

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.0980, 22.9710,
-3.3090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	755D42
RGB	117, 93, 66
RGB Percent	46%, 36%, 26%
CMY	0.5411, 0.6353, 0.7411
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.44, 0.54
HSL	32°, 28%, 36%
HSV	32°, 44%, 46%
XYZ	12.2352, 12.0032, 6.8307
YIQ	97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

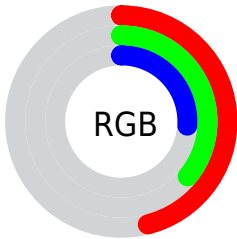
Format	Color
RYB	111, 117, 66
Decimal	7691586
CIELab	41.22, 5.82, 19.19
CIELCh	41, 20.051, 73.134
Yxy	12.0032, 0.3938, 0.3863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285881666 (0xFF755D42)
YUV	97.0980, -15.3313, 17.4541
Hunter-Lab	34.6457, 2.4076, 12.5625

Details

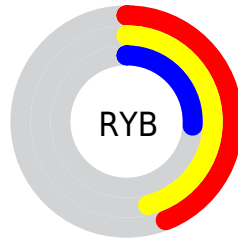
The YIQ color **97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **85.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.7670, 25.4010, -3.2950**, and **50.1300, 19.9450, -3.5350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.2080, 28.4730, -3.9030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150**.

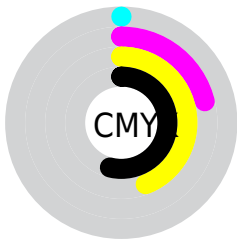
Distribution



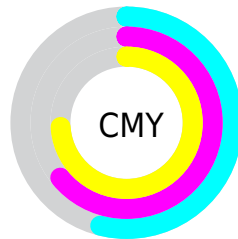
- Red (46%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090 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 97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.0980, 22.9710,
-3.3090

■ 97.0980, 22.9710,
-3.3090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.0270, 21.7330,
-2.8990

■ 147.7670, 25.4010,
-3.2950

■ 50.2440, 19.6240,
-3.2240

■ 174.9520, 26.3180,
-3.3940

■ 28.7170, 19.6700,
-4.0580

■ 202.1370, 27.2350,
-3.4930

■ 5.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

■ 230.4360, 27.8310,
-3.2810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.5370, 11.1890,
-10.0510

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,

-1.5550

■ 97.0980, 22.9710,
-3.3090

■ 97.0980, 22.9710,
-3.3090

■ 92.2080, 28.4730,
-3.9030

■ 101.9880, 17.4690,
-2.7150

■ 88.0190, 33.3790,
-4.7090

■ 106.1770, 12.5630,
-1.9090

■ 83.1290, 38.8810,
-5.3030

■ 111.0670, 7.0610,
-1.3150

■ 78.8260, 44.1080,
-6.4200

■ 115.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 74.0500, 49.2890,
-6.7030

■ 120.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 71.3770, 52.6820,
-7.6220

■ 124.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

■ 129.3390,
-14.0760, 1.7960

■ 133.6420,
-19.3030, 2.9130

■ 138.4180,
-24.4840, 3.1960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.1790, 27.4170, 4.2250



97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



95.1350, 12.3810, -9.6270

Triad

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



97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



88.4300, -33.9260, -12.9180



99.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690

Complementary

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



97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



85.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090

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.



96.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430



97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



88.9550, -39.6580, -8.1540

Square

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



97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



91.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



93.0040, -32.1860, -0.3940



99.7560, 15.9070, 14.5870

Rectangle

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



97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



94.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



93.0040, -32.1860, -0.3940



98.7520, -4.6330, 12.3830

Sweetspot

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



97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



145.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130



84.0990, 22.3710, 18.5870



71.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



122.1610, 35.8550, -5.5290



110.8870, 15.7750, -16.0730



56.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



74.6330, 54.8370, -8.1310



152.2340, 112.7000, -16.0360

Inverse Universe

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



85.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090



104.4260, -36.1300, 5.0060



72.1130, -15.7750, 16.0730



55.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



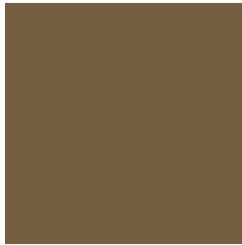
47.9540, -55.1120, 7.6080



97.7660, -112.7000, 16.0360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

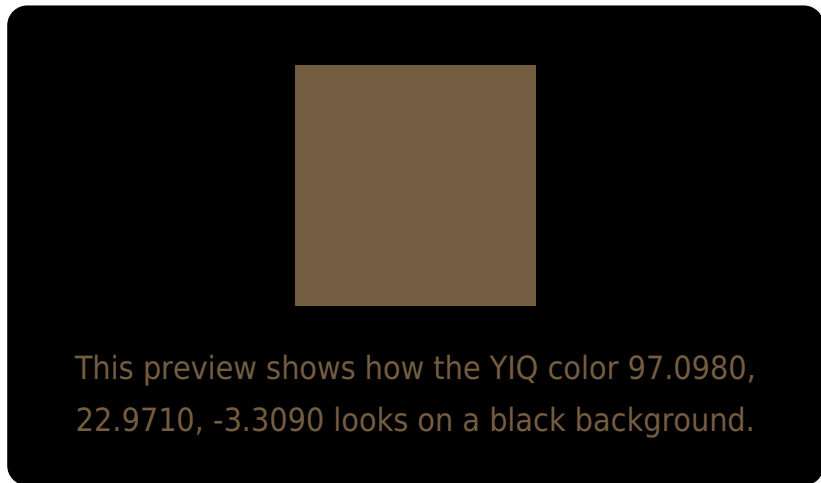
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

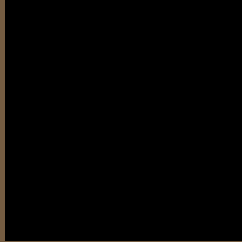
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0980, 22.9710,

-3.3090.

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

97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090

Protanopia

96.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

Deuteranopia

97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



Tritanopia

99.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090

Protanomaly

96.5810, 17.0570, -6.2630

Deuteranomaly

97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090

Tritanomaly

98.1010, 18.8890, 4.5930

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090 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(117, 93, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 93, 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(117, 93, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 93, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090 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(117, 93, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 93, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 93, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 93, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 93, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 93,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 93, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 93,  
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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