

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.7470, 28.1530,  
-9.1190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	715A2D
RGB	113, 90, 45
RGB Percent	44%, 35%, 18%
CMY	0.5568, 0.6471, 0.8234
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.60, 0.56
HSL	40°, 43%, 31%
HSV	40°, 60%, 44%
XYZ	10.9406, 11.0116, 4.0352
YIQ	91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

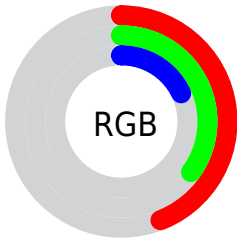
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	80, 113, 45
Decimal	7428653
CIELab	39.60, 3.57, 29.18
CIElCh	40, 29.399, 83.029
Yxy	11.0116, 0.4210, 0.4237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285618733 (0xFF715A2D)
YUV	91.7470, -23.0463, 18.6389
Hunter-Lab	33.1837, 0.7798, 16.0188

# Details

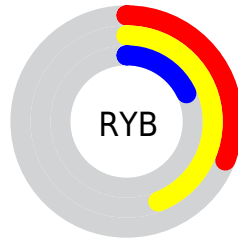
The YIQ color **91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **66.2530, -28.1530, 9.1190**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.6010, 31.5000, -9.2040**, and **45.2520, 25.1730, -10.1790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1450, 32.7840, -10.4480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.3490, 23.5220, -7.7900**.

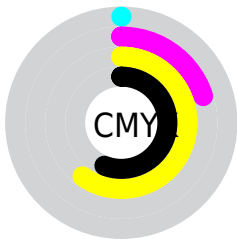
# Distribution



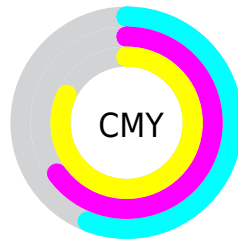
- Red (44%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190 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 91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.7470, 28.1530,  
-9.1190

91.7470, 28.1530,  
-9.1190

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

67.9640, 26.0440,  
-9.4440

142.6010, 31.5000,  
-9.2040

45.2520, 25.1730,  
-10.1790

169.0850, 33.0130,  
-9.0910

25.7490, 16.6440,  
-4.2840

196.2700, 33.9300,  
-9.1900

1.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

224.4550, 34.8470,  
-9.2890

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.4530, 19.9930,  
-15.4230

251.5800, 9.6300,

-9.3300

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 91.7470, 28.1530,  
-9.1190

■ 91.7470, 28.1530,  
-9.1190

■ 88.1450, 32.7840,  
-10.4480

■ 95.3490, 23.5220,  
-7.7900

■ 84.4290, 37.7360,  
-12.0880

■ 99.0650, 18.5700,  
-6.1500

■ 81.4140, 42.0920,  
-13.9400

■ 102.0800, 14.2140,  
-4.2980

■ 77.8120, 46.7230,  
-15.2690

■ 105.6820, 9.5830,  
-2.9690

■ 109.3980, 4.6310,  
-1.3290

■ 113.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.6020, -4.6310,  
1.3290

■ 120.2040, -9.2620,  
2.6580

■ 123.3330,  
-13.9390, 4.8210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.8010, 37.2290, 2.6130



91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



89.9080, 11.2820, -17.2460

# Triad

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



91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



74.8760, -64.7810, -20.9170



96.1500, 9.1660, 21.1180

# Complementary

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



91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



66.2530, -28.1530, 9.1190

# 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.



93.8740, -16.6000, 14.5040



91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



75.3950, -70.3760, -13.1280

# Square

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



91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



77.5330, -44.8820, -23.6180



85.2720, -47.5000, 1.8120



95.2030, 28.0100, 21.0180



# Rectangle

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



91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



87.0140, -3.7560, -20.0440



85.2720, -47.5000, 1.8120



95.9040, 1.0510, 19.5070

# Sweetspot

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



91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



139.6390, 11.1420, -3.6900



68.0680, 32.8240, 21.8800



68.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



114.6700, 44.2470, -14.4490



102.2580, 15.8680, -23.2680



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



82.2530, 49.7950, -15.8770



170.1210, 102.1120, -33.4080



# Inverse Universe

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



66.2530, -28.1530, 9.1190



74.3300, -44.2470, 14.4490



55.7420, -15.8680, 23.2680



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



37.7470, -49.7950, 15.8770



77.4660, -102.3870, 32.8850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

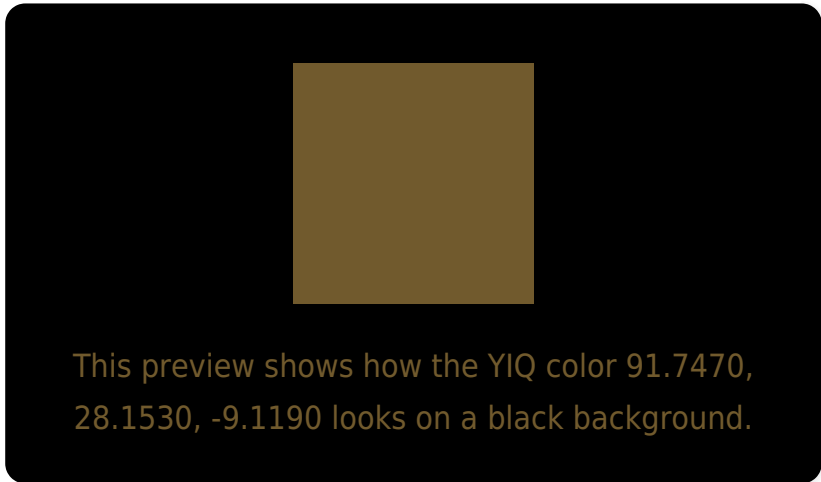
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

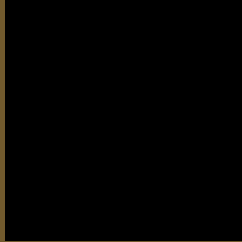
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.7470, 28.1530,

-9.1190.

# 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

91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190

### Protanopia

91.2190, 20.7720, -13.0200

### Deuteranopia

91.7580, 29.6200, -8.1720



## Tritanopia

95.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190

## Protanomaly

91.8280, 23.4310, -11.6490

## Deuteranomaly

91.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840

## Tritanomaly

94.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190

## Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190 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(113, 90, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 90, 45)  
}
```

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(113, 90, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 90, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190 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(113, 90, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 90, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 90, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 90, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 90, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 90,  
45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 90, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 90,  
45) }
```

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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