

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.7540, 35.4430,
-9.0770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	785825
RGB	120, 88, 37
RGB Percent	47%, 35%, 15%
CMY	0.5294, 0.6549, 0.8547
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.69, 0.53
HSL	37°, 53%, 31%
HSV	37°, 69%, 47%
XYZ	11.5706, 11.1050, 3.2877
YIQ	91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

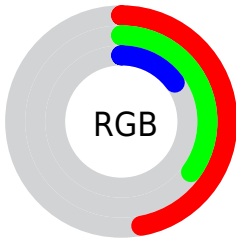
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 120, 37
Decimal	7886885
CIE _{Lab}	39.76, 7.47, 33.85
CIE _{LCh}	40, 34.669, 77.551
Yxy	11.1050, 0.4457, 0.4277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286076965 (0xFF785825)
YUV	91.7540, -26.9937, 24.7717
Hunter-Lab	33.3241, 3.6603, 17.4774

Details

The YIQ color **91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **65.2460, -35.4430, 9.0770**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.9070, 39.3860, -8.9500**, and **45.8720, 29.2990, -7.8610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.4510, 40.6700, -10.1940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.0570, 30.2160, -7.9600**.

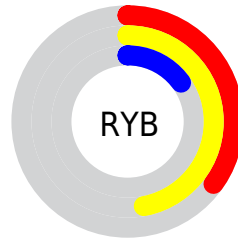
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (35%)

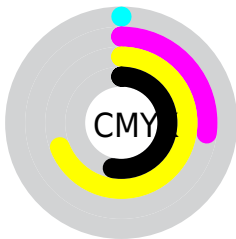
Blue (15%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (15%)

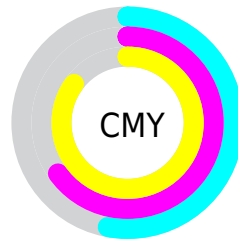


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770 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 91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.7540, 35.4430,
-9.0770

■ 91.7540, 35.4430,
-9.0770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.8570, 33.6550,
-9.7130

■ 142.9070, 39.3860,
-8.9500

■ 45.8720, 29.2990,
-7.8610

■ 169.3910, 40.8990,
-8.8370

■ 25.7710, 19.5780,
-2.3900

■ 196.8750, 42.4120,
-8.7240

■ 4.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

■ 223.1520, 40.0740,
-10.4060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.7800, 23.3860,
-16.3420

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,

-11.8180

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 91.7540, 35.4430,
-9.0770

■ 91.7540, 35.4430,
-9.0770

■ 87.4510, 40.6700,
-10.1940

■ 96.0570, 30.2160,
-7.9600

■ 83.7350, 45.6220,
-11.8340

■ 99.7730, 25.2640,
-6.3200

■ 79.4320, 50.8490,
-12.9510

■ 104.0760, 20.0370,
-5.2030

■ 79.3180, 51.1700,
-13.2620

■ 108.3790, 14.8100,
-4.0860

■ 112.0950, 9.8580,
-2.4460

■ 116.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290

■ 120.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 124.4170, -5.5480,
1.4280

■ 128.7200,
-10.7750, 2.5450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.8020, 44.6560, 5.6800



91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



89.2630, 17.4720, -19.2960

Triad

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



91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



75.9360, -65.0100, -22.2740



96.9910, 5.3600, 24.0160

Complementary

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



91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



65.2460, -35.4430, 9.0770

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.



93.0130, -27.2370, 14.5470



91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



77.6120, -72.4850, -13.4530

Square

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



91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



72.0430, -55.4260, -30.7700



75.6860, -75.3290, -5.9610



95.7350, 29.5680, 25.8240

Rectangle

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



91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



87.0590, 0.3710, -23.2530



75.6860, -75.3290, -5.9610



95.9620, -4.8640, 22.0800

Sweetspot

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



91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



144.6070, 14.1680, -3.4640



65.5790, 38.8750, 27.8590



72.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



111.8300, 55.4800, -14.2800



108.1460, 21.8750, -27.5090



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



82.5740, 53.3250, -13.7710



166.3330, 107.5670, -27.6410

Inverse Universe

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



65.2460, -35.4430, 9.0770



70.1700, -55.4800, 14.2800



48.8540, -21.8750, 27.5090



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



42.4260, -53.3250, 13.7710



85.6670, -107.5670, 27.6410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770 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 91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

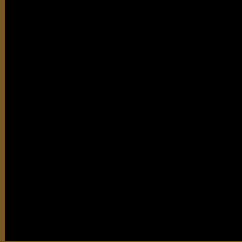
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.7540, 35.4430,

-9.0770.

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

91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770

Protanopia

91.0190, 24.2110, -14.7730

Deuteranopia

91.4440, 33.3800, -10.2360



Tritanopia

95.9430, 22.5100, 10.5580

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770

Protanomaly

91.2260, 28.0620, -12.9780

Deuteranomaly

91.7430, 33.9760, -10.0240

Tritanomaly

94.6520, 27.4630, 3.3910

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770 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(120, 88, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 88, 37)  
}
```

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(120, 88, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 88, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770 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(120, 88, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 88, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 88, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 88, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 88, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 88,  
37) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 88, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 88,  
37) }
```

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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