

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.5950, 48.8320,
-14.9440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	845B0F
RGB	132, 91, 15
RGB Percent	52%, 36%, 6%
CMY	0.4823, 0.6432, 0.9409
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.89, 0.48
HSL	39°, 80%, 29%
HSV	39°, 89%, 52%
XYZ	13.3440, 12.4204, 2.1484
YIQ	94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

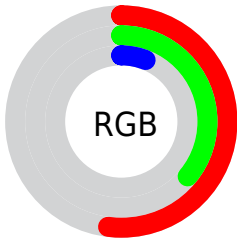
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 132, 15
Decimal	8674063
CIE _{Lab}	41.88, 10.40, 45.74
CIE _{LCh}	42, 46.910, 77.192
Yxy	12.4204, 0.4781, 0.4450
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286864143 (0xFF845B0F)
YUV	94.5950, -39.2403, 32.8042
Hunter-Lab	35.2426, 5.9113, 21.0555

Details

The YIQ color **94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **52.4050, -48.8320, 14.9440**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.9160, 52.3620, -12.8380**, and **49.7370, 34.1130, -6.9990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.1780, 54.3800, -16.3720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.0120, 43.2840, -13.5160**.

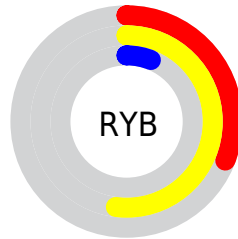
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (36%)

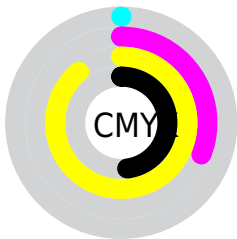
Blue (6%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (6%)

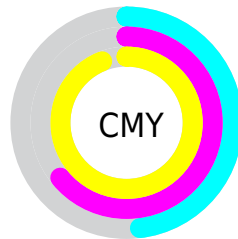


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440 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 94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.5950, 48.8320,
-14.9440

■ 94.5950, 48.8320,
-14.9440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.0120, 43.2840,
-13.5160

■ 146.9160, 52.3620,
-12.8380

■ 49.7370, 34.1130,
-6.9990

■ 173.6990, 54.4710,
-12.5130

■ 29.9240, 23.5210,
-2.2630

■ 201.3680, 56.9010,
-12.4990

■ 8.3720, 16.6880,
5.9360

■ 222.9750, 44.7060,
-17.2620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.0760, 28.0640,
-24.0320

■ 248.6160, 17.9760,

-17.4160

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 94.5950, 48.8320,
-14.9440

■ 94.5950, 48.8320,
-14.9440

■ 90.1780, 54.3800,
-16.3720

■ 99.0120, 43.2840,
-13.5160

■ 89.9500, 55.0220,
-16.9940

■ 102.8420, 38.0110,
-11.5650

■ 107.3730, 32.1420,
-9.8260

■ 111.7900, 26.5940,
-8.3980

■ 115.6200, 21.3210,
-6.4470

■ 120.0370, 15.7730,
-5.0190

■ 123.8670, 10.5000,
-3.0680

■ 128.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290

■ 132.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.8700, 59.1440, 7.4320



94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440



91.5330, 25.0390, -29.7850

Triad

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



94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440



82.3590, -70.6950, -23.8710



102.2720, 6.3670, 33.3030

Complementary

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



94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440



52.4050, -48.8320, 14.9440

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.



95.2210, -42.3220, 18.1100



94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440



85.1750, -81.3800, -11.9400

Square

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



94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440



77.2120, -57.5800, -35.7880



83.2320, -85.5540, -2.3700



98.7460, 40.2030, 36.8350

Rectangle

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



94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440



88.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500



83.2320, -85.5540, -2.3700



101.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830

Sweetspot

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



94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440



156.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



54.8850, 55.9290, 38.1770



77.9380, 11.7380, -3.4780



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.



94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440



116.2860, 71.3910, -21.8010



113.8780, 28.0210, -39.7790



64.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



88.1780, 54.3800, -16.3720



2.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



52.4050, -48.8320, 14.9440



54.7140, -71.3910, 21.8010



33.1220, -28.0210, 39.7790



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



41.8220, -54.3800, 16.3720



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440 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 94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

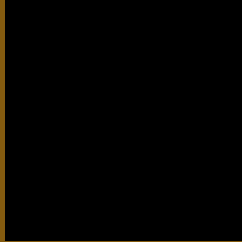
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.5950, 48.8320,

-14.9440.

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

94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440

Protanopia

94.2400, 33.4740, -22.9580

Deuteranopia

93.9210, 44.7980, -18.9300



Tritanopia

100.9330, 28.4700, 12.6780

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440

Protanomaly

94.4580, 38.7920, -20.2160

Deuteranomaly

94.3450, 46.5400, -17.4600

Tritanomaly

98.6160, 36.3120, 2.7120

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.9940, 17.3320, -5.7400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440 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, 91, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 91, 15)  
}
```

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, 91, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 91, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440 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, 91, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 91, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 91, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 91, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 91, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 91,  
15) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.5950, 48.8320, -14.9440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 91, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 91,  
15) }
```

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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