

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(96.1410, 55.8020,  
-20.1180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	895E00
RGB	137, 94, 0
RGB Percent	54%, 37%, 0%
CMY	0.4627, 0.6314, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 1.00, 0.46
HSL	41°, 100%, 27%
HSV	41°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	14.3198, 13.3216, 1.8187
YIQ	96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

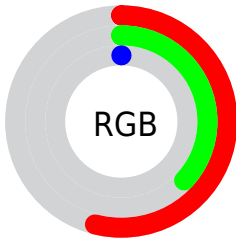
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	63, 137, 0
Decimal	9002496
CIELab	43.24, 10.69, 51.02
CIELCh	43, 52.128, 78.164
Yxy	13.3216, 0.4861, 0.4522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287192576 (0xFF895E00)
YUV	96.1410, -47.3975, 35.8333
Hunter-Lab	36.4988, 6.1593, 22.5947

# Details

The YIQ color **96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **40.8590, -55.8020, 20.1180**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.5590, 57.6810, -15.6230**, and **52.6940, 35.6720, -7.7200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.0850, 50.2080, -17.8560**.

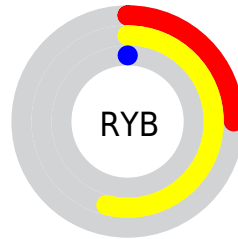
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (37%)

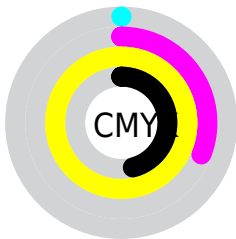
Blue (0%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (0%)

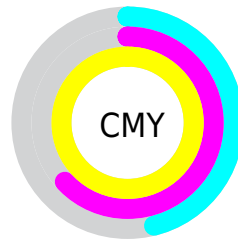


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180 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 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.1410, 55.8020,  
-20.1180

96.1410, 55.8020,  
-20.1180

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

73.6810, 45.7140,  
-13.5020

149.5590, 57.6810,  
-15.6230

52.6940, 35.6720,  
-7.7200

177.0430, 59.1940,  
-15.5100

32.2940, 25.3550,  
-2.4610

205.0110, 62.2200,  
-15.2840

11.0300, 17.6510,  
5.0030

224.5250, 45.8530,  
-21.5310

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.0390, 29.4860,  
-27.7780

247.8180, 20.2230,

-19.5930

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,  
-10.8850

■ 96.1410, 55.8020,  
-20.1180

■ 100.0850, 50.2080,  
-17.8560

■ 104.5020, 44.6600,  
-16.4280

■ 108.4460, 39.0660,  
-14.1660

■ 112.3900, 33.4720,  
-11.9040

■ 116.9210, 27.6030,  
-10.1650

■ 120.7510, 22.3300,  
-8.2140

■ 124.6950, 16.7360,  
-5.9520

■ 128.6390, 11.1420,  
-3.6900

■ 133.0560, 5.5940,  
-2.2620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.5780, 65.8380, 7.2620



96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180



92.6980, 28.7080, -35.7080

# Triad

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



96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180



86.2060, -74.6380, -23.9980



104.9890, 8.8420, 38.0100

# Complementary

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



96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180



40.8590, -55.8020, 20.1180

# 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.



98.0510, -47.5950, 20.0610



96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180



89.3640, -86.2860, -11.1340

# Square

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



96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180



80.4890, -59.9180, -37.4700



87.0620, -90.8270, -0.4190



100.7300, 46.3000, 41.9800



# Rectangle

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



96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180



89.3170, -0.9560, -37.7560



87.0620, -90.8270, -0.4190



104.6710, -7.9380, 33.7420

# Sweetspot

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



96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180



162.8650, 22.0090, -7.9030



45.8650, 67.8490, 42.4170



79.4820, 13.0220, -4.7220



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180



125.1350, 73.1340, -25.8580



113.9070, 29.0770, -47.9070



67.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



93.1840, 54.2430, -19.3970



3.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



# Inverse Universe

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



40.8590, -55.8020, 20.1180



53.2780, -72.8590, 26.3810



23.0930, -29.0770, 47.9070



63.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



39.8160, -54.2430, 19.3970

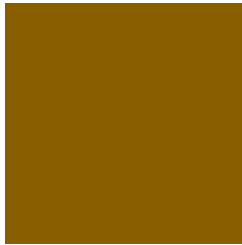


1.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

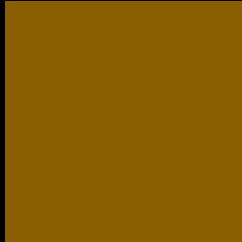
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180 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 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180.

-20.1180.

# 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

96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180

### Protanopia

96.1710, 37.9220, -26.4780

### Deuteranopia

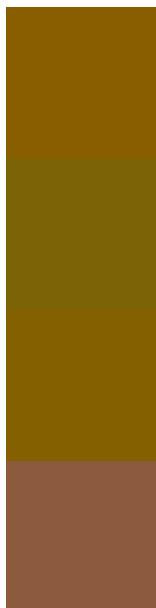
95.8090, 50.8050, -23.1710



## Tritanopia

103.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180

## Protanomaly

96.4600, 44.4780, -24.1460

## Deuteranomaly

96.1190, 52.8680, -22.0120

## Tritanomaly

101.5300, 39.4300, 1.2700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.9080, 20.4500, -7.1820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180 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(137, 94, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 94, 0)  
}
```

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(137, 94, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 94, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180 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(137, 94, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 94, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(137, 94, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 94, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 94, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 94, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.1410, 55.8020, -20.1180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 94, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137, 94,  
0) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor