.9950, -16.6190



109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



95.8820, -38.5550, -22.6430

# Square

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



109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



104.8050, 13.0700, -16.6100



85.2770, -73.4000, -24.4080



108.9770, -18.3880, 13.8680



# Rectangle

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



109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



107.4320, 33.6540, -4.1860



85.2770, -73.4000, -24.4080



97.5050, -55.7060, -3.6580

# Sweetspot

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



109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



182.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



116.2470, 16.6830, 33.5710



90.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



131.2420, 58.6370, 22.1330



127.0450, 30.4900, -1.9100



71.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



42.3160, 82.1560, 30.9240



3.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



# Inverse Universe

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



109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



131.2420, 58.6370, 22.1330



117.9550, -30.4900, 1.9100



71.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



42.3160, 82.1560, 30.9240

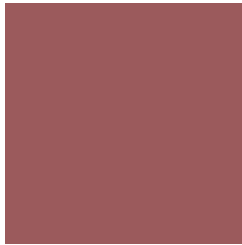


3.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020 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 109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

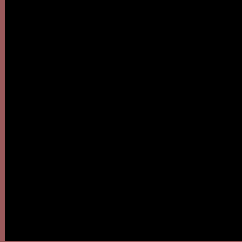
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020.



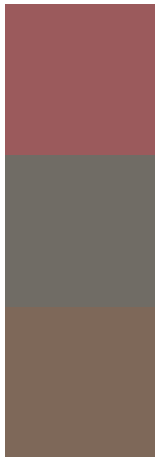
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.6630, 38.0980,



# 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

109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020

### Protanopia

108.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

### Deuteranopia

108.8680, 17.9270, -0.0010



## Tritanopia

109.5320, 37.0890, 16.1690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020

## Protanomaly

108.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910

## Deuteranomaly

109.3360, 25.5370, 5.2570

## Tritanomaly

109.4180, 37.4100, 15.8580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020 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(155, 90, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 90, 92)  
}
```

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(155, 90, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 90, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020 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(155, 90, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 90, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(155, 90, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 90, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 90, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 90,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 90, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155, 90,  
92) }
```

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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