

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.9760, 61.3010,
-4.1310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	934D10
RGB	147, 77, 16
RGB Percent	58%, 30%, 6%
CMY	0.4234, 0.6981, 0.9370
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.89, 0.42
HSL	28°, 80%, 32%
HSV	28°, 89%, 58%
XYZ	14.7844, 11.5473, 1.9428
YIQ	90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

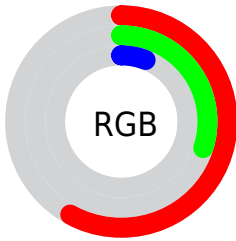
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 130, 16
Decimal	9653520
CIE _{Lab}	40.49, 25.42, 45.13
CIE _{LCh}	40, 51.797, 60.609
Yxy	11.5473, 0.5229, 0.4084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287843600 (0xFF934D10)
YUV	90.9760, -36.9632, 49.1330
Hunter-Lab	33.9814, 18.1933, 20.3973

Details

The YIQ color **90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **72.0240, -61.3010, 4.1310**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.6670, 66.6650, -2.2230**, and **45.1070, 45.1150, 2.8670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5700, 68.3160, -4.6120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.3820, 54.2860, -3.6500**.

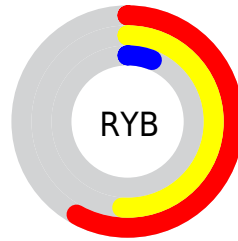
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (30%)

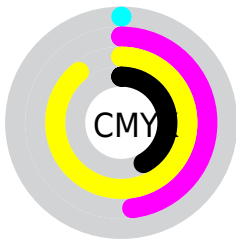
Blue (6%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (6%)

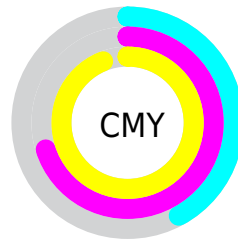


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310 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 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.9760, 61.3010,
-4.1310

■ 90.9760, 61.3010,
-4.1310

■ 254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 66.3930, 55.7530,
-2.7030

■ 143.6670, 66.6650,
-2.2230

■ 45.1070, 45.1150,
2.8670

■ 170.7490, 69.3700,
-1.6860

■ 23.2340, 34.7520,
8.9600

■ 195.1290, 65.2440,
-4.0040

■ 12.0740, 23.5190,
8.7910

■ 214.5290, 49.1980,
-10.5620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.0430, 32.8310,
-16.8090

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 90.9760, 61.3010,
-4.1310

■ 90.9760, 61.3010,
-4.1310

■ 84.5700, 68.3160,
-4.6120

■ 97.3820, 54.2860,
-3.6500

■ 83.8690, 68.9120,
-4.4000

■ 103.6740, 47.5920,
-3.4800

■ 110.0800, 40.5770,
-2.9990

■ 115.8990, 33.8370,
-1.9950

■ 122.3050, 26.8220,
-1.5140

■ 128.5970, 20.1280,
-1.3440

■ 135.0030, 13.1130,
-0.8630

■ 141.4090, 6.0980,
-0.3820

■ 147.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750



90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310



89.2640, 42.0940, -24.9940

Triad

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



90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310



78.3350, -62.1200, -30.6000



96.6800, -21.3250, 28.5550

Complementary

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



90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310



72.0240, -61.3010, 4.1310

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.



79.3340, -85.6010, 3.9910



90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310



82.6500, -75.6480, -16.7040

Square

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



90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310



71.5580, -47.1710, -42.7150



83.8360, -84.4990, -4.9710



96.3670, 25.3930, 40.9210

Rectangle

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



90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310



85.8870, 23.8020, -34.9020



83.8360, -84.4990, -4.9710



92.2150, -42.1850, 21.1350

Sweetspot

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



90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310



169.3370, 23.7960, -1.7400



63.3770, 54.9640, 50.1640



83.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500



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.



90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310



109.3520, 89.3610, -6.0550



127.9570, 43.9760, -37.0800



70.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



78.8300, 64.6480, -4.2160



5.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

Inverse Universe

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



72.0240, -61.3010, 4.1310



81.6480, -89.3610, 6.0550



35.0430, -43.9760, 37.0800



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



59.1700, -64.6480, 4.2160



4.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310 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 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310 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 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310.

-4.1310.

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

90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310

Protanopia

91.0380, 31.2270, -20.7810

Deuteranopia

89.8950, 47.6870, -21.7290



Tritanopia

95.5930, 44.2870, 17.8790

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310

Protanomaly

90.8870, 42.1380, -14.7740

Deuteranomaly

90.3350, 52.5000, -15.3400

Tritanomaly

93.9600, 50.2030, 9.7790

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.9670, 21.9620, -1.5420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310 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(147, 77, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 77, 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(147, 77, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 77, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310 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(147, 77, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 77, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 77, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 77, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 77, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 77,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.9760, 61.3010, -4.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 77, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 77,  
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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