

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060)
contains.

YIQ(95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060)	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(95.5350, 50.2020,
15.3060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	994842
RGB	153, 72, 66
RGB Percent	60%, 28%, 26%
CMY	0.3998, 0.7178, 0.7410
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.57, 0.40
HSL	4°, 40%, 43%
HSV	4°, 57%, 60%
XYZ	16.4460, 11.8013, 6.5734
YIQ	95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

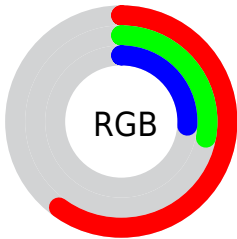
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 72, 66
Decimal	10045506
CIE _{Lab}	40.90, 33.37, 19.64
CIE _{LCh}	41, 38.719, 30.485
Yxy	11.8013, 0.4723, 0.3389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288235586 (0xFF994842)
YUV	95.5350, -14.5608, 50.3968
Hunter-Lab	34.3530, 25.3367, 12.7021

Details

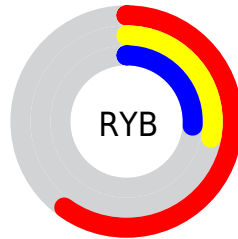
The YIQ color **95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **123.4650, -50.2020, -15.3060**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.2860, 55.3370, 15.8570**, and **45.1260, 44.1040, 15.6880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.6070, 58.8670, 17.9630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490**.

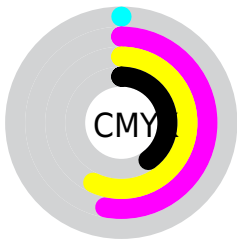
Distribution



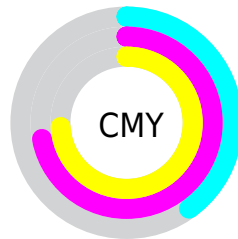
- Red (60%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060 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 95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.5350, 50.2020,
15.3060

■ 95.5350, 50.2020,
15.3060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.5670, 47.1760,
15.0800

■ 148.2860, 55.3370,
15.8570

■ 45.1260, 44.1040,
15.6880

■ 175.4820, 57.7210,
16.7050

■ 21.2290, 42.3160,
15.0520

■ 198.4810, 50.2940,
13.6380

■ 14.1670, 27.6910,
10.2750

■ 217.9950, 33.9270,
7.3910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.2100, 16.9640,
0.9320

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,

-1.5550

■ 95.5350, 50.2020,
15.3060

■ 95.5350, 50.2020,
15.3060

■ 85.6070, 58.8670,
17.9630

■ 105.4630, 41.5370,
12.6490

■ 74.9780, 68.1280,
20.8320

■ 115.5050, 32.5510,
10.3030

■ 65.0500, 76.7930,
23.4890

■ 126.0200, 23.6110,
7.1230

■ 55.1220, 85.4580,
26.1460

■ 135.9480, 14.9460,
4.4660

■ 51.6170, 88.4380,
27.2060

■ 145.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 156.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 166.4330,
-11.6450, -3.7170

■ 176.3610,
-20.3100, -6.3740

■ 186.4030,
-29.2960, -8.7200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.7210, 41.3510, 27.0390



95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060



94.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020

Triad

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



95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060



82.3420, -28.4670, -29.2590



84.4150, -63.9600, 2.7600

Complementary

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



95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060



123.4650, -50.2020, -15.3060

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.



80.6100, -78.1710, -9.5230



95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060



76.6880, -61.6160, -28.7200

Square

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



95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060



89.5990, 7.4780, -25.4020



80.3360, -71.8880, -18.7680



98.1720, -14.2630, 21.7130

Rectangle

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



95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060



93.7280, 38.3320, -11.8760



80.3360, -71.8880, -18.7680



78.5870, -79.3640, -4.4200

Sweetspot

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



95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060



176.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



101.2470, 25.8510, 43.6350



86.2680, 11.0490, 3.5050



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060



109.6480, 77.9850, 23.9130



120.7760, 38.3770, -7.1830



71.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



47.7300, 80.6900, 24.4500



4.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330

Inverse Universe

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



123.4650, -50.2020, -15.3060



153.3520, -77.9850, -23.9130



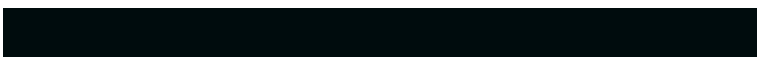
98.2240, -38.3770, 7.1830



74.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



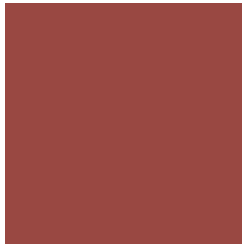
92.8570, -80.9650, -24.9730



8.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

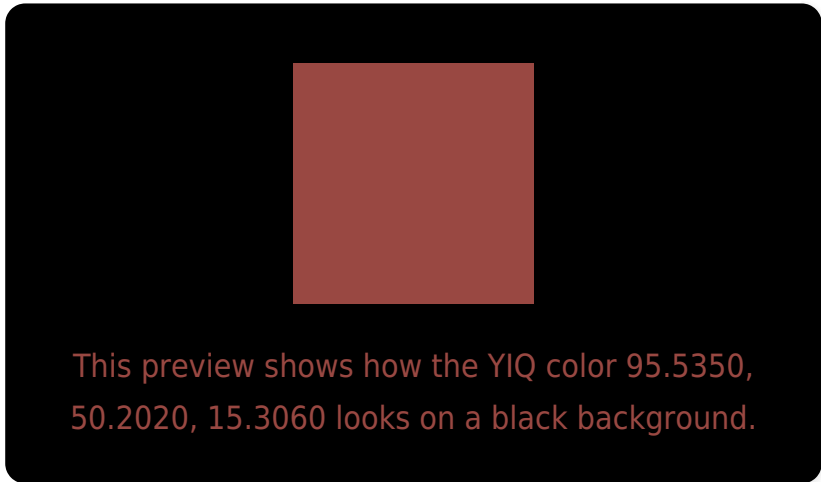
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060.

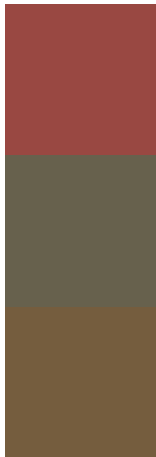


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.5350, 50.2020,

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

95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060

Protanopia

96.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

96.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



Tritanopia

96.2730, 48.1840, 18.8400

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060

Protanomaly

96.1570, 24.4830, 2.3310

Deuteranomaly

95.9470, 33.8820, 2.6980

Tritanomaly

95.9310, 49.1470, 17.9070

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.7420, 18.5220, 5.7380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060 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(153, 72, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 72, 66)  
}
```

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(153, 72, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 72, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060 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(153, 72, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 72, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(153, 72, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 72, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 72, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 72,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.5350, 50.2020, 15.3060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 72, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 72,  
66) }
```

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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