

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.3900, 33.4720,
-11.9040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D531B
RGB	109, 83, 27
RGB Percent	43%, 33%, 11%
CMY	0.5725, 0.6745, 0.8939
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.75, 0.57
HSL	41°, 60%, 27%
HSV	41°, 75%, 43%
XYZ	9.5983, 9.5158, 2.3705
YIQ	84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

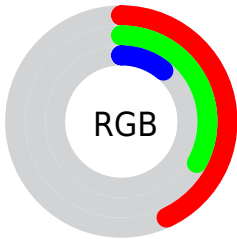
Format	Color
RYB	65, 109, 27
Decimal	7164699
CIELab	36.96, 4.57, 35.46
CIELCh	37, 35.756, 82.662
Yxy	9.5158, 0.4468, 0.4429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285354779 (0xFF6D531B)
YUV	84.3900, -28.2933, 21.5830
Hunter-Lab	30.8477, 1.5569, 17.0373

Details

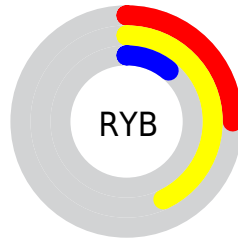
The YIQ color **84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **51.6100, -33.4720, 11.9040**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.6570, 37.0940, -11.4660**, and **39.6480, 24.1180, -7.5780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.3750, 37.8280, -13.7560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.4050, 29.1160, -10.0520**.

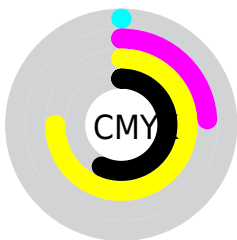
Distribution



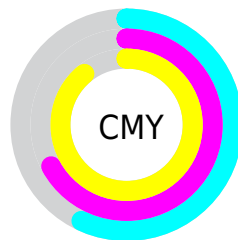
- Red (43%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040 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 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.3900, 33.4720,
-11.9040

■ 84.3900, 33.4720,
-11.9040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.2650, 32.3260,
-13.1620

■ 134.6570, 37.0940,
-11.4660

■ 39.6480, 24.1180,
-7.5780

■ 161.1410, 38.6070,
-11.3530

■ 20.4330, 14.7180,
-2.4180

■ 188.5110, 40.4410,
-11.5510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.6960, 41.3580,
-11.6500

■ 238.0040, 28.5670,
-16.6250

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,

-15.5500

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 84.3900, 33.4720,
-11.9040

■ 84.3900, 33.4720,
-11.9040

■ 81.3750, 37.8280,
-13.7560

■ 87.4050, 29.1160,
-10.0520

■ 77.7730, 42.4590,
-15.0850

■ 91.0070, 24.4850,
-8.7230

■ 76.0290, 44.6140,
-15.5940

■ 94.0220, 20.1290,
-6.8710

■ 97.6240, 15.4980,
-5.5420

■ 100.6390, 11.1420,
-3.6900

■ 104.1270, 6.8320,
-2.6720

■ 107.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

■ 110.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 113.7590, -6.5110,
2.3610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.9220, 44.1980, 2.9660



84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



81.9420, 13.9420, -21.4020

Triad

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



84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



71.5990, -62.4430, -19.2350



89.3830, 10.1280, 25.7120

Complementary

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



84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



51.6100, -33.4720, 11.9040

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.



86.8180, -22.1940, 16.7660



84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



72.5740, -69.3220, -10.2020

Square

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



84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



68.2930, -53.1340, -28.2540



70.4200, -71.5240, -3.3320



87.8880, 33.5110, 25.9510

Rectangle

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



84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



78.8950, -5.0390, -24.3270



70.4200, -71.5240, -3.3320



89.6530, 0.5000, 23.9880

Sweetspot

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



84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



132.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100



54.5960, 40.2050, 25.7810



65.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



104.2270, 52.6840, -18.6760



95.4660, 17.9780, -28.4700



52.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



81.9430, 47.7320, -17.0360



171.2840, 100.0950, -35.4010

Inverse Universe

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



51.6100, -33.4720, 11.9040



52.7730, -52.6840, 18.6760



40.5340, -17.9780, 28.4700



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



35.0570, -47.7320, 17.0360



73.7160, -100.0950, 35.4010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

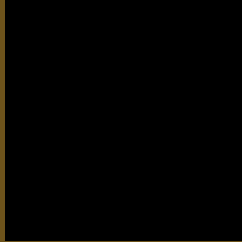
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040.

-11.9040.

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

84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040

Protanopia

83.5630, 25.4950, -16.0170

Deuteranopia

84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040



Tritanopia

89.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040

Protanomaly

84.1720, 28.1540, -14.6460

Deuteranomaly

84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040

Tritanomaly

87.6300, 24.5290, 1.4970

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040 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(109, 83, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 83, 27)  
}
```

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(109, 83, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 83, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040 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(109, 83, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 83, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 83, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 83, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 83, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 83,  
27) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 83, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 83,  
27) }
```

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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