

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.1120, 54.7460,
-11.9900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D590F
RGB	141, 89, 15
RGB Percent	55%, 35%, 6%
CMY	0.4470, 0.6511, 0.9409
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.89, 0.45
HSL	35°, 81%, 31%
HSV	35°, 89%, 55%
XYZ	14.6451, 12.8402, 2.1611
YIQ	96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

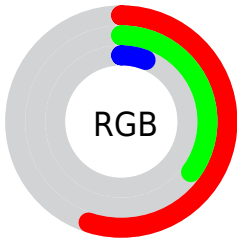
Format	Color
RYB	104, 141, 15
Decimal	9263375
CIELab	42.52, 15.81, 46.75
CIElCh	43, 49.349, 71.320
Yxy	12.8402, 0.4940, 0.4331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287453455 (0xFF8D590F)
YUV	96.1120, -39.9882, 39.3668
Hunter-Lab	35.8333, 10.2451, 21.5075

Details

The YIQ color **96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **59.8880, -54.7460, 11.9900**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.7320, 58.8720, -9.6720**, and **50.6560, 38.8350, -4.4690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.9940, 60.8900, -13.2060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2300, 48.6020, -10.7740**.

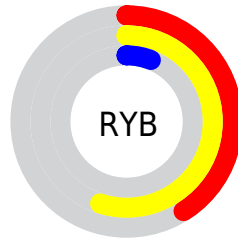
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (35%)

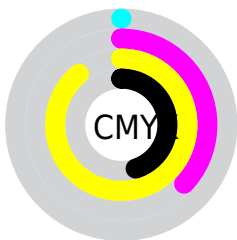
Blue (6%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (6%)

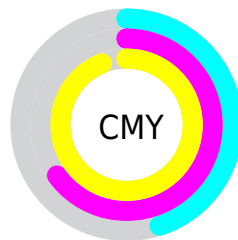


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900 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 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.1120, 54.7460,
-11.9900

■ 96.1120, 54.7460,
-11.9900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.5290, 49.1980,
-10.5620

■ 148.7320, 58.8720,
-9.6720

■ 50.6560, 38.8350,
-4.4690

■ 175.8140, 61.5770,
-9.1350

■ 30.2560, 28.5180,
0.7900

■ 202.9880, 61.0270,
-10.1810

■ 10.4650, 20.8600,
7.4200

■ 221.8010, 45.2560,
-16.2160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.9020, 28.6140,
-22.9860

■ 248.6160, 17.9760,

-17.4160

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 96.1120, 54.7460,
-11.9900

■ 96.1120, 54.7460,
-11.9900

■ 90.9940, 60.8900,
-13.2060

■ 101.2300, 48.6020,
-10.7740

■ 90.8800, 61.2110,
-13.5170

■ 106.3480, 42.4580,
-9.5580

■ 110.8790, 36.5890,
-7.8190

■ 115.9970, 30.4450,
-6.6030

■ 121.2290, 23.9800,
-5.0760

■ 126.3470, 17.8360,
-3.8600

■ 131.4650, 11.6920,
-2.6440

■ 136.5830, 5.5480,
-1.4280

■ 141.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.0710, 63.1320, 12.2520



96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900



92.3830, 34.2090, -30.7750

Triad

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



96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900



82.9630, -69.6400, -26.4720



103.6670, -2.1150, 32.8370

Complementary

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



96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900



59.8880, -54.7460, 11.9900

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.



90.6960, -62.9530, 12.0470



96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900



86.7080, -81.5630, -14.1310

Square

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



96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900



77.5880, -55.8830, -39.0110



86.0360, -87.9380, -3.2180



100.4730, 36.7180, 39.4220

Rectangle

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



96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900



90.4000, 9.1760, -34.1520



86.0360, -87.9380, -3.2180



102.1210, -18.2530, 27.9470

Sweetspot

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



96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900



165.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670



58.7160, 58.0830, 43.1950



81.5360, 12.9300, -3.0540



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900



118.4120, 79.9640, -17.4760



123.6460, 34.4860, -41.3060



68.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



86.7380, 58.7350, -12.6970



4.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



59.8880, -54.7460, 11.9900



65.5880, -79.9640, 17.4760



32.6530, -33.8900, 41.5180



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



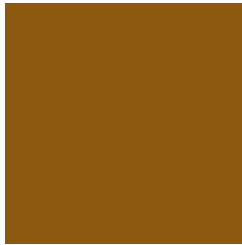
48.2620, -58.7350, 12.6970



2.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900 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 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

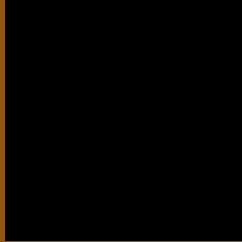
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900.

-11.9900.

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

96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900

Protanopia

95.5390, 34.0700, -22.7460

Deuteranopia

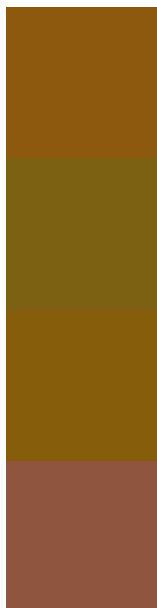
95.5360, 47.3200, -20.5840



Tritanopia

101.9230, 34.4300, 14.7980

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900

Protanomaly

96.0670, 41.4510, -18.8450

Deuteranomaly

95.6120, 50.1620, -17.0220

Tritanomaly

99.7200, 41.9510, 5.1430

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.7170, 19.6700, -4.0580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900 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(141, 89, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 89, 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(141, 89, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 89, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900 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(141, 89, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 89, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 89, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 89, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 89, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 89,  
15) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.1120, 54.7460, -11.9900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 89, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 89,  
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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