

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.6220, 18.9800,  
8.4520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	735155
RGB	115, 81, 85
RGB Percent	45%, 32%, 33%
CMY	0.5489, 0.6824, 0.6666
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.26, 0.55
HSL	353°, 17%, 38%
HSV	353°, 30%, 45%
XYZ	11.6548, 10.1852, 9.9498
YIQ	91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

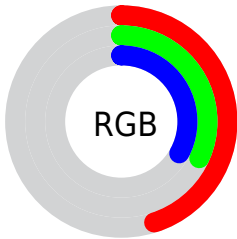
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	115, 81, 85
Decimal	7557461
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.17, 14.90, 3.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 15.266, 12.550
Yxy	10.1852, 0.3666, 0.3204
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285747541 (0xFF735155)
YUV	91.6220, -3.2646, 20.5025
Hunter-Lab	31.9142, 9.3368, 3.8553

# Details

The YIQ color **91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **104.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880**, and **45.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.4380, 25.4900, 11.6180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090**.

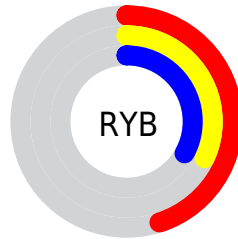
# Distribution



 Red (45%)

 Green (32%)

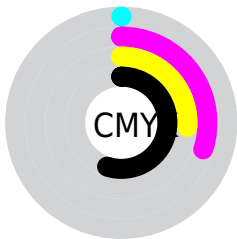
 Blue (33%)



 Red (45%)

 Yellow (32%)

 Blue (33%)

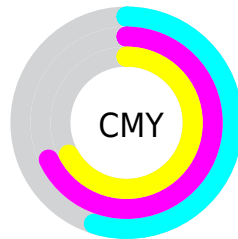



 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (30%)

 Yellow (26%)

 Black (55%)



 Cyan (55%)

 Magenta (68%)

 Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520 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 91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 91.6220, 18.9800,  
8.4520

■ 91.6220, 18.9800,  
8.4520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 68.0240, 17.7880,  
8.0280

■ 142.5190, 20.7680,  
9.0880

■ 45.4260, 16.5960,  
7.6040

■ 168.8180, 21.3640,  
9.3000

■ 23.9420, 15.0830,  
7.4910

■ 196.1170, 21.9600,  
9.5120

■ 5.0830, 10.1320,  
3.6040

■ 223.7150, 23.1520,  
9.9360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.9410, 7.6560,  
4.4240

91.6220, 18.9800,  
8.4520

91.6220, 18.9800,  
8.4520

83.4380, 25.4900,  
11.6180

99.2190, 12.7450,  
5.8090

75.8410, 31.7250,  
14.2610

107.4030, 6.2350,  
2.6430

67.6570, 38.2350,  
17.4270

115.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

59.9460, 44.7910,  
19.7590

123.2980, -6.8310,  
-2.8550

51.7620, 51.3010,  
22.9250

130.8950,  
-13.0660, -5.4980

44.1650, 57.5360,  
25.5680


139.0790,  
-19.5760, -8.6640

35.9810, 64.0460,  
28.7340

147.2630,  
-26.0860, -11.8300

154.8600,

-32.3210, -14.4730

 163.0440,  
-38.8310, -17.6390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120



91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



90.9440, 20.7690, 3.5610

# Triad

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



91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



87.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



86.9080, -23.1080, 0.2840

# Complementary

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



91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



104.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520

# 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.



84.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



85.4340, -13.3860, -10.7140

# Square

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



91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



89.0470, 9.8130, -7.1390



84.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140



89.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910



# Rectangle

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



91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



90.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



84.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140



86.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090

# Sweetspot

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



91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



141.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



93.5470, 6.3700, 16.7220



70.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



112.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250



98.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



38.0740, 68.2180, 30.2180



78.1700, 139.3700, 62.3300



# Inverse Universe

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



91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



112.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250



97.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



38.0740, 68.2180, 30.2180

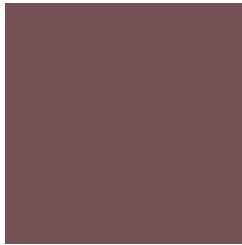


78.1700, 139.3700, 62.3300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

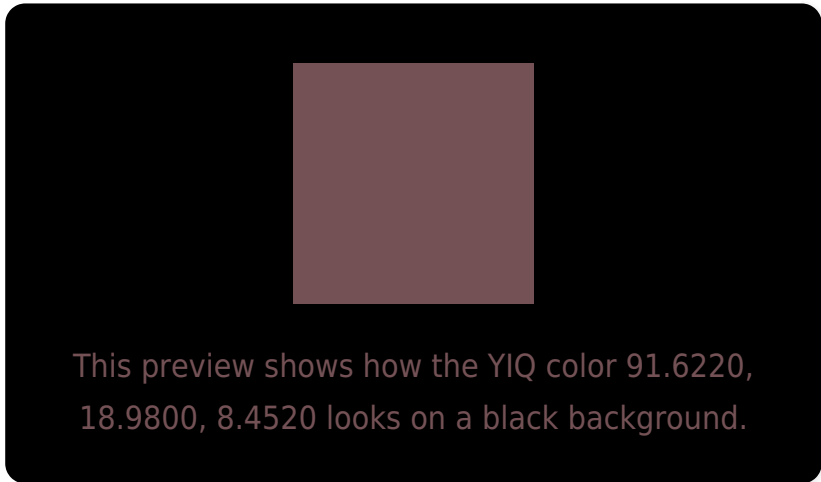
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.6220, 18.9800,



# 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

91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

### Protanopia

90.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

### Deuteranopia

90.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



## Tritanopia

91.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

## Protanomaly

91.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

## Deuteranomaly

91.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410

## Tritanomaly

91.7360, 18.6590, 8.7630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

## Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520 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(115, 81, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 81, 85)  
}
```

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(115, 81, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 81, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520 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(115, 81, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 81, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 81, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 81, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 81, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 81,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 81, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 81,  
85) }
```

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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