

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.2820, 51.9920,  
4.8880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	924C2C
RGB	146, 76, 44
RGB Percent	57%, 30%, 17%
CMY	0.4273, 0.7021, 0.8272
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.70, 0.43
HSL	19°, 54%, 37%
HSV	19°, 70%, 57%
XYZ	14.8989, 11.4615, 3.8157
YIQ	93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

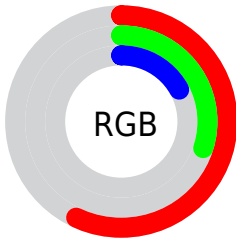
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	146, 91, 44
Decimal	9587756
CIELab	40.35, 26.72, 31.70
CIElCh	40, 41.458, 49.877
Yxy	11.4615, 0.4937, 0.3798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287777836 (0xFF924C2C)
YUV	93.2820, -24.2960, 46.2337
Hunter-Lab	33.8549, 19.3082, 17.0159

# Details

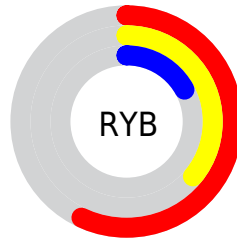
The YIQ color **93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **96.7180, -51.9920, -4.8880**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.3320, 57.7230, 5.6510**, and **43.9330, 45.6650, 3.9130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.7020, 59.5570, 5.4530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.8620, 44.4270, 4.3230**.

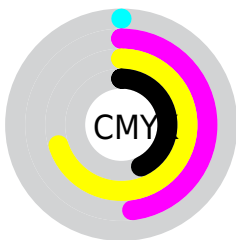
# Distribution



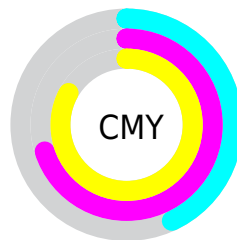
- Red (57%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (43%)




- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (83%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880 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 93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 93.2820, 51.9920,  
4.8880


 93.2820, 51.9920,  
4.8880


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 68.3140, 48.9660,  
4.6620


 145.3320, 57.7230,  
5.6510


 44.2320, 46.2610,  
4.1250

 172.4140, 60.4280,  
6.1880


 21.7720, 36.1730,  
10.7410

 197.5060, 57.1730,  
4.6050

 12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030

 216.9060, 41.1270,  
-1.9530

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 236.5340, 24.4390,  
-7.8890

 251.4660, 9.9510,

-9.6410

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 93.2820, 51.9920,  
4.8880

■ 93.2820, 51.9920,  
4.8880

■ 85.7020, 59.5570,  
5.4530

■ 100.8620, 44.4270,  
4.3230

■ 78.2360, 66.8010,  
6.3290

■ 108.3280, 37.1830,  
3.4470

■ 70.6560, 74.3660,  
6.8940

■ 115.9080, 29.6180,  
2.8820

■ 123.3740, 22.3740,  
2.0060

■ 130.9540, 14.8090,  
1.4410

■ 138.5340, 7.2440,  
0.8760

■ 146.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 153.5800, -7.5650,  
-0.5650

■ 161.0460,  
-14.8090, -1.4410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.5340, 51.9430, 22.3030



93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880



91.7560, 41.1290, -13.0070

# Triad

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



93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880



74.5050, -56.8470, -32.5510



93.9680, -31.3640, 17.7560

# Complementary

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



93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880



96.7180, -51.9920, -4.8880

# 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.



78.3420, -80.0520, -2.9640



93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880



78.4950, -68.0820, -21.6660

# Square

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



93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880



83.3450, -15.3540, -30.1220



80.6270, -76.8410, -11.6010



97.8330, 8.9810, 29.9810



# Rectangle

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



93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880



90.2440, 27.6510, -22.0530



80.6270, -76.8410, -11.6010



88.8840, -48.9230, 11.0850

# Sweetspot

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



93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880



168.0040, 20.5400, 2.2040



82.5920, 38.0010, 43.7050



81.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880



106.8910, 81.0140, 7.5580



122.6320, 38.2420, -21.2620



70.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



66.5030, 70.4230, 6.7670



4.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



# Inverse Universe

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



96.7180, -51.9920, -4.8880



112.1090, -81.0140, -7.5580



67.3680, -38.2420, 21.2620



70.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



71.4970, -70.4230, -6.7670



5.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

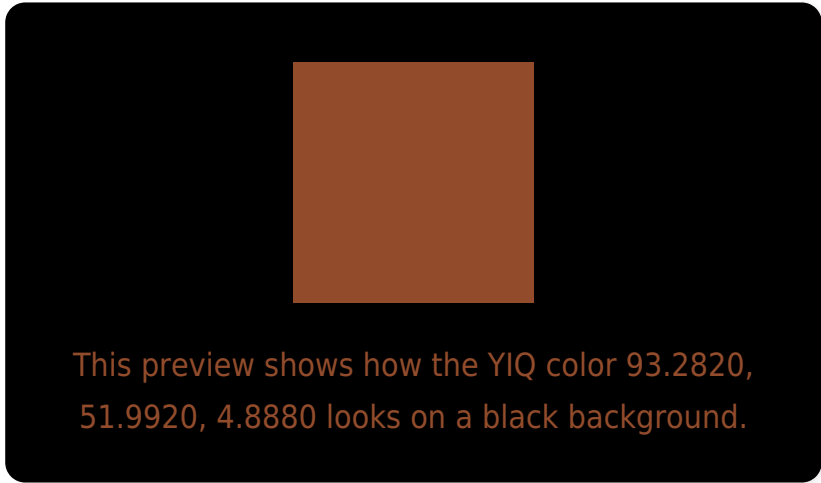
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

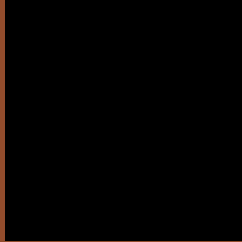
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2820, 51.9920,



# 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

93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880

### Protanopia

93.7460, 20.7260, -12.1860

### Deuteranopia

93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



## Tritanopia

95.2940, 43.6910, 17.6670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880

## Protanomaly

93.8940, 32.2330, -5.9670

## Deuteranomaly

93.7270, 40.0730, -4.8790

## Tritanomaly

94.2140, 46.6720, 13.2000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880 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(146, 76, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 76, 44)  
}
```

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(146, 76, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 76, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880 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(146, 76, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 76, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(146, 76, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 76, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 76, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 76,  
44) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 76, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 76,  
44) }
```

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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