

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.6440, 39.1090,
1.5810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	845235
RGB	132, 82, 53
RGB Percent	52%, 32%, 21%
CMY	0.4823, 0.6785, 0.7920
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.60, 0.48
HSL	22°, 43%, 36%
HSV	22°, 60%, 52%
XYZ	13.1791, 11.1965, 4.8401
YIQ	93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

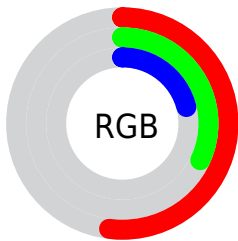
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 99, 53
Decimal	8671797
CIE _{Lab}	39.91, 17.80, 25.55
CIE _{LCh}	40, 31.139, 55.127
Yxy	11.1965, 0.4511, 0.3832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286861877 (0xFF845235)
YUV	93.6440, -20.0375, 33.6382
Hunter-Lab	33.4611, 11.7475, 14.8465

Details

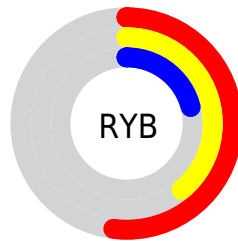
The YIQ color **93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **91.3560, -39.1090, -1.5810**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.0960, 43.6480, 1.9200**, and **45.7790, 34.2950, 0.7190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.4660, 45.4820, 1.7220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.8220, 32.7360, 1.4400**.

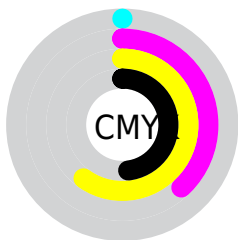
Distribution



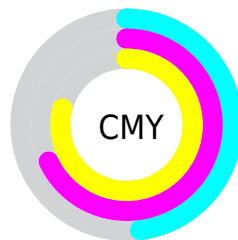
- Red (52%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810 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 93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.6440, 39.1090,
1.5810

■ 93.6440, 39.1090,
1.5810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.5620, 36.4040,
1.0440

■ 145.0960, 43.6480,
1.9200

■ 45.7790, 34.2950,
0.7190

■ 171.8790, 45.7570,
2.2450

■ 24.9510, 28.0590,
3.6030

■ 199.4770, 46.9490,
2.6690

■ 9.3830, 18.1550,
6.8830

■ 221.5680, 36.2670,
-1.9810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.1960, 19.5790,
-7.9170

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,

-6.5310

■ 93.6440, 39.1090,
1.5810

■ 93.6440, 39.1090,
1.5810

■ 87.4660, 45.4820,
1.7220

■ 99.8220, 32.7360,
1.4400

■ 80.7010, 52.1300,
2.3860

■ 106.5870, 26.0880,
0.7760

■ 74.4090, 58.8240,
2.2160

■ 112.8790, 19.3940,
0.9460

■ 68.2310, 65.1970,
2.3570

■ 119.0570, 13.0210,
0.8050

■ 67.6440, 65.4720,
2.8800

■ 125.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 132.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.7650, -6.6480,
-0.6640

■ 145.0570,
-13.3420, -0.4940

■ 151.2350,
-19.7150, -0.6350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.9190, 40.2530, 13.8930



93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



91.9920, 28.8410, -10.5750

Triad

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



93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



72.9550, -57.9940, -28.2820



95.1130, -15.7750, 16.0730

Complementary

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



93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



91.3560, -39.1090, -1.5810

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.



85.9020, -49.3340, 2.0100



93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



75.9190, -66.3400, -20.1960

Square

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



93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



85.3870, -15.1720, -22.4040



76.4380, -71.9350, -12.4070



96.8730, 11.5040, 22.8000

Rectangle

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



93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



90.8440, 17.3340, -16.7940



76.4380, -71.9350, -12.4070



93.0300, -25.9070, 12.4690

Sweetspot

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



93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



155.7260, 15.4510, 0.8190



82.4350, 30.7130, 32.6090



77.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



111.1920, 60.9330, 2.5410



115.9500, 28.6590, -18.2930



62.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



67.0460, 64.2800, 2.4560



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



91.3560, -39.1090, -1.5810



107.8080, -60.9330, -2.5410



69.0500, -28.6590, 18.2930



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



62.9540, -64.2800, -2.4560



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810 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 93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810 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 93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.6440, 39.1090,

1.5810.

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

93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810

Protanopia

92.5870, 16.9200, -9.2880

Deuteranopia

93.3280, 28.0150, -6.6170



Tritanopia

95.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810

Protanomaly

93.3000, 25.2180, -5.4860

Deuteranomaly

93.4750, 32.0950, -3.4650

Tritanomaly

94.4620, 34.1100, 9.5820

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810 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(132, 82, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 82, 53)  
}
```

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(132, 82, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 82, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810 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(132, 82, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 82, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 82, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 82, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 82, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 82,  
53) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 82, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 82,  
53) }
```

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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