

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.5580, 33.0590,
-9.9250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	775B28
RGB	119, 91, 40
RGB Percent	47%, 36%, 16%
CMY	0.5333, 0.6432, 0.8430
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.66, 0.53
HSL	39°, 50%, 31%
HSV	39°, 66%, 47%
XYZ	11.7328, 11.5562, 3.6236
YIQ	93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

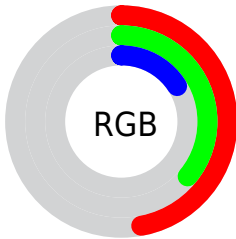
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 119, 40
Decimal	7822120
CIE Lab	40.50, 5.41, 33.09
CIE LCh	41, 33.526, 80.706
Yxy	11.5562, 0.4360, 0.4294
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286012200 (0xFF775B28)
YUV	93.5580, -26.4041, 22.3126
Hunter-Lab	33.9944, 2.1170, 17.4762

Details

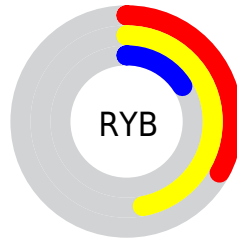
The YIQ color **93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **65.4420, -33.0590, 9.9250**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.7110, 37.0020, -9.7980**, and **46.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.8420, 38.0110, -11.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.2740, 28.1070, -8.2850**.

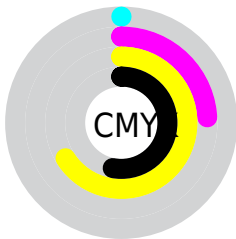
Distribution



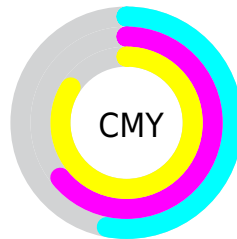
- Red (47%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250 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 93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.5580, 33.0590,
-9.9250

■ 93.5580, 33.0590,
-9.9250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.6610, 31.2710,
-10.5610

■ 144.7110, 37.0020,
-9.7980

■ 46.7470, 28.1530,
-9.1190

■ 171.1950, 38.5150,
-9.6850

■ 27.5320, 18.7530,
-3.9590

■ 198.6790, 40.0280,
-9.5720

■ 4.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

■ 225.3690, 37.9650,
-10.7310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.4700, 21.3230,
-17.5010

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

93.5580, 33.0590,
-9.9250

93.5580, 33.0590,
-9.9250

89.8420, 38.0110,
-11.5650

97.2740, 28.1070,
-8.2850

86.1260, 42.9630,
-13.2050

100.9900, 23.1550,
-6.6450

81.8230, 48.1900,
-14.3220

105.2930, 17.9280,
-5.5280

80.7800, 49.7490,
-15.0430

109.0090, 12.9760,
-3.8880

112.7250, 8.0240,
-2.2480

■ 116.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

■ 120.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 124.3460, -6.7860,
1.8380

■ 128.0620,
-11.7380, 3.4780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.9650, 42.6390, 3.6870



93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



91.2950, 14.4460, -19.5220

Triad

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



93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



76.9790, -66.5690, -21.5530



98.5460, 8.1110, 23.7190

Complementary

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



93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



65.4420, -33.0590, 9.9250

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.



95.8780, -22.4230, 15.4090



93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



78.4270, -73.4020, -13.3540

Square

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



93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



73.7870, -57.5810, -30.2610



80.4590, -67.2600, -3.5160



97.2790, 30.8520, 24.5800

Rectangle

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



93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



88.5040, -2.3800, -22.9560



80.4590, -67.2600, -3.5160



97.8160, -1.5170, 21.9950

Sweetspot

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



93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



145.8950, 13.2970, -4.1990



66.9270, 37.7750, 25.7670



72.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480



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.



93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



115.3350, 52.5000, -15.3400



106.7050, 18.8030, -26.9010



57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



82.8510, 50.9870, -15.4530



169.2570, 104.7250, -31.2030

Inverse Universe

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



65.4420, -33.0590, 9.9250



71.0780, -52.2250, 15.8630



52.2950, -18.8030, 26.9010



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



39.1490, -50.9870, 15.4530



80.7430, -104.7250, 31.2030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

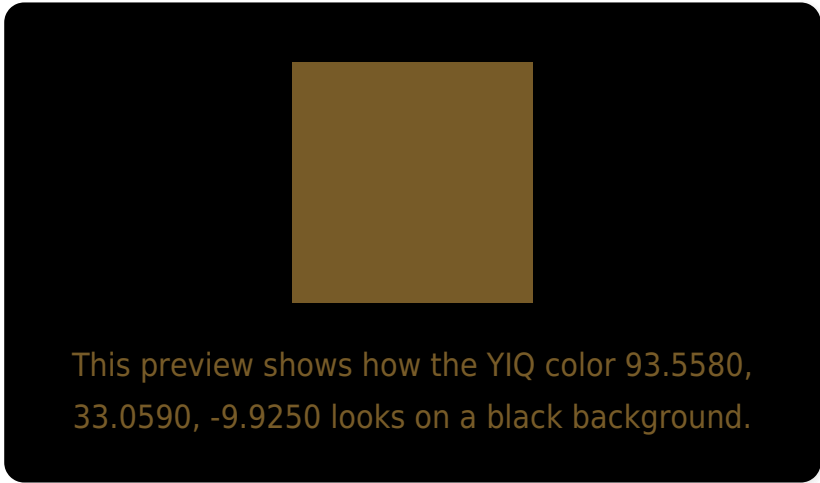
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.5580, 33.0590,

-9.9250.

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

93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250

Protanopia

92.7200, 23.6150, -14.9850

Deuteranopia

93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250



Tritanopia

97.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250

Protanomaly

93.0410, 27.1450, -12.8790

Deuteranomaly

93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250

Tritanomaly

95.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250 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(119, 91, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 91, 40)  
}
```

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(119, 91, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 91, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250 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(119, 91, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 91, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 91, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 91, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 91, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 91,  
40) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 91, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 91,  
40) }
```

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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