

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.3050, 70.3800,
-8.9800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B5000
RGB	155, 80, 0
RGB Percent	61%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.3920, 0.6864, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 1.00, 0.39
HSL	31°, 100%, 30%
HSV	31°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	16.3907, 12.7047, 1.5909
YIQ	93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

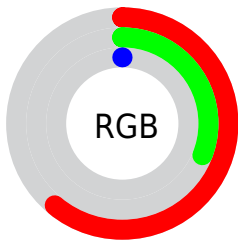
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 155, 0
Decimal	10178560
CIE _{Lab}	42.31, 26.95, 51.65
CIE _{LCh}	42, 58.257, 62.446
Yxy	12.7047, 0.5341, 0.4140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288368640 (0xFF9B5000)
YUV	93.3050, -45.9994, 54.1065
Hunter-Lab	35.6436, 19.7067, 22.3043

Details

The YIQ color **93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **61.6950, -70.3800, 8.9800**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.0930, 74.0930, -4.6830**, and **48.3740, 48.7370, 3.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.2380, 63.3190, -7.6650**.

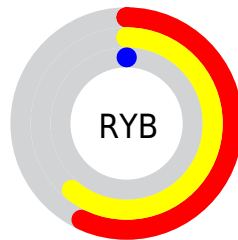
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (31%)

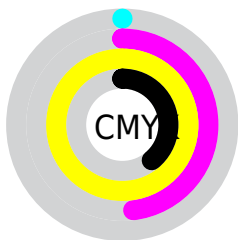
Blue (0%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (0%)

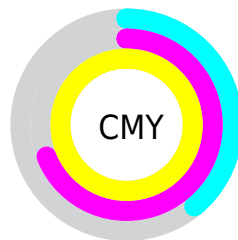


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800 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 93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

93.3050, 70.3800,
-8.9800

93.3050, 70.3800,
-8.9800

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

70.5460, 59.6960,
-2.5760

147.0930, 74.0930,
-4.6830

48.3740, 48.7370,
3.3050

174.4740, 77.3940,
-3.9340

26.5010, 38.3740,
9.3980

196.5650, 66.7120,
-8.5840

13.1560, 26.2240,
9.3280

215.3780, 50.9410,
-14.6190

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

235.4790, 34.2990,
-21.3890

247.4760, 21.1860,

-20.5260

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

■ 93.3050, 70.3800,
-8.9800

■ 99.2380, 63.3190,
-7.6650

■ 105.6440, 56.3040,
-7.1840

■ 112.1640, 48.9680,
-6.3920

■ 117.9830, 42.2280,
-5.3880

■ 124.5030, 34.8920,
-4.5960

■ 130.3220, 28.1520,
-3.5920

■ 136.8420, 20.8160,
-2.8000

■ 142.6610, 14.0760,
-1.7960

■ 149.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.7940, 74.6380, 23.9980



93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800



93.0960, 42.5070, -26.9730

Triad

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



93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800



82.7690, -66.3380, -31.2500



101.1410, -21.0050, 33.7710

Complementary

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



93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800



61.6950, -70.3800, 8.9800

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.



84.0930, -92.1120, 6.3520



93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800



88.1270, -81.4250, -16.6330

Square

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



93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800



75.1940, -49.1420, -45.5420



89.1820, -91.2850, -3.1330



99.5900, 32.3150, 47.6350

Rectangle

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



93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800



89.1100, 21.5560, -38.2520



89.1820, -91.2850, -3.1330



96.2950, -45.1660, 25.6020

Sweetspot

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



93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800



177.1370, 27.2350, -3.4930



55.2370, 67.3420, 57.1180



87.2160, 16.8270, -2.0930



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800



121.1470, 91.1960, -11.7800



137.3300, 49.7550, -48.2050



73.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



84.1240, 63.6400, -7.9760



7.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

Inverse Universe

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



61.6950, -70.3800, 8.9800



80.4400, -91.4710, 11.2570



17.6700, -49.7550, 48.2050



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



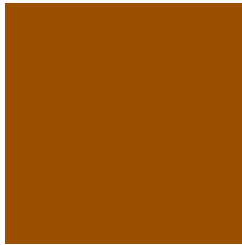
55.8760, -63.6400, 7.9760



5.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800 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 93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800.

-8.9800.

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

93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800

Protanopia

94.5560, 35.4000, -24.8240

Deuteranopia

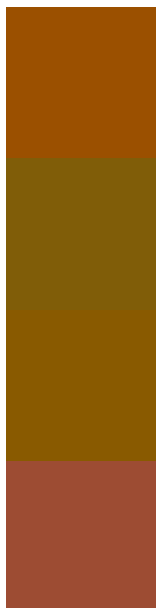
93.7380, 49.5670, -22.7610



Tritanopia

99.8000, 48.1380, 19.6740

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800

Protanomaly

93.7750, 48.1450, -19.0150

Deuteranomaly

93.7930, 56.9020, -18.0260

Tritanomaly

97.3690, 56.3010, 9.3970

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.0660, 25.9970, -3.0830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800 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(155, 80, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 80, 0)  
}
```

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(155, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 80, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800 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(155, 80, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 80, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(155, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 80, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 80, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 80, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.3050, 70.3800, -8.9800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155, 80,  
0) }
```

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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