

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.6070, 76.0620,  
9.1980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A33A10
RGB	163, 58, 16
RGB Percent	64%, 23%, 6%
CMY	0.3606, 0.7727, 0.9369
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.90, 0.36
HSL	17°, 82%, 35%
HSV	17°, 90%, 64%
XYZ	16.7209, 10.8519, 1.7069
YIQ	84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

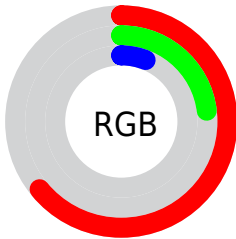
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 75, 16
Decimal	10697232
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.33, 41.67, 45.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 61.583, 47.415
Yxy	10.8519, 0.5711, 0.3706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288887312 (0xFFA33A10)
YUV	84.6070, -33.8233, 68.7507
Hunter-Lab	32.9422, 32.9550, 19.9874

# Details

The YIQ color **84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **94.3930, -76.0620, -9.1980**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.1410, 83.3060, 10.0740**, and **30.7970, 61.3880, 21.8360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.7390, 84.4980, 10.4980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.4750, 67.6260, 7.8980**.

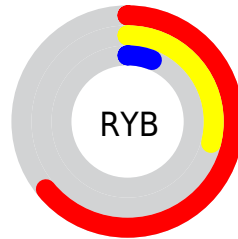
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (23%)

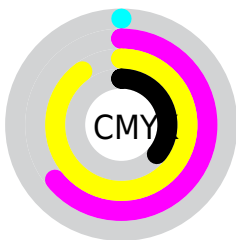
Blue (6%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (6%)

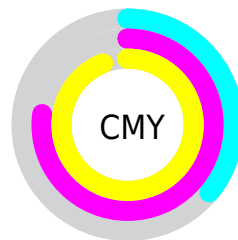


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980 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 84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.6070, 76.0620,  
9.1980

84.6070, 76.0620,  
9.1980

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

57.9640, 70.7430,  
11.9830

139.1410, 83.3060,  
10.0740

30.7970, 61.3880,  
21.8360

166.2230, 86.0110,  
10.6110

22.1260, 44.1040,  
15.6880

184.9220, 70.5610,  
4.2650

14.8790, 28.5620,  
11.0100

204.3220, 54.5150,  
-2.2930

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

223.8360, 38.1480,  
-8.5400

243.9370, 21.5060,

-15.3100

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,  
-9.9520

■ 84.6070, 76.0620,  
9.1980

■ 84.6070, 76.0620,  
9.1980

■ 75.7390, 84.4980,  
10.4980

■ 93.4750, 67.6260,  
7.8980

■ 101.8700, 59.1440,  
7.4320

■ 110.7380, 50.7080,  
6.1320

■ 119.6060, 42.2720,  
4.8320

■ 128.0010, 33.7900,  
4.3660

■ 136.8690, 25.3540,  
3.0660

■ 145.7370, 16.9180,  
1.7660

■ 154.1320, 8.4360,  
1.3000

■ 163.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.6550, 77.2480, 42.7840



84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980



87.5910, 54.6550, -15.8490

# Triad

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



84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980



74.1970, -53.2240, -37.6400



76.2950, -80.6970, 14.2390

# Complementary

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



84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980



94.3930, -76.0620, -9.1980

# 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.



83.4090, -90.1860, 4.4860



84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980



80.7120, -70.1910, -21.9910

# Square

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



84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980



64.9490, -32.6350, -52.8510



84.6680, -84.0860, -6.9500



94.2050, 8.4740, 44.6820



# Rectangle

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



84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980



86.2630, 34.6670, -28.0610



84.6680, -84.0860, -6.9500



77.7670, -88.0780, 10.3380

# Sweetspot

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



84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980



181.4350, 29.5720, 3.7160



71.9230, 53.9070, 63.8190



89.0360, 17.5140, 1.9780



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.



84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980



98.6080, 109.8520, 13.5640



127.4580, 55.9870, -28.9810



77.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



67.4220, 75.1450, 9.2970



8.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



# Inverse Universe

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



94.3930, -76.0620, -9.1980



112.8050, -109.5770, -13.0410



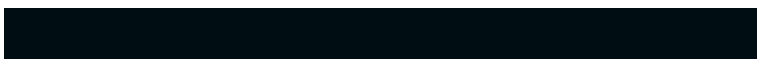
51.5420, -55.9870, 28.9810



77.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



77.5780, -75.1450, -9.2970



9.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

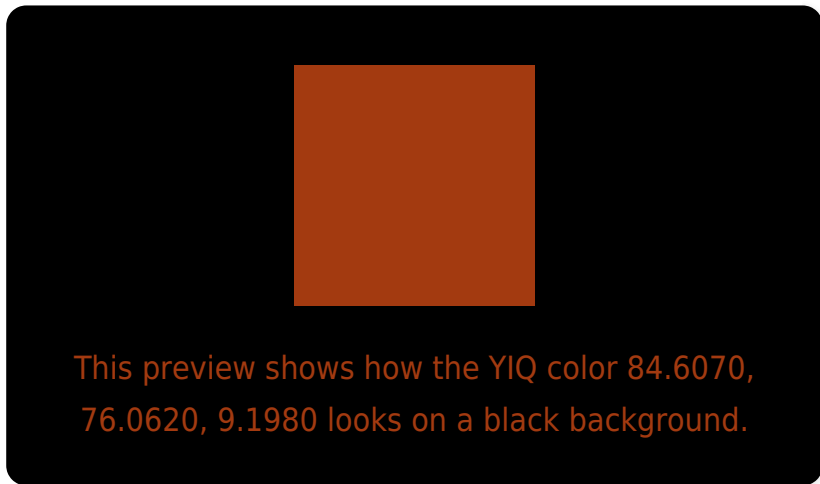
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6070, 76.0620,



# 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

84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980

### Protanopia

89.4230, 28.7050, -19.1270

### Deuteranopia

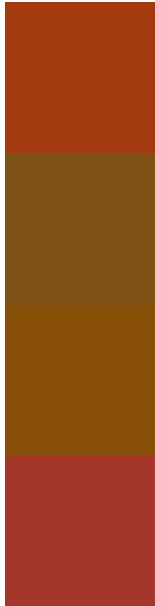
87.5250, 45.8530, -21.5310



## Tritanopia

87.2320, 64.5970, 24.2530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980

## Protanomaly

87.7290, 45.7590, -8.8090

## Deuteranomaly

86.5360, 56.4880, -10.5200

## Tritanomaly

86.1090, 69.1370, 19.0650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.6520, 27.4630, 3.3910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980 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(163, 58, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 58, 16)  
}
```

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(163, 58, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 58, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980 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(163, 58, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 58, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 58, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 58, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 58, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 58,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.6070, 76.0620, 9.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 58, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 58,  
16) }
```

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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