

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.0980, 75.6970,
-0.7110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D4100
RGB	157, 65, 0
RGB Percent	62%, 25%, 0%
CMY	0.3841, 0.7452, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 1.00, 0.38
HSL	25°, 100%, 31%
HSV	25°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	15.8021, 10.9490, 1.2831
YIQ	85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

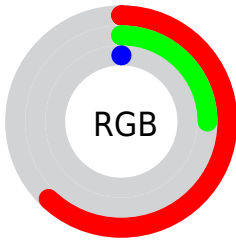
Format	Color
R_{YB}	157, 111, 0
Decimal	10305792
CIE Lab	39.49, 35.73, 50.17
CIE LCh	39, 61.593, 54.538
Yxy	10.9490, 0.5637, 0.3906
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288495872 (0xFF9D4100)
YUV	85.0980, -41.9533, 63.0581
Hunter-Lab	33.0893, 27.3379, 20.8635

Details

The YIQ color **85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **71.9020, -75.6970, 0.7110**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.4300, 80.6940, 2.3420**, and **37.5200, 54.5580, 13.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2050, 68.0860, -0.4420**.

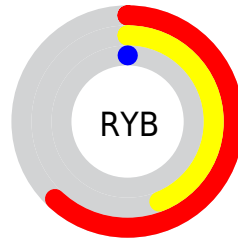
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (25%)

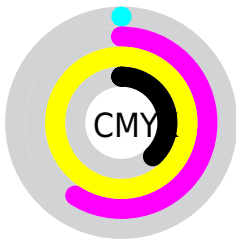
Blue (0%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (0%)

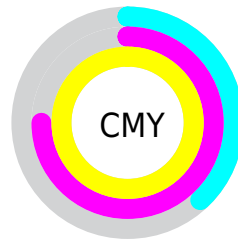


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110 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 85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.0980, 75.6970,
-0.7110

85.0980, 75.6970,
-0.7110

253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

61.7520, 65.2880,
6.2160

138.8430, 80.9690,
2.8650

37.5200, 54.5580,
13.4540

166.8110, 83.9950,
3.0910

20.6310, 41.1240,
14.6280

187.4180, 71.8000,
-1.6720

13.6830, 26.1780,
10.1620

206.2310, 56.0290,
-7.7070

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

226.2180, 39.7080,
-14.7880

246.4330, 22.7450,

-21.2470

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620

■ 85.0980, 75.6970,
-0.7110

■ 92.2050, 68.0860,
-0.4420

■ 99.3120, 60.4750,
-0.1730

■ 106.8920, 52.9100,
-0.7380

■ 113.9990, 45.2990,
-0.4690

■ 121.1060, 37.6880,
-0.2000

■ 128.0990, 30.3980,
-0.2420

■ 135.2060, 22.7870,
0.0270

■ 142.9000, 14.9010,
-0.2270

■ 149.8930, 7.6110,
-0.2690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.3250, 77.9370, 35.8010



85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110



87.8350, 47.9160, -20.3720

Triad

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



85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110



76.2660, -57.6720, -34.1200



89.8330, -43.7450, 27.3830

Complementary

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



85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110



71.9020, -75.6970, 0.7110

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.



81.9900, -90.3240, 6.9880



85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110



82.7810, -74.6390, -18.4710

Square

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



85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110



67.7620, -39.2380, -48.8220



85.6940, -86.9750, -4.1510



92.9570, 21.0360, 48.3000

Rectangle

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



85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110



84.7350, 27.2860, -31.9620



85.6940, -86.9750, -4.1510



75.1910, -86.3360, 11.8080

Sweetspot

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



85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110



175.9140, 29.4810, -0.1430



57.6590, 63.3980, 62.5180



84.8680, 17.9270, -0.0010



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.



85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110



110.3040, 98.4840, -0.6840



129.7100, 54.7970, -40.4590



75.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



77.3900, 69.0030, -0.5410



8.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420

Inverse Universe

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



71.9020, -75.6970, 0.7110



93.6960, -98.4840, 0.6840



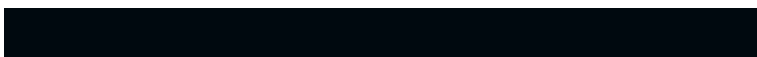
27.2900, -54.7970, 40.4590



74.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



65.6100, -69.0030, 0.5410



6.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110 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 85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0980, 75.6970,

-0.7110.

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

85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110

Protanopia

88.5820, 32.5110, -22.0250

Deuteranopia

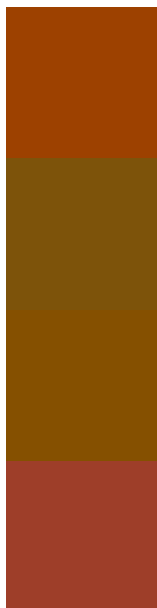
87.8240, 46.4490, -21.3190



Tritanopia

90.0570, 57.7200, 22.2320

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110

Protanomaly

87.2360, 48.4650, -13.7990

Deuteranomaly

86.7270, 57.2680, -13.6440

Tritanomaly

88.3100, 63.9570, 13.8210

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.1310, 27.3720, -0.4680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110 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(157, 65, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 65, 0)  
}
```

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(157, 65, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 65, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110 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(157, 65, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 65, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(157, 65, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 65, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 65, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 65, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.0980, 75.6970, -0.7110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 65, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 65,  
0) }
```

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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