

# Converting Colors

YIQ(95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(95.9240, 59.0520,  
9.1000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E4A2E
RGB	158, 74, 46
RGB Percent	62%, 29%, 18%
CMY	0.3802, 0.7099, 0.8193
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.71, 0.38
HSL	15°, 55%, 40%
HSV	15°, 71%, 62%
XYZ	17.0506, 12.3644, 4.0794
YIQ	95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

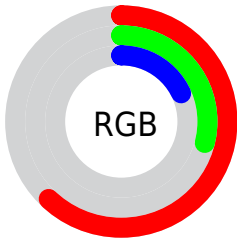
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 83, 46
Decimal	10373678
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.79, 32.90, 32.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 46.396, 44.838
Yxy	12.3644, 0.5091, 0.3691
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288563758 (0xFF9E4A2E)
YUV	95.9240, -24.6125, 54.4407
Hunter-Lab	35.1631, 25.0191, 17.7357

# Details

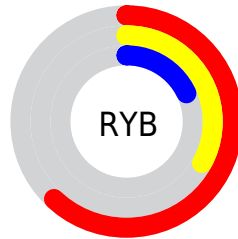
The YIQ color **95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **108.0760, -59.0520, -9.1000**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.8600, 65.1040, 9.5520**, and **44.8740, 53.3210, 8.3370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.0560, 67.4880, 10.4000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.7920, 50.6160, 7.8000**.

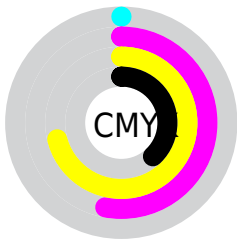
# Distribution



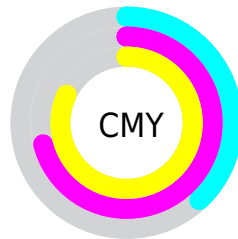
- Red (62%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000 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 95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 95.9240, 59.0520,  
9.1000

■ 95.9240, 59.0520,  
9.1000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 70.6570, 55.4300,  
8.6620

■ 148.8600, 65.1040,  
9.5520

■ 44.8740, 53.3210,  
8.3370

■ 176.2410, 68.4050,  
10.3010

■ 21.8270, 43.5080,  
15.4760

■ 197.1470, 56.8060,  
5.7500

■ 14.4660, 28.2870,  
10.4870

■ 216.6610, 40.4390,  
-0.4970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 236.7620, 23.7970,  
-7.2670

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,

-9.0190

■ 95.9240, 59.0520,  
9.1000

■ 95.9240, 59.0520,  
9.1000

■ 87.0560, 67.4880,  
10.4000

■ 104.7920, 50.6160,  
7.8000

■ 78.1880, 75.9240,  
11.7000

■ 113.6600, 42.1800,  
6.5000

■ 70.1350, 83.4430,  
13.0990

■ 122.4140, 34.0650,  
4.8890

■ 130.6950, 25.9040,  
4.1120

■ 139.5630, 17.4680,  
2.8120

■ 148.4310, 9.0320,  
1.5120

■ 157.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 166.1670, -7.8400,  
-1.0880

■ 174.9210,  
-15.9550, -2.6990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.8600, 57.0770, 28.3810



95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000



94.9480, 49.3360, -13.0640

# Triad

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



95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000



76.2830, -56.3420, -36.1980



93.7150, -46.7690, 16.1030

# Complementary

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



95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000



108.0760, -59.0520, -9.1000

# 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.



83.0040, -84.9120, -2.9920



95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000



82.0170, -69.7320, -24.8040

# Square

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



95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000



86.5750, -10.3100, -33.4300



84.8330, -80.4170, -12.8730



101.7770, 3.3870, 32.2430



# Rectangle

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



95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000



92.7410, 36.3170, -24.9230



84.8330, -80.4170, -12.8730



79.2370, -83.9500, 1.6020

# Sweetspot

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



95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000



182.6130, 23.1990, 3.5750



89.2920, 39.1460, 50.4900



90.1820, 14.1670, 2.0630



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000



109.4520, 92.7960, 14.3000



127.6220, 44.2020, -19.1420



74.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



63.8890, 75.3280, 11.4880



6.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880



# Inverse Universe

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



108.0760, -59.0520, -9.1000



128.5480, -92.7960, -14.3000



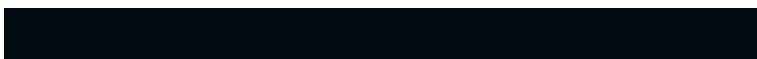
76.3780, -44.2020, 19.1420



75.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



79.1110, -75.3280, -11.4880

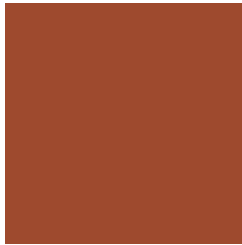


8.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

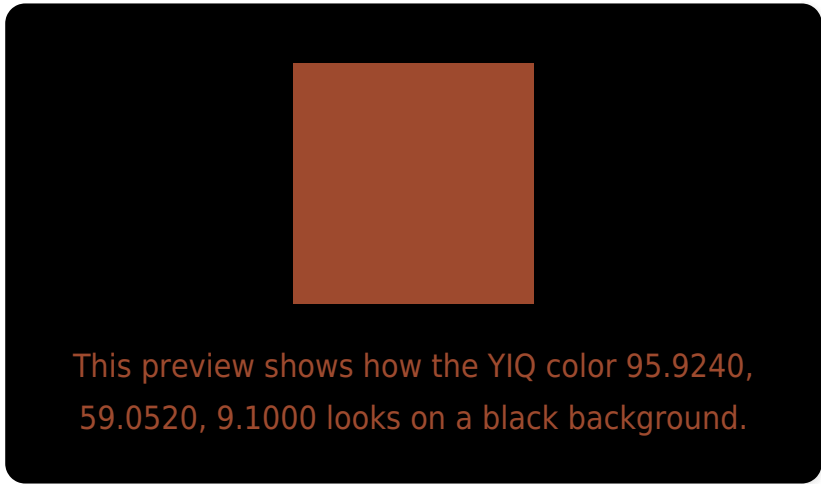
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.9240, 59.0520,



# 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

95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000

### Protanopia

96.8600, 20.4050, -11.8750

### Deuteranopia

96.6290, 34.2970, -10.3350



## Tritanopia

97.1810, 51.4390, 20.4230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000

## Protanomaly

96.6170, 34.5710, -4.2850

## Deuteranomaly

96.6350, 43.3280, -3.2960

## Tritanomaly

96.5140, 54.6950, 16.4790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.1290, 21.6860, 3.4620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000 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(158, 74, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 74, 46)  
}
```

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(158, 74, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 74, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000 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(158, 74, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 74, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 74, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 74, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 74, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 74,  
46) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.9240, 59.0520, 9.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 74, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 74,  
46) }
```

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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