

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(91.0110, 71.3880,  
-5.2200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C4B03
RGB	156, 75, 3
RGB Percent	61%, 29%, 1%
CMY	0.3881, 0.7060, 0.9879
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.98, 0.39
HSL	28°, 96%, 31%
HSV	28°, 98%, 61%
XYZ	16.2483, 12.1060, 1.5689
YIQ	91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

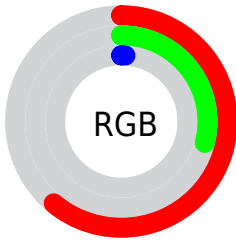
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	156, 139, 3
Decimal	10242819
CIE Lab	41.38, 30.15, 50.27
CIE LCh	41, 58.620, 59.044
Yxy	12.1060, 0.5430, 0.4046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288432899 (0xFF9C4B03)
YUV	91.0110, -43.3894, 56.9954
Hunter-Lab	34.7936, 22.4689, 21.6820

# Details

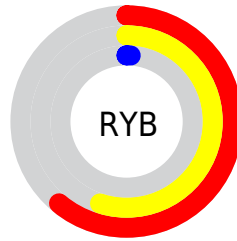
The YIQ color **91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **67.9890, -71.3880, 5.2200**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.5710, 75.7430, -1.5450**, and **45.1510, 50.9830, 6.6550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.4950, 72.9010, -5.1070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.5310, 64.0520, -4.4280**.

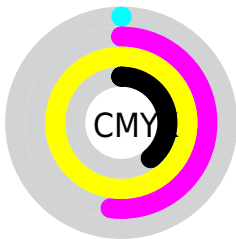
# Distribution



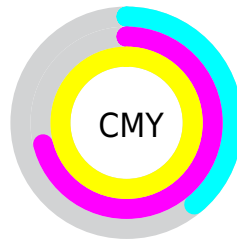
- Red (61%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (1%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200 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 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.0110, 71.3880,  
-5.2200

91.0110, 71.3880,  
-5.2200

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

67.9100, 61.6670,  
0.2510

144.5710, 75.7430,  
-1.5450

45.1510, 50.9830,  
6.6550

171.9520, 79.0440,  
-0.7960

21.8050, 40.5740,  
13.5820

193.7440, 67.7660,  
-5.6580

13.5690, 26.4990,  
9.8510

212.5570, 51.9950,  
-11.6930

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

232.6580, 35.3530,  
-18.4630

247.4760, 21.1860,

-20.5260

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

■ 91.0110, 71.3880,  
-5.2200

■ 91.0110, 71.3880,  
-5.2200

■ 89.4950, 72.9010,  
-5.1070

■ 97.5310, 64.0520,  
-4.4280

■ 104.5240, 56.7620,  
-4.4700

■ 111.0440, 49.4260,  
-3.6780

■ 117.5640, 42.0900,  
-2.8860

■ 123.9700, 35.0750,  
-2.4050

■ 131.0770, 27.4640,  
-2.1360

■ 137.4830, 20.4490,  
-1.6550

■ 144.0030, 13.1130,  
-0.8630

■ 150.5230, 5.7770,  
-0.0710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.3150, 74.7290, 27.8570



91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200



91.6450, 45.3950, -24.2450

# Triad

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



91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200



80.6830, -63.2200, -32.6920



97.3680, -29.0740, 31.3260

# Complementary

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



91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200



67.9890, -71.3880, 5.2200

# 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.



83.2780, -91.1950, 6.2530



91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200



86.1550, -78.6280, -17.7640

# Square

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



91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200



72.5210, -45.7490, -46.4610



88.0250, -89.4050, -4.1650



97.8390, 27.1800, 47.0840



# Rectangle

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



91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200



88.5450, 24.7650, -35.8350



88.0250, -89.4050, -4.1650



90.9020, -57.3610, 20.8390

# Sweetspot

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



91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200



179.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



58.0950, 64.8660, 57.9380



86.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200



117.3480, 95.1840, -6.9600



135.6230, 50.4880, -44.9680



75.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



82.0860, 66.8030, -4.7250



8.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



# Inverse Universe

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



67.9890, -71.3880, 5.2200



86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600



23.3770, -50.4880, 44.9680



74.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



60.9140, -66.8030, 4.7250

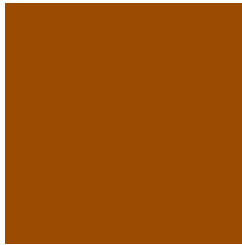


6.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200 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 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200 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 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200.

-5.2200.

# 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

91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200

### Protanopia

92.8980, 34.4370, -23.8910

### Deuteranopia

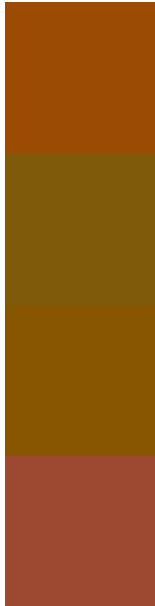
91.6670, 48.3290, -22.3510



## Tritanopia

96.7680, 51.1640, 19.9000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200

## Protanomaly

91.9430, 47.7320, -17.0360

## Deuteranomaly

91.2600, 57.0850, -15.8350

## Tritanomaly

94.6790, 58.3640, 10.5560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.0060, 26.2260, -1.7260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200 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(156, 75, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 75, 3)  
}
```

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(156, 75, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 75, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200 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(156, 75, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 75, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 75, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 75, 3); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 75, 3);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 75, 3)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 75, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 75,  
3) }
```

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