

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.9450, 36.2230,
-12.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	705318
RGB	112, 83, 24
RGB Percent	44%, 33%, 9%
CMY	0.5608, 0.6745, 0.9057
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.79, 0.56
HSL	40°, 65%, 27%
HSV	40°, 79%, 44%
XYZ	9.9408, 9.6961, 2.2144
YIQ	84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

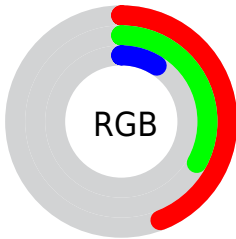
Format	Color
RYB	67, 112, 24
Decimal	7361304
CIELab	37.29, 5.87, 37.29
CIELCh	37, 37.749, 81.051
Yxy	9.6961, 0.4549, 0.4437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285551384 (0xFF705318)
YUV	84.9450, -30.0459, 23.7272
Hunter-Lab	31.1385, 2.4930, 17.5806

Details

The YIQ color **84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **51.0550, -36.2230, 12.2010**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.6250, 40.1200, -11.2400**, and **40.2460, 25.3100, -7.1540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.3430, 40.8540, -13.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.5470, 31.5920, -10.8720**.

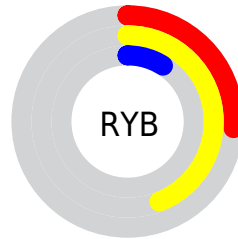
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (33%)

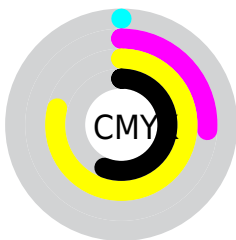
Blue (9%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (9%)

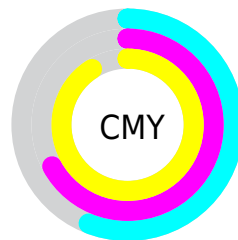


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010 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 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.9450, 36.2230,
-12.2010

84.9450, 36.2230,
-12.2010

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.9340, 34.7560,
-13.1480

135.6250, 40.1200,
-11.2400

40.2460, 25.3100,
-7.1540

161.9950, 41.9540,
-11.4380

21.6180, 15.6350,
-2.5170

189.4790, 43.4670,
-11.3250

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

217.8490, 45.3010,
-11.5230

237.6620, 29.5300,
-17.5580

249.0720, 16.6920,

-16.1720

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 84.9450, 36.2230,
-12.2010

■ 84.9450, 36.2230,
-12.2010

■ 81.3430, 40.8540,
-13.5300

■ 88.5470, 31.5920,
-10.8720

■ 78.3280, 45.2100,
-15.3820

■ 91.5620, 27.2360,
-9.0200

■ 77.5130, 46.1270,
-15.4810

■ 95.2780, 22.2840,
-7.3800

■ 98.8800, 17.6530,
-6.0510

■ 101.8950, 13.2970,
-4.1990

■ 105.4970, 8.6660,
-2.8700

■ 109.0990, 4.0350,
-1.5410

■ 112.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 115.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.1180, 46.5820, 3.8140



84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



82.4860, 15.2260, -22.6460

Triad

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



84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



72.8870, -63.3140, -19.9700



90.7250, 9.1650, 26.6450

Complementary

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



84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



51.0550, -36.2230, 12.2010

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.



87.0780, -25.8620, 17.1620



84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



73.9760, -70.5140, -10.6260

Square

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



84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



68.6520, -52.7670, -29.3990



72.0500, -73.3580, -3.1340



88.5400, 34.6110, 28.0430

Rectangle

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



84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



79.3250, -3.4340, -25.8820



72.0500, -73.3580, -3.1340



90.3970, -1.6550, 24.4970

Sweetspot

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



84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



134.5530, 14.2600, -5.1320



53.6180, 43.1390, 27.6750



67.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



103.0810, 56.0310, -18.7610



97.4830, 19.3080, -30.5480



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



82.8400, 49.5200, -16.4000



171.2950, 101.5620, -34.4540

Inverse Universe

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



51.0550, -36.2230, 12.2010



50.9190, -56.0310, 18.7610



38.5170, -19.3080, 30.5480



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



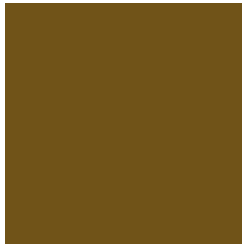
37.1600, -49.5200, 16.4000



76.2920, -101.8370, 33.9310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010 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 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

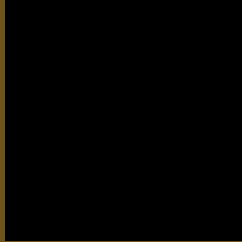
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010.

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

84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010

Protanopia

84.1070, 26.7790, -17.2610

Deuteranopia

85.2330, 35.3520, -12.9360



Tritanopia

89.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010

Protanomaly

84.4280, 30.3090, -15.1550

Deuteranomaly

85.2330, 35.3520, -12.9360

Tritanomaly

87.8260, 26.9130, 2.3450

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.8950, 13.2970, -4.1990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010 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(112, 83, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 83, 24)  
}
```

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(112, 83, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 83, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010 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(112, 83, 24) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 83, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 83, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 83, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 83, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 83,  
24) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 83, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 83,  
24) }
```

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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