

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(88.2090, 62.2630,  
0.4630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	944714
RGB	148, 71, 20
RGB Percent	58%, 28%, 8%
CMY	0.4195, 0.7217, 0.9213
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.86, 0.42
HSL	24°, 76%, 33%
HSV	24°, 86%, 58%
XYZ	14.5978, 10.8526, 1.9906
YIQ	88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

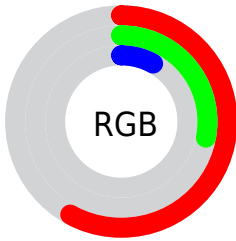
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 105, 20
Decimal	9717524
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.33, 29.27, 42.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 51.777, 55.579
Yxy	10.8526, 0.5320, 0.3955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287907604 (0xFF944714)
YUV	88.2090, -33.6270, 52.4367
Hunter-Lab	32.9433, 21.4461, 19.4777

# Details

The YIQ color **88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **79.7910, -62.2630, -0.4630**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.6720, 68.2690, 1.7490**, and **41.2970, 47.6360, 6.7400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.2160, 69.5530, 0.5050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2020, 54.9730, 0.4210**.

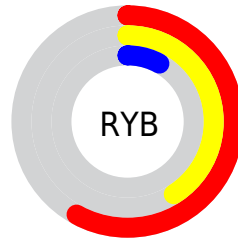
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (28%)

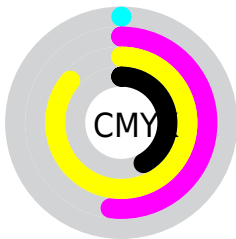
Blue (8%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (8%)

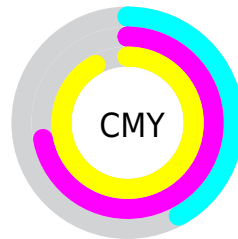


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630 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 88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.2090, 62.2630,  
0.4630

88.2090, 62.2630,  
0.4630

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.1700, 57.9990,  
0.6470

140.6720, 68.2690,  
1.7490

41.2970, 47.6360,  
6.7400

168.0530, 71.5700,  
2.4980

18.8370, 37.5480,  
13.3560

191.8350, 66.2520,  
-0.2440

12.0740, 23.5190,  
8.7910

211.2350, 50.2060,  
-6.8020

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

230.7490, 33.8390,  
-13.0490

248.6160, 17.9760,

-17.4160

251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

88.2090, 62.2630,  
0.4630

88.2090, 62.2630,  
0.4630

81.2160, 69.5530,  
0.5050

95.2020, 54.9730,  
0.4210

78.8850, 71.9830,  
0.5190

102.1950, 47.6830,  
0.3790

109.0740, 40.7140,  
0.0260

116.0670, 33.4240,  
-0.0160

123.0600, 26.1340,  
-0.0580

■ 129.4660, 19.1190,  
0.4230

■ 136.4590, 11.8290,  
0.3810

■ 143.4520, 4.5390,  
0.3390

■ 150.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.5850, 65.1010, 26.1330



88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630



87.2260, 45.2570, -21.7430

# Triad

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



88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630



74.8470, -57.8100, -31.6180



91.8960, -30.8610, 25.1630

# Complementary

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



88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630



79.7910, -62.2630, -0.4630

# 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.



78.8780, -84.3170, 2.7470



88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630



80.3360, -71.8880, -18.7680

# Square

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



88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630



68.0700, -42.8610, -43.7330



81.8640, -81.7020, -6.1020



94.6050, 18.7910, 39.4230



# Rectangle

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



88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630



84.4470, 28.1570, -31.2270



81.8640, -81.7020, -6.1020



84.6260, -56.7640, 15.5240

# Sweetspot

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



88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630



167.8040, 23.9790, 0.4510



67.2780, 50.9290, 51.7050



83.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630



101.7210, 92.9360, 0.7440



124.6030, 45.2130, -31.9630



70.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



73.5470, 67.1230, 0.4910



5.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



# Inverse Universe

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



79.7910, -62.2630, -0.4630



89.2790, -92.9360, -0.7440



43.3970, -45.2130, 31.9630



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



64.4530, -67.1230, -0.4910



4.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

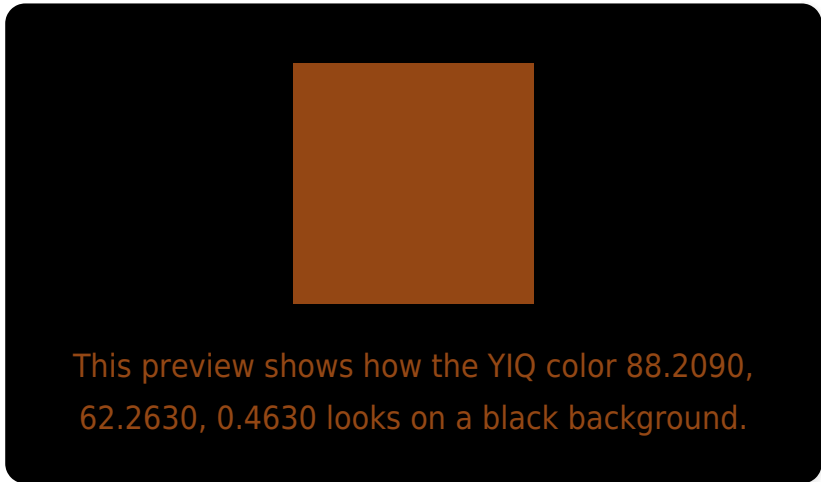
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2090, 62.2630,

0.4630.

# 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

88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630

### Protanopia

89.5370, 28.3840, -18.8160

### Deuteranopia

88.3230, 43.6060, -19.3540



## Tritanopia

91.6860, 48.4590, 19.3630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630

## Protanomaly

89.3970, 40.7620, -11.8620

## Deuteranomaly

88.0730, 50.4820, -11.8060

## Tritanomaly

90.3950, 53.4120, 12.1960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630 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(148, 71, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 71, 20)  
}
```

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(148, 71, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 71, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630 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(148, 71, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 71, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 71, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 71, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 71, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 71,  
20) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.2090, 62.2630, 0.4630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 71, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 71,  
20) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor