

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	755810
RGB	117, 88, 16
RGB Percent	46%, 35%, 6%
CMY	0.5412, 0.6549, 0.9370
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.86, 0.54
HSL	43°, 76%, 26%
HSV	43°, 86%, 46%
XYZ	10.9196, 10.7973, 2.0009
YIQ	88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

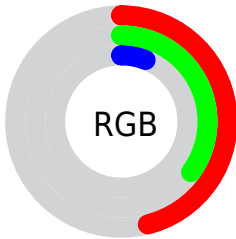
Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 117, 16
Decimal	7690256
CIE Lab	39.24, 4.98, 42.46
CIE LCh	39, 42.749, 83.315
Yxy	10.7973, 0.4604, 0.4552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285880336 (0xFF755810)
YUV	88.4630, -35.7243, 25.0269
Hunter-Lab	32.8593, 1.8143, 19.3911

Details

The YIQ color **88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **44.5370, -40.3960, 16.2440**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.9580, 43.3760, -15.1840**, and **44.3770, 26.3190, -8.9210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.3340, 45.0730, -18.4070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5920, 35.7190, -14.0810**.

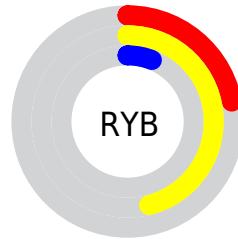
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (35%)

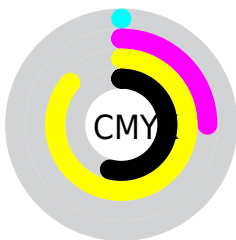
Blue (6%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (6%)

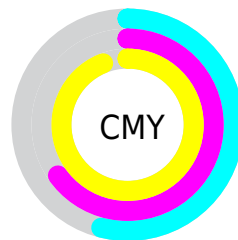


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 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 88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440

■ 88.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.0650, 35.7650,
-14.9150

■ 139.9580, 43.3760,
-15.1840

■ 44.3770, 26.3190,
-8.9210

■ 166.7410, 45.4850,
-14.8590

■ 25.1620, 16.9190,
-3.7610

■ 194.2250, 46.9980,
-14.7460

■ 1.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 221.1000, 45.8520,
-16.0040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.6140, 29.4850,
-22.2510

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,

-17.7270

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 88.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440

■ 88.4630, 40.3960,
-16.2440

■ 85.3340, 45.0730,
-18.4070

■ 91.5920, 35.7190,
-14.0810

■ 83.7040, 46.9070,
-18.6050

■ 95.1940, 31.0880,
-12.7520

■ 98.3230, 26.4110,
-10.5890

■ 101.4520, 21.7340,
-8.4260

■ 105.1680, 16.7820,
-6.7860

■ 108.1830, 12.4260,
-4.9340

■ 111.8990, 7.4740,
-3.2940

■ 115.0280, 2.7970,
-1.1310

■ 118.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.1140, 52.4050, 2.9090



88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



85.7370, 15.7770, -27.1270

Triad

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



88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



77.5490, -68.1740, -19.9980



94.9260, 13.1530, 31.4650

Complementary

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



88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



44.5370, -40.3960, 16.2440

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.



92.0010, -26.9630, 20.5970



88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



79.0940, -76.6580, -9.4100

Square

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



88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



73.4450, -56.6180, -31.1940



76.5810, -79.2270, -1.3950



91.9970, 40.7540, 32.3540

Rectangle

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



88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



81.8360, -6.5510, -29.9670



76.5810, -79.2270, -1.3950



95.0000, 1.1410, 28.8930

Sweetspot

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



88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



141.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870



49.6190, 50.5660, 30.7420



70.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



109.7300, 61.2130, -24.5710



99.5060, 20.5010, -35.6510



57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



87.5470, 48.7870, -19.6370



179.2360, 100.0500, -40.0940

Inverse Universe

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



44.5370, -40.3960, 16.2440



43.2700, -61.2130, 24.5710



33.4940, -20.5010, 35.6510



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



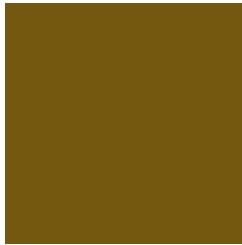
34.4530, -48.7870, 19.6370



70.7640, -100.0500, 40.0940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 looks on a 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 88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4630, 40.3960,

-16.2440.

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

88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Protanopia

87.6250, 30.9520, -21.3040

Deuteranopia

88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



Tritanopia

94.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Protanomaly

87.9460, 34.4820, -19.1980

Deuteranomaly

88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Tritanomaly

92.2560, 28.5180, 0.7900

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 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(117, 88, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 88, 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(117, 88, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 88, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 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(117, 88, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 88, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 88, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 88, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 88, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 88,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 88, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 88,  
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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