

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(110.7990, 48.7380,  
-2.2220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C6335
RGB	156, 99, 53
RGB Percent	61%, 39%, 21%
CMY	0.3881, 0.6118, 0.7919
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.66, 0.39
HSL	27°, 49%, 41%
HSV	27°, 66%, 61%
XYZ	18.8191, 16.2473, 5.5194
YIQ	110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

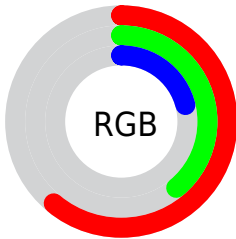
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	156, 136, 53
Decimal	10249013
CIE Lab	47.30, 18.59, 35.11
CIE LCh	47, 39.732, 62.104
Yxy	16.2473, 0.4637, 0.4003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288439093 (0xFF9C6335)
YUV	110.7990, -28.4949, 39.6413
Hunter-Lab	40.3080, 12.7995, 20.0970

# Details

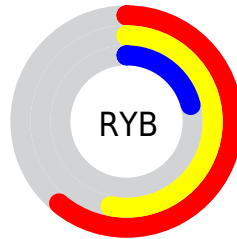
The YIQ color **110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **98.2010, -48.7380, 2.2220**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.5500, 53.8730, -1.6710**, and **61.4070, 43.9700, -3.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.6920, 56.3490, -2.4910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.9060, 41.1270, -1.9530**.

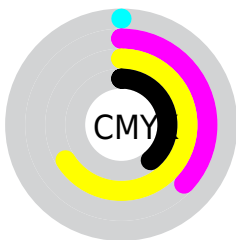
# Distribution



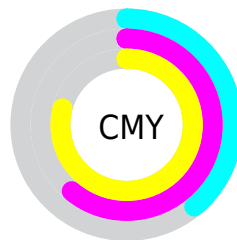
- Red (61%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (79%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220 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 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 110.7990, 48.7380,  
-2.2220


 110.7990, 48.7380,  
-2.2220


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 85.7170, 46.0330,  
-2.7590


 163.5500, 53.8730,  
-1.6710


 61.4070, 43.9700,  
-3.9180


 191.3330, 55.9820,  
-1.3460


 39.7360, 35.8540,  
-0.0020

 213.4350, 46.7670,  
-5.0490

 19.6350, 26.1330,  
5.4690

 233.5360, 30.1250,  
-11.8190

 5.0830, 10.1320,  
3.6040

 249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 252.8340, 6.0990,

-5.9090

■ 110.7990, 48.7380,  
-2.2220

■ 110.7990, 48.7380,  
-2.2220

■ 103.6920, 56.3490,  
-2.4910

■ 117.9060, 41.1270,  
-1.9530

■ 97.2860, 63.3640,  
-2.9720

■ 124.3120, 34.1120,  
-1.4720

■ 90.1790, 70.9750,  
-3.2410

■ 131.4190, 26.5010,  
-1.2030

■ 87.7340, 73.7260,  
-3.5380

■ 138.4120, 19.2110,  
-1.2450

■ 144.9320, 11.8750,  
-0.4530

■ 152.0390, 4.2640,  
-0.1840

■ 158.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 165.5520,  
-10.3620, 0.5660

■ 172.5450,  
-17.6520, 0.5240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



111.9760, 53.2740, 14.6980



110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220



108.5160, 32.8770, -17.6430

# Triad

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



110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220



88.7190, -72.0690, -32.0130



114.1230, -12.5670, 24.0170

# Complementary

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



110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220



98.2010, -48.7380, 2.2220

# 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.



103.7580, -57.4960, 6.7600



110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220



91.8940, -82.3870, -21.2270

# Square

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



110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220



97.7330, -31.1260, -30.6300



92.2820, -88.9910, -11.6710



115.5910, 21.4060, 30.5740



# Rectangle

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



110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220



106.6170, 16.2350, -24.4130



92.2820, -88.9910, -11.6710



112.5450, -25.6790, 19.3530

# Sweetspot

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



110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220



185.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



90.4090, 42.7700, 39.8740



91.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420



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.



110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220



133.4030, 76.1560, -3.5240



140.1490, 34.9880, -28.3720



75.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



80.3250, 67.6280, -3.1560



8.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



# Inverse Universe

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



98.2010, -48.7380, 2.2220



113.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



68.8510, -34.9880, 28.3720



74.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



62.6750, -67.6280, 3.1560

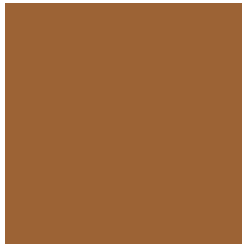


6.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220 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 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

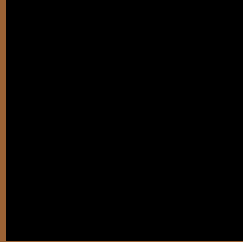
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220.

-2.2220.

# 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

110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220

### Protanopia

109.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

### Deuteranopia

110.1840, 37.0480, -10.6320



## Tritanopia

114.1190, 36.8140, 15.6460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220

## Protanomaly

110.4440, 33.3800, -10.2360

## Deuteranomaly

110.3310, 41.1280, -7.4800

## Tritanomaly

113.0560, 41.1250, 9.1010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

111.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220 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(156, 99, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 99, 53)  
}
```

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(156, 99, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 99, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220 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(156, 99, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 99, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 99, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 99, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 99, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 99,  
53) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.7990, 48.7380, -2.2220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 99, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 99,  
53) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor