

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.8310, 45.7120,  
-2.4480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	855024
RGB	133, 80, 36
RGB Percent	52%, 31%, 14%
CMY	0.4783, 0.6863, 0.8586
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.73, 0.48
HSL	27°, 57%, 33%
HSV	27°, 73%, 52%
XYZ	12.8631, 10.8503, 3.0898
YIQ	90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

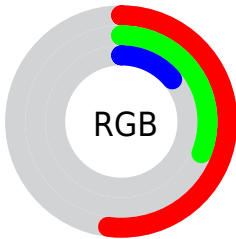
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 117, 36
Decimal	8736804
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.33, 18.23, 34.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 38.921, 62.073
Yxy	10.8503, 0.4799, 0.4048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286926884 (0xFF855024)
YUV	90.8310, -27.0317, 36.9822
Hunter-Lab	32.9399, 12.0601, 17.4964

# Details

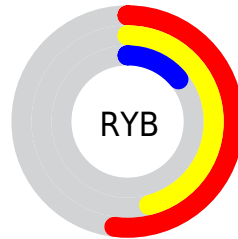
The YIQ color **90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **78.1690, -45.7120, 2.4480**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.5820, 50.8470, -1.8970**, and **44.1660, 37.4590, -1.5570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.2400, 51.8100, -2.8300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.4220, 39.6140, -2.0660**.

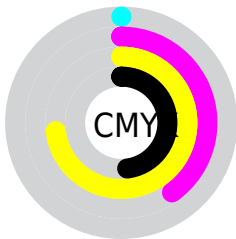
# Distribution



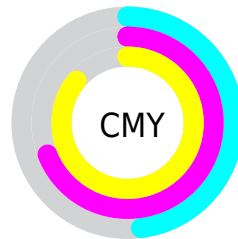
- Red (52%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480 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 90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.8310, 45.7120,  
-2.4480

■ 90.8310, 45.7120,  
-2.4480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.6350, 43.3280,  
-3.2960

■ 142.5820, 50.8470,  
-1.8970

■ 44.1660, 37.4590,  
-1.5570

■ 169.3650, 52.9560,  
-1.5720

■ 23.7660, 27.1420,  
3.7020

■ 197.0340, 55.3860,  
-1.5580

■ 8.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590

■ 217.7550, 42.8700,  
-6.0100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 237.8560, 26.2280,  
-12.7800

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,

-12.4400

253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

90.8310, 45.7120,  
-2.4480

90.8310, 45.7120,  
-2.4480

85.2400, 51.8100,  
-2.8300

96.4220, 39.6140,  
-2.0660

78.9480, 58.5040,  
-3.0000

102.7140, 32.9200,  
-1.8960

74.9870, 62.7680,  
-3.1840

108.3050, 26.8220,  
-1.5140

113.8960, 20.7240,  
-1.1320

119.6010, 14.3050,  
-0.4390

■ 125.7790, 7.9320,  
-0.5800

■ 131.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 136.9610, -4.2640,  
0.1840

■ 142.6660,  
-10.6830, 0.8770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.1220, 49.9270, 14.7830



90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480



89.1460, 31.0430, -17.4450

# Triad

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



90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480



74.1120, -59.8740, -27.2500



94.3680, -11.8790, 22.5610

# Complementary

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



90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480



78.1690, -45.7120, 2.4480

# 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.



80.7250, -61.8970, 3.9190



90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480



77.0590, -69.5500, -17.0860

# Square

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



90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480



77.6620, -32.3640, -30.2200



77.9200, -76.1080, -8.3640



95.4660, 20.2600, 29.3160



# Rectangle

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



90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480



86.9590, 15.2720, -23.4800



77.9200, -76.1080, -8.3640



92.4910, -25.5870, 17.6850

# Sweetspot

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



90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480



156.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580



71.0450, 40.7990, 37.0470



76.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



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.



90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480



107.7660, 70.7000, -3.7640



119.0070, 32.5120, -27.5520



63.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



73.5030, 61.2550, -3.2970



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



# Inverse Universe

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



78.1690, -45.7120, 2.4480



88.2340, -70.7000, 3.7640



49.9930, -32.5120, 27.5520



62.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



56.4970, -61.2550, 3.2970



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

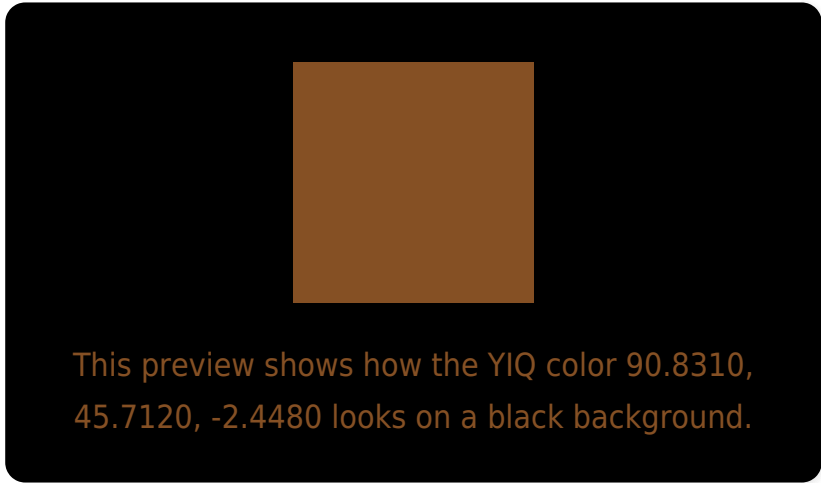
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

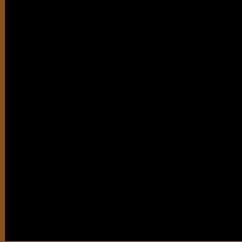
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8310, 45.7120,

-2.4480.

# 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

90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480

### Protanopia

90.2470, 23.5690, -14.1510

### Deuteranopia

90.2160, 34.0220, -10.8580



## Tritanopia

93.9230, 34.4300, 14.7980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480

## Protanomaly

90.4870, 31.8210, -9.5150

## Deuteranomaly

90.3630, 38.1020, -7.7060

## Tritanomaly

92.9740, 38.4200, 8.5640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480 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(133, 80, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 80, 36)  
}
```

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(133, 80, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 80, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480 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(133, 80, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 80, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 80, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 80, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 80, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 80,  
36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.8310, 45.7120, -2.4480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 80, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 80,  
36) }
```

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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