

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030)
contains.

YIQ(94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(94.6280, 53.2330,
-12.1030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A580F
RGB	138, 88, 15
RGB Percent	54%, 35%, 6%
CMY	0.4588, 0.6550, 0.9409
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.89, 0.46
HSL	36°, 80%, 30%
HSV	36°, 89%, 54%
XYZ	14.0590, 12.4155, 2.1099
YIQ	94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

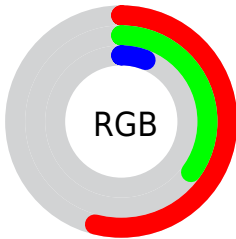
Format	Color
R_{YB}	99, 138, 15
Decimal	9066511
CIE Lab	41.87, 14.99, 46.05
CIE LCh	42, 48.434, 71.967
Yxy	12.4155, 0.4918, 0.4343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287256591 (0xFF8A580F)
YUV	94.6280, -39.2566, 38.0372
Hunter-Lab	35.2357, 9.5591, 21.1146

Details

The YIQ color **94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **58.3720, -53.2330, 12.1030**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.1340, 57.6800, -10.0960**, and **49.4710, 37.9180, -4.3700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.5100, 59.3770, -13.3190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.7460, 47.0890, -10.8870**.

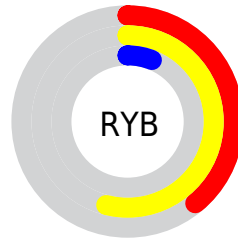
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (35%)

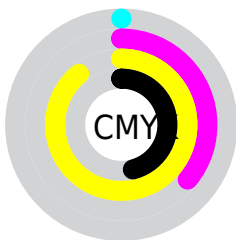
Blue (6%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (6%)

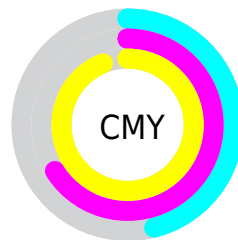


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030 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 94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.6280, 53.2330,
-12.1030

■ 94.6280, 53.2330,
-12.1030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.0450, 47.6850,
-10.6750

■ 147.1340, 57.6800,
-10.0960

■ 49.4710, 37.9180,
-4.3700

■ 174.0310, 59.4680,
-9.4600

■ 29.6580, 27.3260,
0.3660

■ 201.7000, 61.8980,
-9.4460

■ 9.8670, 19.6680,
6.9960

■ 221.2140, 45.5310,
-15.6930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.3150, 28.8890,
-22.4630

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,

-17.7270

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 94.6280, 53.2330,
-12.1030

■ 94.6280, 53.2330,
-12.1030

■ 89.5100, 59.3770,
-13.3190

■ 99.7460, 47.0890,
-10.8870

■ 89.3960, 59.6980,
-13.6300

■ 104.2770, 41.2200,
-9.1480

■ 109.2810, 35.3970,
-8.2430

■ 113.8120, 29.5280,
-6.5040

■ 118.9300, 23.3840,
-5.2880

■ 124.0480, 17.2400,
-4.0720

■ 128.5790, 11.3710,
-2.3330

■ 133.5830, 5.5480,
-1.4280

■ 138.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.4730, 61.9400, 11.8280



94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030



91.4260, 32.6500, -30.0540

Triad

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



94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030



82.2620, -69.0440, -26.2600



101.8520, -1.1980, 32.7380

Complementary

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



94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030



58.3720, -53.2330, 12.1030

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.



90.2620, -58.7350, 12.6970



94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030



85.3060, -80.3710, -13.7070

Square

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



94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030



76.4140, -55.3330, -37.9650



84.5200, -86.4250, -3.1050



98.9460, 36.7640, 38.5880

Rectangle

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



94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030



89.3290, 7.9380, -33.7420



84.5200, -86.4250, -3.1050



100.6050, -16.7400, 28.0600

Sweetspot

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



94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030



161.6740, 21.2290, -4.7790



57.5910, 56.9370, 41.9370



79.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030



115.7430, 77.5340, -17.4900



120.9880, 33.5230, -40.3730



66.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



86.1400, 57.5430, -13.1210



3.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Inverse Universe

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



58.3720, -53.2330, 12.1030



63.2570, -77.5340, 17.4900



32.0120, -33.5230, 40.3730



64.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



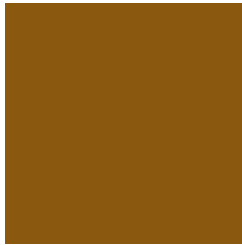
46.8600, -57.5430, 13.1210



1.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

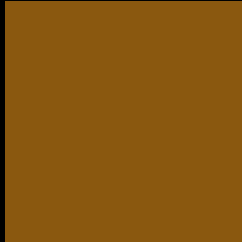
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030 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 94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.6280, 53.2330,

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

94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030

Protanopia

94.2400, 33.4740, -22.9580

Deuteranopia

93.8780, 46.3570, -19.6510



Tritanopia

100.3250, 33.2380, 14.3740

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030

Protanomaly

94.4690, 40.2590, -19.2690

Deuteranomaly

94.1280, 48.6490, -17.1350

Tritanomaly

98.1220, 40.7590, 4.7190

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.7170, 19.6700, -4.0580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030 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(138, 88, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 88, 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(138, 88, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 88, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030 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(138, 88, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 88, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 88, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 88, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 88, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 88,  
15) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.6280, 53.2330, -12.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 88, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 88,  
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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