

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.1390, 50.1160,
-16.1880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	855C0C
RGB	133, 92, 12
RGB Percent	52%, 36%, 5%
CMY	0.4784, 0.6393, 0.9527
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.91, 0.48
HSL	40°, 83%, 28%
HSV	40°, 91%, 52%
XYZ	13.5672, 12.6655, 2.0796
YIQ	95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

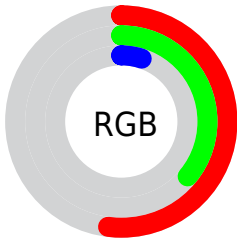
Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 133, 12
Decimal	8739852
CIE Lab	42.25, 10.21, 46.98
CIE LCh	42, 48.075, 77.738
Yxy	12.6655, 0.4792, 0.4474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286929932 (0xFF855C0C)
YUV	95.1390, -40.9875, 33.2041
Hunter-Lab	35.5886, 5.7681, 21.4475

Details

The YIQ color **95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **49.8610, -50.1160, 16.1880**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.5740, 53.3250, -13.7710**, and **50.3240, 33.8380, -7.5220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.4230, 55.0680, -17.8280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.9690, 44.8430, -14.2370**.

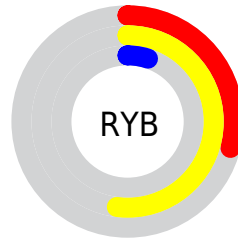
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (36%)

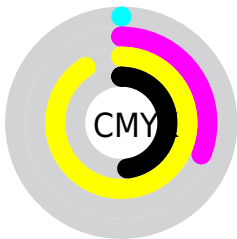
Blue (5%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (5%)

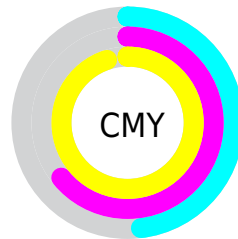


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880 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 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.1390, 50.1160,
-16.1880

■ 95.1390, 50.1160,
-16.1880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.8980, 43.6050,
-13.8270

■ 147.5740, 53.3250,
-13.7710

■ 50.3240, 33.8380,
-7.5220

■ 174.6560, 56.0300,
-13.2340

■ 30.8100, 23.8420,
-2.5740

■ 203.0260, 57.8640,
-13.4320

■ 8.3720, 16.6880,
5.9360

■ 223.3340, 45.0730,
-18.4070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.4350, 28.4310,
-25.1770

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 95.1390, 50.1160,
-16.1880

■ 95.1390, 50.1160,
-16.1880

■ 91.4230, 55.0680,
-17.8280

■ 98.9690, 44.8430,
-14.2370

■ 103.5000, 38.9740,
-12.4980

■ 107.9170, 33.4260,
-11.0700

■ 111.7470, 28.1530,
-9.1190

■ 116.2780, 22.2840,
-7.3800

■ 120.1080, 17.0110,
-5.4290

■ 124.5250, 11.4630,
-4.0010

■ 128.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 132.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.9410, 60.3820, 7.0220



95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880



91.8920, 25.4060, -30.9300

Triad

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



95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880



83.2880, -71.9330, -23.4610



103.0980, 6.9170, 34.3490

Complementary

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



95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880



49.8610, -50.1160, 16.1880

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.



96.4490, -42.9640, 18.7320



95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880



86.1040, -82.6180, -11.5300

Square

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



95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880



78.0270, -58.4970, -35.6890



84.1610, -86.7920, -1.9600



99.1700, 41.9450, 38.3050

Rectangle

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



95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880



89.0230, 0.0520, -33.9960



84.1610, -86.7920, -1.9600



102.5630, -7.7540, 30.4060

Sweetspot

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



95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880



158.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610



52.9670, 58.6340, 38.7140



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.



95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880



119.2320, 71.4830, -23.4690



113.8240, 28.1130, -41.4470



64.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



89.3520, 53.8300, -17.4180



2.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



49.8610, -50.1160, 16.1880



54.3550, -71.7580, 22.9460



31.1760, -28.1130, 41.4470



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



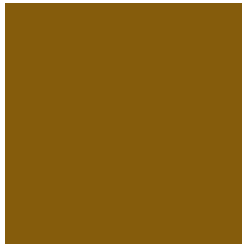
40.6480, -53.8300, 17.4180



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880 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 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880 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 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880.

-16.1880.

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

95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880

Protanopia

94.1970, 35.0330, -23.6790

Deuteranopia

94.6500, 46.9990, -20.2730



Tritanopia

101.9330, 28.4700, 12.6780

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880

Protanomaly

94.4150, 40.3510, -20.9370

Deuteranomaly

94.7750, 48.1450, -19.0150

Tritanomaly

99.5020, 36.6330, 2.4010

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.1790, 18.2490, -5.8390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880 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(133, 92, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 92, 12)  
}
```

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(133, 92, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 92, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880 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(133, 92, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 92, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 92, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 92, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 92, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 92,  
12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.1390, 50.1160, -16.1880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 92, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 92,  
12) }
```

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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