

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.8220, 49.9310,
-7.3250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	865217
RGB	134, 82, 23
RGB Percent	53%, 32%, 9%
CMY	0.4744, 0.6785, 0.9096
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.83, 0.47
HSL	32°, 71%, 31%
HSV	32°, 83%, 53%
XYZ	13.0060, 11.1635, 2.2832
YIQ	90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

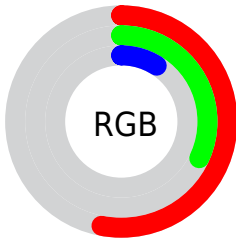
Format	Color
R_{YB}	121, 134, 23
Decimal	8802839
CIE _{Lab}	39.85, 16.90, 41.15
CIE _{LCh}	40, 44.486, 67.669
Yxy	11.1635, 0.4917, 0.4220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286992919 (0xFF865217)
YUV	90.8220, -33.4362, 37.8671
Hunter-Lab	33.4119, 11.0124, 19.3368

Details

The YIQ color **90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **66.1780, -49.9310, 7.3250**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.6870, 54.7450, -6.4630**, and **45.3400, 36.9090, -2.6030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.8180, 55.7540, -8.2300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200**.

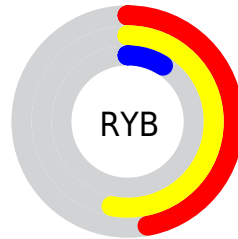
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (32%)

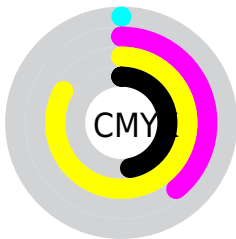
Blue (9%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (9%)

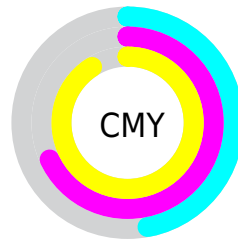


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250 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 90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.8220, 49.9310,
-7.3250

■ 90.8220, 49.9310,
-7.3250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.3270, 46.9510,
-8.3850

■ 142.6870, 54.7450,
-6.4630

■ 45.3400, 36.9090,
-2.6030

■ 169.7690, 57.4500,
-5.9260

■ 25.2390, 27.1880,
2.8680

■ 197.5520, 59.5590,
-5.6010

■ 9.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

■ 217.5610, 46.1720,
-10.7880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 237.6620, 29.5300,
-17.5580

■ 249.0720, 16.6920,

-16.1720

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 90.8220, 49.9310,
-7.3250

■ 90.8220, 49.9310,
-7.3250

■ 85.8180, 55.7540,
-8.2300

■ 95.8260, 44.1080,
-6.4200

■ 81.7430, 60.3390,
-8.7250

■ 101.5310, 37.6890,
-5.7270

■ 106.5350, 31.8660,
-4.8220

■ 111.6530, 25.7220,
-3.6060

■ 116.6570, 19.8990,
-2.7010

■ 122.2480, 13.8010,
-2.3190

■ 127.3660, 7.6570,
-1.1030

■ 132.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 138.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.1890, 56.9880, 13.4680



90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250



88.0010, 32.6490, -24.5270

Triad

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



90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250



76.7850, -63.2670, -26.3310



96.2810, -7.0200, 28.1160

Complementary

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



90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250



66.1780, -49.9310, 7.3250

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.



82.4630, -63.9150, 7.4530



90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250



80.1880, -74.2270, -14.9230

Square

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



90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250



71.3930, -50.8400, -36.7920



79.9890, -80.5560, -4.8440



95.4180, 29.3830, 34.6870

Rectangle

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



90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250



86.0030, 11.9720, -29.7560



79.9890, -80.5560, -4.8440



94.5180, -21.0490, 23.5510

Sweetspot

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



90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250



156.3580, 19.3030, -2.9130



62.3450, 48.8220, 40.3260



76.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250



106.5460, 76.8910, -11.3410



120.7480, 34.4390, -34.9450



63.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



79.3730, 58.5050, -8.5270



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



66.1780, -49.9310, 7.3250



68.4540, -76.8910, 11.3410



36.2520, -34.4390, 34.9450



62.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



50.6270, -58.5050, 8.5270



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250 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 90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

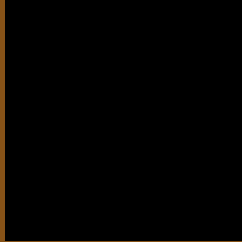
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8220, 49.9310,

-7.3250.

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

90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250

Protanopia

90.4230, 28.7050, -19.1270

Deuteranopia

90.5770, 40.0750, -15.9330



Tritanopia

95.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250

Protanomaly

90.3640, 36.3610, -14.7030

Deuteranomaly

90.4250, 43.5590, -12.9930

Tritanomaly

93.9910, 39.7500, 6.4860

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250 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(134, 82, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 82, 23)  
}
```

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(134, 82, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 82, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250 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(134, 82, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 82, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 82, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 82, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 82, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 82,  
23) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.8220, 49.9310, -7.3250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 82, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134, 82,  
23) }
```

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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