

# Converting Colors

YIQ(95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(95.3650, 43.7880,  
-11.6360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	825B1B
RGB	130, 91, 27
RGB Percent	51%, 36%, 11%
CMY	0.4901, 0.6432, 0.8939
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.79, 0.49
HSL	37°, 66%, 31%
HSV	37°, 79%, 51%
XYZ	13.1462, 12.3056, 2.7227
YIQ	95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

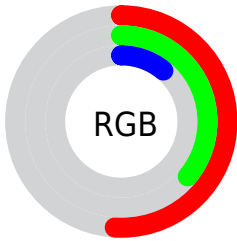
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	90, 130, 27
Decimal	8543003
CIE Lab	41.70, 9.88, 40.99
CIE LCh	42, 42.168, 76.450
Yxy	12.3056, 0.4666, 0.4368
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286733083 (0xFF825B1B)
YUV	95.3650, -33.7039, 30.3749
Hunter-Lab	35.0794, 5.5047, 19.9537

# Details

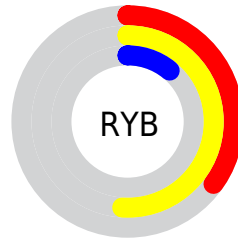
The YIQ color **95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **61.6350, -43.7880, 11.6360**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.0450, 47.6850, -10.6750**, and **49.4380, 33.5170, -7.2110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.9480, 49.3360, -13.0640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.7820, 38.2400, -10.2080**.

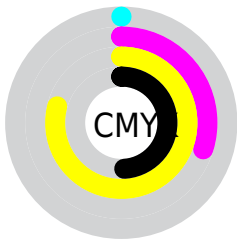
# Distribution



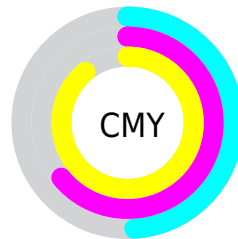
- Red (51%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360 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 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 95.3650, 43.7880,  
-11.6360

■ 95.3650, 43.7880,  
-11.6360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 70.7130, 42.6880,  
-13.7280

■ 147.0450, 47.6850,  
-10.6750

■ 49.4380, 33.5170,  
-7.2110

■ 173.8280, 49.7940,  
-10.3500

■ 29.6250, 22.9250,  
-2.4750

■ 201.4970, 52.2240,  
-10.3360

■ 8.0730, 16.0920,  
5.7240

■ 224.0010, 41.8170,  
-14.4630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.1020, 25.1750,  
-21.2330

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

95.3650, 43.7880,  
-11.6360

95.3650, 43.7880,  
-11.6360

90.9480, 49.3360,  
-13.0640

99.7820, 38.2400,  
-10.2080

86.5310, 54.8840,  
-14.4920

104.1990, 32.6920,  
-8.7800

86.4170, 55.2050,  
-14.8030

108.6160, 27.1440,  
-7.3520

113.0330, 21.5960,  
-5.9240

117.4500, 16.0480,  
-4.4960

■ 121.8670, 10.5000,  
-3.0680

■ 125.6970, 5.2270,  
-1.1170

■ 130.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 134.5310, -5.8690,  
1.7390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.5320, 54.2840, 7.4040



95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360



92.4390, 22.6080, -24.2720

# Triad

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



95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360



80.8430, -69.1820, -23.7580



101.5660, 5.3590, 29.5430

# Complementary

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



95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360



61.6350, -43.7880, 11.6360

# 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.



96.0920, -37.6450, 15.9470



95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360



83.2030, -78.5830, -13.0710

# Square

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



95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360



76.1520, -57.3510, -34.4310



81.7330, -82.7110, -4.3350



99.7730, 35.5730, 32.6370



# Rectangle

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



95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360



89.6690, 1.2890, -28.8790



81.7330, -82.7110, -4.3350



100.9280, -7.5240, 26.2360

# Sweetspot

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



95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360



154.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950



62.3570, 48.5480, 34.2760



75.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360



114.5400, 67.8600, -18.3800



114.6700, 25.9110, -34.5770



61.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



84.6450, 54.5630, -14.1810



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



61.6350, -43.7880, 11.6360



62.0470, -68.1350, 17.8570



42.3300, -25.9110, 34.5770



59.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



42.7680, -54.2880, 14.7040



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360 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 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360 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 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360.

-11.6360.

# 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

95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360

### Protanopia

94.6080, 29.6220, -19.2260

### Deuteranopia

95.2180, 39.7080, -14.7880



## Tritanopia

100.3350, 27.2780, 12.2540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360

## Protanomaly

94.8260, 34.9400, -16.4840

## Deuteranomaly

95.2290, 41.1750, -13.8410

## Tritanomaly

98.5880, 33.5150, 3.8430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.4500, 16.0480, -4.4960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360 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(130, 91, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 91, 27)  
}
```

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(130, 91, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 91, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360 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(130, 91, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 91, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 91, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 91, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 91, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 91,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 91, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 91,  
27) }
```

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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