

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.2350, 41.0380,
-16.8660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A5D13
RGB	122, 93, 19
RGB Percent	48%, 36%, 7%
CMY	0.5215, 0.6353, 0.9253
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.84, 0.52
HSL	43°, 73%, 28%
HSV	43°, 84%, 48%
XYZ	12.0582, 12.0117, 2.3016
YIQ	93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

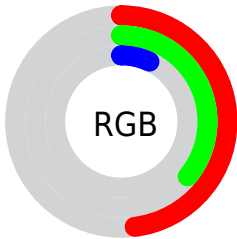
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 122, 19
Decimal	8019219
CIE Lab	41.23, 4.54, 43.38
CIE LCh	41, 43.618, 84.031
Yxy	12.0117, 0.4572, 0.4555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286209299 (0xFF7A5D13)
YUV	93.2350, -36.5979, 25.2269
Hunter-Lab	34.6580, 1.4521, 20.3232

Details

The YIQ color **93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **47.7650, -41.0380, 16.8660**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.0290, 44.6140, -15.5940**, and **48.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.3640, 36.3610, -14.7030**.

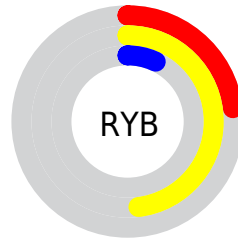
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (36%)

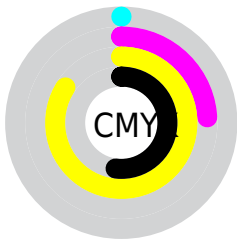
Blue (7%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (7%)

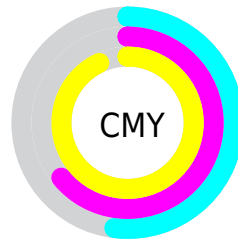


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660 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 93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.2350, 41.0380,
-16.8660

■ 93.2350, 41.0380,
-16.8660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.4950, 37.3700,
-16.4700

■ 145.0290, 44.6140,
-15.5940

■ 48.2200, 28.1990,
-9.9530

■ 171.8120, 46.7230,
-15.2690

■ 29.0050, 18.7990,
-4.7930

■ 199.8830, 47.9610,
-15.6790

■ 5.6700, 9.8570,
3.0810

■ 224.3770, 43.5140,
-17.6860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.5920, 26.5510,
-24.1450

■ 248.8440, 17.3340,

-16.7940

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 93.2350, 41.0380,
-16.8660

■ 93.2350, 41.0380,
-16.8660

■ 90.1060, 45.7150,
-19.0290

■ 96.3640, 36.3610,
-14.7030

■ 88.1340, 48.5120,
-20.1600

■ 100.0800, 31.4090,
-13.0630

■ 103.3230, 26.4110,
-10.5890

■ 107.0390, 21.4590,
-8.9490

■ 110.1680, 16.7820,
-6.7860

■ 113.8840, 11.8300,
-5.1460

■ 117.0130, 7.1530,
-2.9830

■ 120.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 123.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.0710, 53.9640, 2.1880



93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660



90.2100, 15.8230, -27.9610

Triad

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



93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660



81.1680, -71.4750, -20.7470



100.0510, 14.2990, 32.7230

Complementary

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



93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660



47.7650, -41.0380, 16.8660

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.



97.4140, -26.6880, 21.1200



93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660



82.8270, -80.2800, -9.8480

Square

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



93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660



77.0640, -59.9190, -31.9430



79.6130, -82.2530, -1.6210



96.8940, 42.5420, 32.9900

Rectangle

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



93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660



86.5260, -8.6140, -31.1260



79.6130, -82.2530, -1.6210



100.1250, 2.2870, 30.1510

Sweetspot

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



93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660



147.0970, 15.5440, -6.3760



53.1030, 52.0790, 30.8550



72.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030



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.



93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660



114.1600, 62.8180, -26.1260



103.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



90.2050, 49.7500, -20.5700



181.5950, 100.4170, -41.2390

Inverse Universe

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



47.7650, -41.0380, 16.8660



44.4270, -63.0930, 25.6030



37.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



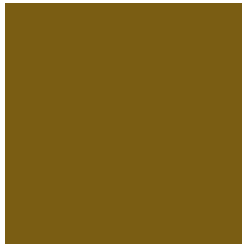
34.7950, -49.7500, 20.5700



70.4050, -100.4170, 41.2390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660 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 93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

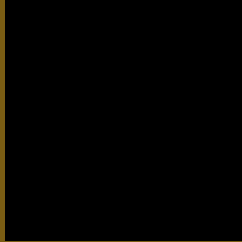
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2350, 41.0380,

-16.8660.

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

93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660

Protanopia

92.6960, 32.1900, -21.7140

Deuteranopia

93.5340, 41.6340, -16.6540



Tritanopia

99.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660

Protanomaly

92.7180, 35.1240, -19.8200

Deuteranomaly

93.5340, 41.6340, -16.6540

Tritanomaly

97.1420, 28.8390, 0.4790

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.2110, 15.2230, -6.0650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660 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(122, 93, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 93, 19)  
}
```

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(122, 93, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 93, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660 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(122, 93, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 93, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 93, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 93, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 93, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 93,  
19) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.2350, 41.0380, -16.8660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 93, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 93,  
19) }
```

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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