

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.8360, 65.6520,
21.6520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A83C38
RGB	168, 60, 56
RGB Percent	66%, 24%, 22%
CMY	0.3409, 0.7649, 0.7801
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.67, 0.34
HSL	2°, 50%, 44%
HSV	2°, 67%, 66%
XYZ	18.4912, 11.8451, 5.0617
YIQ	91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

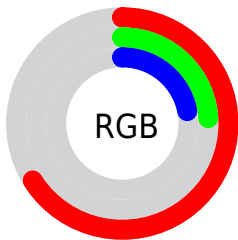
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 60, 56
Decimal	11025464
CIE _{Lab}	40.97, 44.16, 26.31
CIE _{LCh}	41, 51.407, 30.782
Yxy	11.8451, 0.5224, 0.3346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289215544 (0xFFA83C38)
YUV	91.8360, -17.6671, 66.7958
Hunter-Lab	34.4167, 35.6742, 15.3718

Details

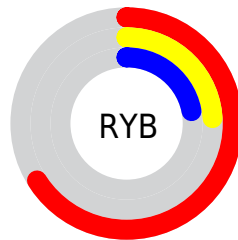
The YIQ color **91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **132.1640, -65.6520, -21.6520**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.6580, 72.0250, 21.7930**, and **34.1870, 60.4700, 27.4620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5060, 75.5090, 24.7330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.1660, 55.7950, 18.5710**.

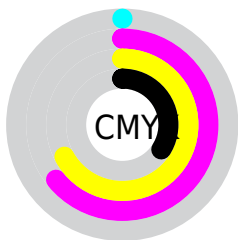
Distribution



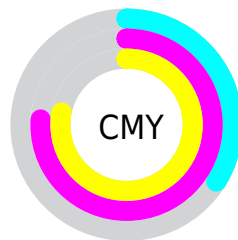
- Red (66%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (78%)



Brightness & Saturation Gradients



These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 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 91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520  91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000  64.8080, 62.8550, 22.7830

 145.6580, 72.0250, 21.7930  34.4860, 61.0660, 27.6740

 172.4300, 72.6670, 21.1710  24.2190, 48.2760, 17.1720

 191.8300, 56.6210, 14.6130  16.6730, 32.1380, 12.2820

 211.3440, 40.2540, 8.3660  3.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

 230.9720, 23.5660, 2.4300  0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

 251.1870, 6.6030,

-4.0290

■ 91.8360, 65.6520,
21.6520

■ 91.8360, 65.6520,
21.6520

■ 80.5060, 75.5090,
24.7330

■ 103.1660, 55.7950,
18.5710

■ 69.1760, 85.3660,
27.8140

■ 114.4960, 45.9380,
15.4900

■ 57.3730, 95.1770,
31.7290

■ 126.2990, 36.1270,
11.5750

■ 53.7540, 98.4780,
32.4780

■ 137.6290, 26.2700,
8.4940

■ 148.9590, 16.4130,
5.4130

■ 160.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 172.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 183.5360,
-13.4330, -4.3530

■ 194.7520,
-22.9690, -7.7450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.4120, 55.8830, 39.0110



91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



92.0900, 60.9800, -3.8200

Triad

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



91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



72.3730, -48.0880, -42.6160



79.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680

Complementary

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



91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



132.1640, -65.6520, -21.6520

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.



84.5370, -85.0950, -5.1830



91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



79.0360, -62.7160, -30.8120

Square

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



91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



85.1890, 11.1480, -36.8520



83.3510, -76.2440, -16.9160



97.9790, -20.7290, 28.7670

Rectangle

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



91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



90.8030, 50.9420, -20.1460



83.3510, -76.2440, -16.9160



82.1550, -86.6550, 1.0650

Sweetspot

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



91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



189.3300, 25.6740, 8.2820



101.8000, 32.0840, 57.3320



91.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



99.8470, 102.6500, 33.9620



124.7080, 50.2520, -7.6360



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



47.1870, 86.8330, 28.7610



6.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170

Inverse Universe

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



132.1640, -65.6520, -21.6520



163.1530, -102.6500, -33.9620



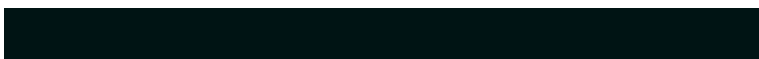
99.2920, -50.2520, 7.6360



81.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



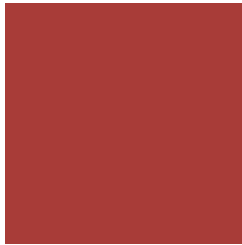
100.8130, -86.8330, -28.7610



14.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

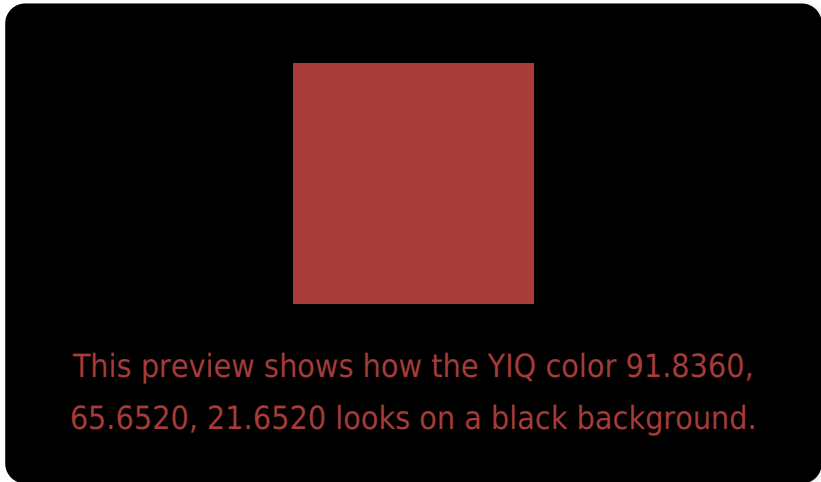
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.8360, 65.6520,

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

91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

Protanopia

96.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010

Deuteranopia

96.1710, 29.8950, -7.6490



Tritanopia

91.9330, 64.0010, 24.0410

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

Protanomaly

94.9900, 32.3230, 3.4190

Deuteranomaly

94.4380, 42.6850, 2.8530

Tritanomaly

91.7050, 64.6430, 23.4190

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 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(168, 60, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 60, 56)  
}
```

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(168, 60, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 60, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 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(168, 60, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 60, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 60, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 60, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 60, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 60,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 60, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 60,  
56) }
```

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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