

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.2160, 78.7210,  
10.5690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AD3F16
RGB	173, 63, 22
RGB Percent	68%, 25%, 9%
CMY	0.3213, 0.7531, 0.9134
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.87, 0.32
HSL	16°, 77%, 38%
HSV	16°, 87%, 68%
XYZ	19.1675, 12.4993, 2.1659
YIQ	91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

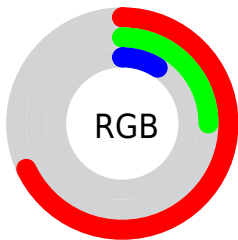
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	173, 78, 22
Decimal	11353878
CIELab	42.00, 43.22, 45.81
CIELCh	42, 62.976, 46.668
Yxy	12.4993, 0.5665, 0.3694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289543958 (0xFFAD3F16)
YUV	91.2160, -34.1235, 71.7246
Hunter-Lab	35.3543, 34.9047, 21.1158

# Details

The YIQ color **91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **103.7840, -78.7210, -10.5690**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.7500, 85.9650, 11.4450**, and **34.9610, 66.7980, 22.9100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.6470, 87.7530, 12.0810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.7850, 69.6890, 9.0570**.

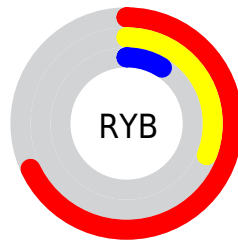
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (25%)

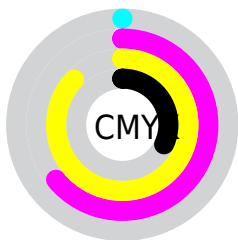
Blue (9%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (9%)

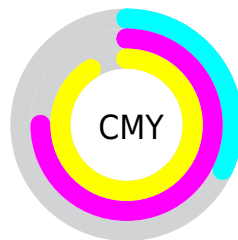


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690 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 91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 91.2160, 78.7210,  
10.5690

■ 91.2160, 78.7210,  
10.5690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 63.8890, 75.3280,  
11.4880

■ 145.7500, 85.9650,  
11.4450

■ 34.9610, 66.7980,  
22.9100

■ 170.4290, 82.4350,  
9.3390

■ 24.8170, 49.4680,  
17.5960

■ 189.1280, 66.9850,  
2.9930

■ 16.8580, 33.0550,  
12.1830

■ 208.5280, 50.9390,  
-3.5650

■ 5.9800, 11.9200,  
4.2400

■ 228.6290, 34.2970,  
-10.3350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.8440, 17.3340,

-16.7940

252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

91.2160, 78.7210,  
10.5690

91.2160, 78.7210,  
10.5690

81.6470, 87.7530,  
12.0810

100.7850, 69.6890,  
9.0570

79.3160, 90.1830,  
12.0950

109.8810, 60.6110,  
8.3790

119.4500, 51.5790,  
6.8670

128.4320, 42.8220,  
5.8780

138.1150, 33.4690,  
4.6770

■ 147.6840, 24.4370,  
3.1650

■ 156.6660, 15.6800,  
2.1760

■ 166.3490, 6.3270,  
0.9750

■ 175.9180, -2.7050,  
-0.5370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.9650, 79.3110, 43.9430



91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690



93.2170, 58.6440, -16.5560

# Triad

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



91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690



78.7620, -56.4330, -40.0570



81.8430, -85.2360, 13.9000

# Complementary

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



91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690



103.7840, -78.7210, -10.5690

# 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.



88.6580, -95.3210, 3.9350



91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690



86.2060, -74.6380, -23.9980

# Square

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



91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690



73.8850, -26.5830, -52.3990



90.2760, -88.8540, -8.6460



100.6610, 7.1900, 45.9260



# Rectangle

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



91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690



92.1770, 37.7850, -29.5030



90.2760, -88.8540, -8.6460



83.0160, -93.2130, 9.7870

# Sweetspot

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



91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690



192.7340, 30.1680, 3.9280



79.8030, 54.3650, 66.5330



93.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690



102.7830, 116.7290, 15.5850



135.2410, 58.0960, -28.6560



81.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



68.9170, 78.1250, 10.3570



10.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



# Inverse Universe

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



103.7840, -78.7210, -10.5690



121.8040, -117.0040, -16.1080



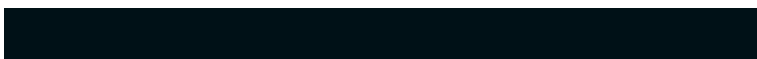
59.7590, -58.0960, 28.6560



82.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



81.6700, -78.4000, -10.8800



12.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

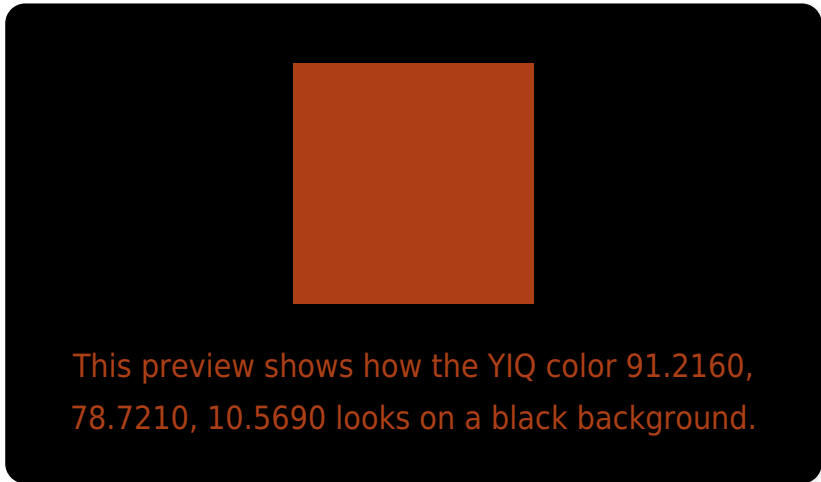
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.2160, 78.7210,



# 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

91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690

### Protanopia

95.7220, 29.3010, -18.9150

### Deuteranopia

93.4390, 48.9710, -22.9730



## Tritanopia

93.7270, 67.5770, 25.3130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690

## Protanomaly

94.3270, 46.9510, -8.3850

## Deuteranomaly

92.3900, 59.8350, -10.6050

## Tritanomaly

92.6040, 72.1170, 20.1250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.2500, 28.6550, 3.8150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690 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(173, 63, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 63, 22)  
}
```

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(173, 63, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 63, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690 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(173, 63, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 63, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(173, 63, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 63, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 63, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 63,  
22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.2160, 78.7210, 10.5690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 63, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 63,  
22) }
```

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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