

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(97.1900, 38.0520,  
15.2360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F4D51
RGB	143, 77, 81
RGB Percent	56%, 30%, 32%
CMY	0.4391, 0.6981, 0.6822
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.43, 0.44
HSL	356°, 30%, 43%
HSV	356°, 46%, 56%
XYZ	15.4733, 11.7418, 9.2429
YIQ	97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

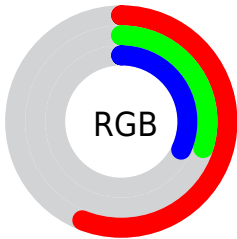
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 77, 81
Decimal	9391441
CIE Lab	40.80, 28.17, 10.04
CIE LCh	41, 29.909, 19.610
Yxy	11.7418, 0.4244, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287581521 (0xFF8F4D51)
YUV	97.1900, -7.9817, 40.1754
Hunter-Lab	34.2663, 20.6374, 7.9938

# Details

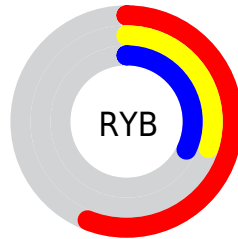
The YIQ color **97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **122.8100, -38.0520, -15.2360**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.8700, 41.9490, 16.1970**, and **48.7380, 33.5130, 14.8970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.4900, 46.0750, 18.5150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570**.

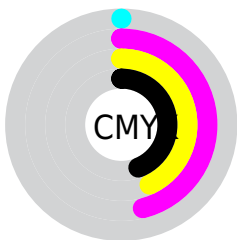
# Distribution



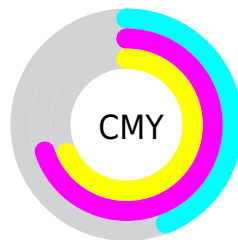
- Red (56%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360 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 97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 97.1900, 38.0520,  
15.2360

■ 97.1900, 38.0520,  
15.2360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.4070, 35.9430,  
14.9110

■ 148.8700, 41.9490,  
16.1970

■ 48.7380, 33.5130,  
14.8970

■ 176.3540, 43.4620,  
16.3100

■ 23.8950, 31.6330,  
15.9290

■ 203.3540, 43.4620,  
16.3100

■ 12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

■ 222.9820, 26.7740,  
10.3740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 242.6100, 10.0860,  
4.4380

97.1900, 38.0520,  
15.2360

97.1900, 38.0520,  
15.2360

87.4900, 46.0750,  
18.5150

106.8900, 30.0290,  
11.9570

77.0890, 54.6940,  
22.0060

117.2910, 21.4100,  
8.4660

67.3890, 62.7170,  
25.2850

126.9910, 13.3870,  
5.1870

57.5750, 71.0610,  
28.2530

136.8050, 5.0430,  
2.2190

47.2880, 79.3590,  
32.0550

146.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600


43.7830, 82.3390,  
33.1150

156.9060,  
-11.5990, -4.5510

166.6060,  
-19.6220, -7.8300

176.3060,

-27.6450, -11.1090

 186.7070,  
-36.2640, -14.6000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.5450, 27.0470, 21.9510



97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360



96.2250, 38.9710, 4.0830

# Triad

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



97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360



88.8500, -9.1660, -21.1180



86.4670, -52.5430, -0.4070

# Complementary

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



97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360



122.8100, -38.0520, -15.2360

# 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.



77.9710, -72.1180, -14.5980



97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360



81.9850, -40.3430, -23.2790

# Square

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



97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360



92.6910, 13.3910, -16.9210



76.7510, -65.9270, -22.1750



96.1940, -20.4970, 13.5430



# Rectangle

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



97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360



95.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970



76.7510, -65.9270, -22.1750



77.8450, -71.5230, -8.8590

# Sweetspot

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



97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360



168.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340



103.0620, 15.7660, 33.6700



82.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360



115.1820, 58.8660, 23.4900



113.7570, 31.3610, -1.1750



66.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



41.2770, 77.8920, 31.1080



2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



# Inverse Universe

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



97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360



115.1820, 58.8660, 23.4900



106.2430, -31.3610, 1.1750



66.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



41.2770, 77.8920, 31.1080

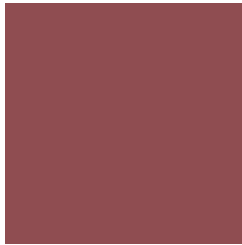


2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

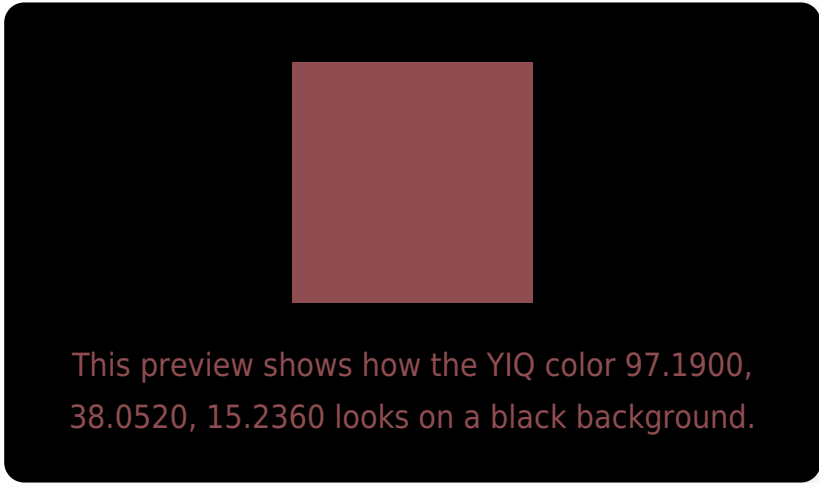
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

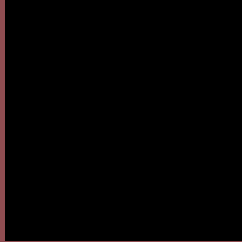
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1900, 38.0520,



# 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

97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360

### Protanopia

96.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

### Deuteranopia

96.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



## Tritanopia

97.3040, 37.7310, 15.5470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360

## Protanomaly

96.8450, 16.7340, 5.1020

## Deuteranomaly

96.8520, 24.0240, 5.1440

## Tritanomaly

97.3040, 37.7310, 15.5470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360 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(143, 77, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 77, 81)  
}
```

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(143, 77, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 77, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360 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(143, 77, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 77, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 77, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 77, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 77, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 77,  
81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 77, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 77,  
81) }
```

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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