

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.7210, 49.3780,  
8.2100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89422C
RGB	137, 66, 44
RGB Percent	54%, 26%, 17%
CMY	0.4626, 0.7413, 0.8272
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.68, 0.46
HSL	14°, 51%, 36%
HSV	14°, 68%, 54%
XYZ	12.7251, 9.3969, 3.5313
YIQ	84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

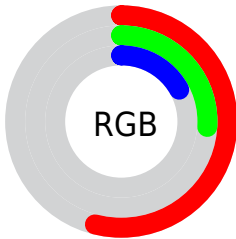
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">137, 73, 44</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8995372</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">36.74, 28.47, 27.15</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">37, 39.338, 43.636</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">9.3969, 0.4960, 0.3663</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287185452 (0xFF89422C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">84.7210, -20.0755, 45.8487</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">30.6544, 20.4531, 14.6280</a>

# Details

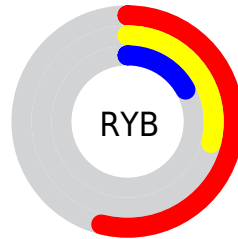
The YIQ color **84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **96.2790, -49.3780, -8.2100**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.3580, 54.8340, 8.4500**, and **35.6710, 43.6470, 7.4470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.2550, 56.6220, 9.0860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.1870, 42.1340, 7.3340**.

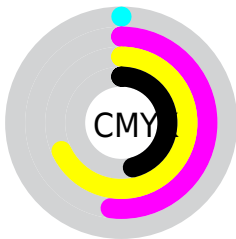
# Distribution



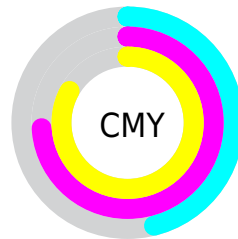
- Red (54%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100 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 84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.7210, 49.3780,  
8.2100

84.7210, 49.3780,  
8.2100

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.8670, 46.0310,  
8.2950

136.3580, 54.8340,  
8.4500

35.6710, 43.6470,  
7.4470

163.4400, 57.5390,  
8.9870

16.4450, 32.7800,  
11.6600

190.6360, 59.9230,  
9.8350

8.4860, 16.3670,  
6.2470

210.3350, 44.4730,  
3.4890

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

229.9630, 27.7850,  
-2.4470

250.1780, 10.8220,

-8.9060

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

■ 84.7210, 49.3780,  
8.2100

■ 84.7210, 49.3780,  
8.2100

■ 77.2550, 56.6220,  
9.0860

■ 92.1870, 42.1340,  
7.3340

■ 69.3160, 63.8200,  
10.7960

■ 100.1260, 34.9360,  
5.6240

■ 61.8500, 71.0640,  
11.6720

■ 107.5920, 27.6920,  
4.7480

■ 59.7470, 72.8520,  
12.3080

■ 115.6450, 20.1730,  
3.3490

■ 123.1110, 12.9290,  
2.4730

■ 131.0500, 5.7310,  
0.7630

■ 138.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 146.5690, -9.0320,  
-1.5120

■ 153.9210,  
-15.9550, -2.6990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.8370, 46.7160, 23.4200



84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



83.8640, 40.9450, -9.6710

# Triad

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



84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



66.9250, -49.2820, -31.9860



82.6140, -39.2950, 12.8090

# Complementary

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



84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



96.2790, -49.3780, -8.2100

# 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.



72.5230, -73.3120, -3.9680



84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



71.2740, -60.1500, -22.2460

# Square

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



84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



77.4170, -6.6890, -27.4650



73.4060, -68.9090, -12.1810



89.4190, 1.2790, 26.3910



# Rectangle

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



84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



82.3200, 30.4930, -18.4910



73.4060, -68.9090, -12.1810



73.8280, -63.6850, 3.2830

# Sweetspot

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



84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



158.4600, 19.2560, 3.4480



79.9010, 32.6370, 41.7970



77.2140, 11.1410, 1.8370



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



97.3130, 77.0700, 12.9580



111.7230, 36.7280, -15.8480



65.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



57.9640, 70.7430, 11.9830



2.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



96.2790, -49.3780, -8.2100



115.1000, -76.7950, -12.4350



69.2770, -36.7280, 15.8480



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



74.4490, -70.4680, -11.4600



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

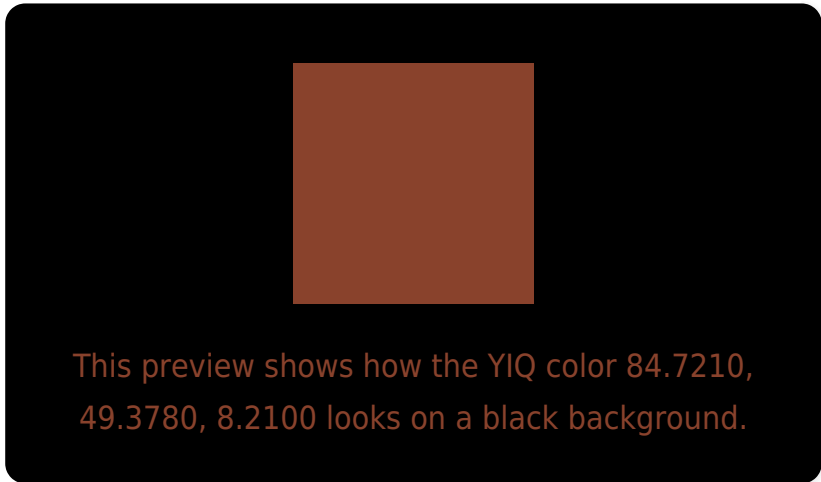
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

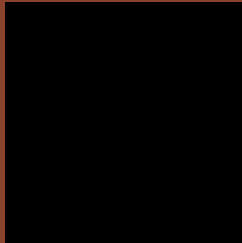
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.7210, 49.3780,



# 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

84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100

### Protanopia

85.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

### Deuteranopia

85.5730, 28.7030, -8.0730



## Tritanopia

85.8810, 43.4160, 17.1440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100

## Protanomaly

84.7350, 28.4270, -3.0690

## Deuteranomaly

85.4540, 36.5880, -2.2920

## Tritanomaly

85.5560, 45.7090, 14.1330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100 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(137, 66, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 66, 44)  
}
```

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(137, 66, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 66, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100 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(137, 66, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 66, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(137, 66, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 66, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 66, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 66,  
44) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 66, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137, 66,  
44) }
```

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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