

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(94.4550, 34.8470,  
-9.2890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7A5B28
RGB	122, 91, 40
RGB Percent	48%, 36%, 16%
CMY	0.5215, 0.6432, 0.8430
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.67, 0.52
HSL	37°, 51%, 32%
HSV	37°, 67%, 48%
XYZ	12.1513, 11.7718, 3.6433
YIQ	94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

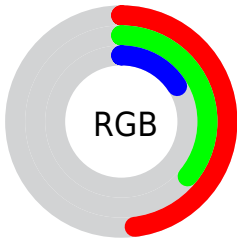
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	90, 122, 40
Decimal	8018728
CIELab	40.85, 6.83, 33.57
CIELCh	41, 34.260, 78.493
Yxy	11.7718, 0.4408, 0.4270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286208808 (0xFF7A5B28)
YUV	94.4550, -26.8463, 24.1570
Hunter-Lab	34.3100, 3.1752, 17.7212

# Details

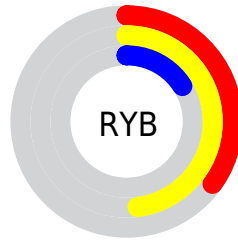
The YIQ color **94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **67.5450, -34.8470, 9.2890**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.6080, 38.7900, -9.1620**, and **47.3450, 29.3450, -8.6950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.1520, 40.0740, -10.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.7580, 29.6200, -8.1720**.

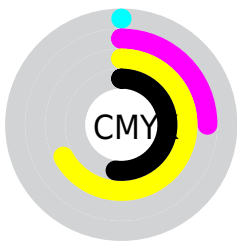
# Distribution



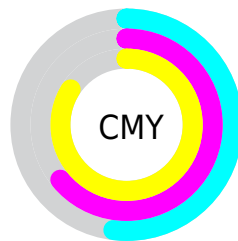
- Red (48%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890 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 94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.4550, 34.8470,  
-9.2890

■ 94.4550, 34.8470,  
-9.2890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 70.5580, 33.0590,  
-9.9250

■ 145.6080, 38.7900,  
-9.1620

■ 47.3450, 29.3450,  
-8.6950

■ 172.0920, 40.3030,  
-9.0490

■ 28.1300, 19.9450,  
-3.5350

■ 199.5760, 41.8160,  
-8.9360

■ 5.9800, 11.9200,  
4.2400

■ 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

94.4550, 34.8470,  
-9.2890

94.4550, 34.8470,  
-9.2890

90.1520, 40.0740,  
-10.4060

98.7580, 29.6200,  
-8.1720

86.4360, 45.0260,  
-12.0460

102.4740, 24.6680,  
-6.5320

82.0190, 50.5740,  
-13.4740

106.8910, 19.1200,  
-5.1040

81.0900, 51.8120,  
-13.8840

110.6070, 14.1680,  
-3.4640

114.9100, 8.9410,  
-2.3470

■ 119.2130, 3.7140,  
-1.2300

■ 122.9290, -1.2380,  
0.4100

■ 127.3460, -6.7860,  
1.8380

■ 131.6490,  
-12.0130, 2.9550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.9760, 44.1060, 4.6340



94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890



92.0780, 16.5550, -19.1970

# Triad

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



94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890



77.4520, -66.5230, -22.3870



99.2900, 5.9560, 24.2280

# Complementary

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



94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890



67.5450, -34.8470, 9.2890

# 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.



95.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890



79.1280, -73.9980, -13.5660

# Square

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



94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890



74.7440, -56.0220, -30.9820



77.0880, -76.5210, -6.3850



98.5070, 30.2100, 25.2020



# Rectangle

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



94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890



89.8740, -0.5460, -23.1540



77.0880, -76.5210, -6.3850



99.0330, -3.6260, 21.6700

# Sweetspot

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



94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890



147.3080, 13.5720, -3.6760



68.0520, 38.9210, 27.0250



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.



94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890



115.2320, 54.2880, -14.7040



109.6620, 20.3620, -27.6220



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



83.1610, 53.0500, -14.2940



167.5070, 107.0170, -28.6870



# Inverse Universe

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



67.5450, -34.8470, 9.2890



73.3550, -54.5630, 14.1810



52.3380, -20.3620, 27.6220



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



41.8390, -53.0500, 14.2940



85.0800, -107.2920, 28.1640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890 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 94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890 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 94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.4550, 34.8470,

-9.2890.

# 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

94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890

### Protanopia

93.7200, 23.6150, -14.9850

### Deuteranopia

94.4440, 33.3800, -10.2360



## Tritanopia

98.0570, 22.1890, 10.8690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890

## Protanomaly

93.9270, 27.4660, -13.1900

## Deuteranomaly

94.7430, 33.9760, -10.0240

## Tritanomaly

96.7660, 27.1420, 3.7020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890 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, 91, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 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(122, 91, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 91, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890 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, 91, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 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(122, 91, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 91, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 91, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 91,  
40) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 91, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 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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