

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.0220, 37.3240,
-15.6360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B611D
RGB	123, 97, 29
RGB Percent	48%, 38%, 11%
CMY	0.5176, 0.6196, 0.8861
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.76, 0.52
HSL	43°, 62%, 30%
HSV	43°, 76%, 48%
XYZ	12.6652, 12.8476, 2.9780
YIQ	97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

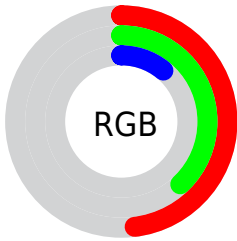
Format	Color
RYB	65, 123, 29
Decimal	8085789
CIELab	42.53, 3.09, 40.66
CIElCh	43, 40.777, 85.657
Yxy	12.8476, 0.4445, 0.4509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286275869 (0xFF7B611D)
YUV	97.0220, -33.5348, 22.7827
Hunter-Lab	35.8436, 0.3459, 20.1644

Details

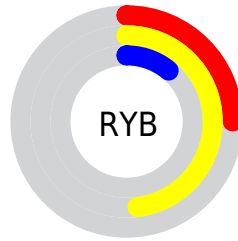
The YIQ color **97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **54.9780, -37.3240, 15.6360**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.4030, 40.6250, -14.8870**, and **51.1660, 28.2910, -11.6210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.8930, 42.0010, -17.7990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.1510, 32.6470, -13.4730**.

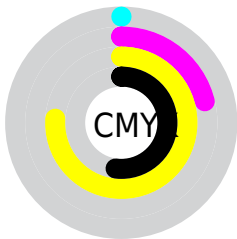
Distribution



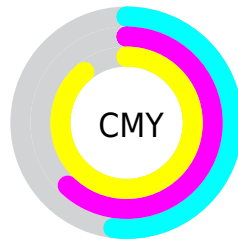
- Red (48%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360 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 97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

97.0220, 37.3240,
-15.6360

97.0220, 37.3240,
-15.6360

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

71.7830, 36.4990,
-17.2050

148.4030, 40.6250,
-14.8870

51.1660, 28.2910,
-11.6210

175.7730, 42.4590,
-15.0850

31.0650, 18.5700,
-6.1500

203.2570, 43.9720,
-14.9720

9.5020, 10.2700,
1.1020

228.3380, 39.2500,
-17.5020

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.7920, 23.1120,
-22.3920

249.9840, 14.1240,

-13.6840

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 97.0220, 37.3240,
-15.6360

■ 97.0220, 37.3240,
-15.6360

■ 93.8930, 42.0010,
-17.7990

■ 100.1510, 32.6470,
-13.4730

■ 90.0630, 47.2740,
-19.7500

■ 103.9810, 27.3740,
-11.5220

■ 89.0200, 48.8330,
-20.4710

■ 107.1100, 22.6970,
-9.3590

■ 110.8260, 17.7450,
-7.7190

■ 114.0690, 12.7470,
-5.2450

■ 117.1980, 8.0700,
-3.0820

■ 120.9140, 3.1180,
-1.4420

■ 124.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 127.8730, -6.8320,
2.6720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.6900, 50.6630, 1.4390



97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360



93.8230, 12.6590, -25.6850

Triad

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



97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360



83.3850, -73.5840, -21.0720



103.7690, 15.0330, 30.4330

Complementary

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



97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360



54.9780, -37.3240, 15.6360

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.



101.3390, -22.1030, 20.6250



97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360



84.0010, -80.8300, -10.8940

Square

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



97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360



79.3950, -62.3490, -31.9570



81.2600, -82.7570, -3.5010



100.8290, 41.1670, 30.3750

Rectangle

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



97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360



90.3950, -9.6230, -29.3590



81.2600, -82.7570, -3.5010



103.5550, 3.8920, 28.5960

Sweetspot

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



97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360



150.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540



60.1840, 47.3570, 28.3250



75.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360



120.0610, 58.7830, -24.5850



106.3040, 18.2540, -33.4740



59.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



90.2050, 49.7500, -20.5700



182.7690, 99.8670, -42.2850

Inverse Universe

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



54.9780, -37.3240, 15.6360



53.9390, -58.7830, 24.5850



45.6960, -18.2540, 33.4740



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



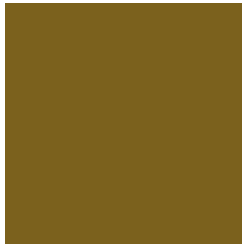
34.7950, -49.7500, 20.5700



69.8180, -100.1420, 41.7620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360 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 97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360 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 97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0220, 37.3240,

-15.6360.

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

97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360

Protanopia

96.4940, 29.9430, -19.5370

Deuteranopia

97.4460, 39.0660, -14.1660



Tritanopia

102.7470, 20.1260, 9.7100

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360

Protanomaly

97.1030, 32.6020, -18.1660

Deuteranomaly

97.1470, 38.4700, -14.3780

Tritanomaly

100.4730, 26.4090, 0.4650

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360 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(123, 97, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 97, 29)  
}
```

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(123, 97, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 97, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360 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(123, 97, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 97, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(123, 97, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 97, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 97, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 97,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 97, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123, 97,  
29) }
```

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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