

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230)
contains.

YIQ(90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(90.8360, 73.6790,
2.8230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3450E
RGB	163, 69, 14
RGB Percent	64%, 27%, 5%
CMY	0.3606, 0.7295, 0.9448
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.91, 0.36
HSL	22°, 84%, 35%
HSV	22°, 91%, 64%
XYZ	17.3197, 12.0749, 1.8364
YIQ	90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

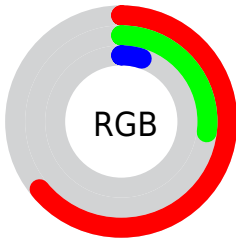
Format	Color
RYB	163, 101, 14
Decimal	10700046
CIELab	41.33, 36.33, 47.56
CIELCh	41, 59.854, 52.624
Yxy	12.0749, 0.5546, 0.3866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288890126 (0xFFA3450E)
YUV	90.8360, -37.8801, 63.2878
Hunter-Lab	34.7490, 28.1576, 21.1910

Details

The YIQ color **90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **86.1640, -73.6790, -2.8230**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.7120, 79.9600, 4.6320**, and **41.6620, 57.0340, 12.6340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.9570, 80.6480, 3.1760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.5300, 65.7930, 2.5690**.

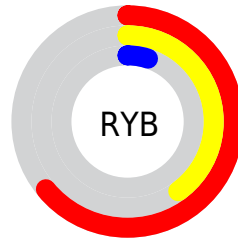
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (27%)

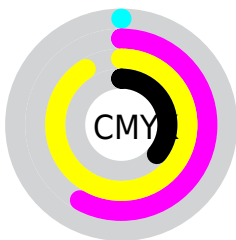
Blue (5%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (5%)

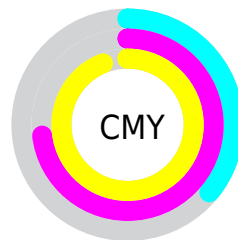


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230 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 90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.8360, 73.6790,
2.8230

■ 90.8360, 73.6790,
2.8230

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 65.5950, 67.1680,
5.1840

■ 144.7120, 79.9600,
4.6320

■ 41.6620, 57.0340,
12.6340

■ 172.0930, 83.2610,
5.3810

■ 22.4250, 44.7000,
15.9000

■ 190.7920, 67.8110,
-0.9650

■ 15.0640, 29.4790,
10.9110

■ 210.3060, 51.4440,
-7.2120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.4070, 34.8020,
-13.9820

■ 248.1600, 19.2600,

-18.6600

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 90.8360, 73.6790,
2.8230

■ 90.8360, 73.6790,
2.8230

■ 83.9570, 80.6480,
3.1760

■ 98.5300, 65.7930,
2.5690

■ 106.9250, 57.3110,
2.1030

■ 114.6190, 49.4250,
1.8490

■ 122.3130, 41.5390,
1.5950

■ 130.1210, 33.3320,
1.6520

■ 138.4020, 25.1710,
0.8750

■ 146.0960, 17.2850,
0.6210

■ 153.9040, 9.0780,
0.6780

■ 162.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.4280, 76.1490, 35.1650



90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230



91.9880, 51.8590, -20.2450

Triad

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



90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230



78.7280, -59.0930, -35.9010



93.5120, -47.2750, 25.2770

Complementary

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



90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230



86.1640, -73.6790, -2.8230

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.



85.1530, -92.3410, 4.9950



90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230



85.1290, -75.7390, -20.5630

Square

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



90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230



70.4520, -41.3010, -49.9810



88.0420, -88.0750, -6.2430



98.6360, 17.5060, 46.1940

Rectangle

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



90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230



89.4750, 30.9540, -32.3580



88.0420, -88.0750, -6.2430



79.0550, -88.9490, 9.6030

Sweetspot

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



90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230



184.3700, 28.1970, 1.1010



69.2670, 58.6300, 60.8220



90.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230



109.1740, 104.9020, 4.1500



134.2740, 53.3290, -35.8790



77.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



75.0530, 71.5700, 2.4980



9.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550

Inverse Universe

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



86.1640, -73.6790, -2.8230



102.8260, -104.9020, -4.1500



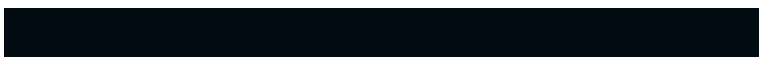
42.7260, -53.3290, 35.8790



77.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



70.5340, -71.8450, -3.0210



8.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230 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 90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230 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 90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.8360, 73.6790,

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

90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230

Protanopia

93.8100, 31.8690, -21.4030

Deuteranopia

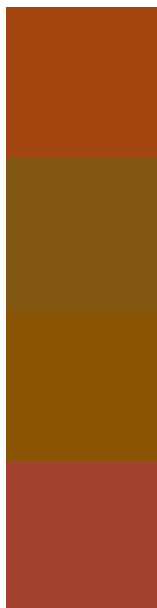
91.6670, 48.3290, -22.3510



Tritanopia

94.6550, 58.9120, 22.6560

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230

Protanomaly

92.6920, 47.1810, -12.5550

Deuteranomaly

91.1400, 57.5430, -13.1210

Tritanomaly

93.2500, 64.1860, 15.1780

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.8860, 26.6840, 0.9880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230 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(163, 69, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 69, 14)  
}
```

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(163, 69, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 69, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230 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(163, 69, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 69, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 69, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 69, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 69, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 69,  
14) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 69, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 69,  
14) }
```

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