

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.1900, 46.0790,
-3.5930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B5728
RGB	139, 87, 40
RGB Percent	55%, 34%, 16%
CMY	0.4548, 0.6589, 0.8429
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.71, 0.45
HSL	28°, 55%, 35%
HSV	28°, 71%, 55%
XYZ	14.4419, 12.4575, 3.6558
YIQ	97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

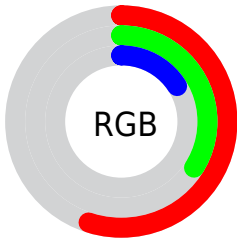
Format	Color
R _Y B	139, 129, 40
Decimal	9131816
CIE Lab	41.93, 17.09, 35.36
CIE LCh	42, 39.278, 64.206
Yxy	12.4575, 0.4726, 0.4077
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287321896 (0xFF8B5728)
YUV	97.1900, -28.1947, 36.6674
Hunter-Lab	35.2951, 11.2712, 18.5654

Details

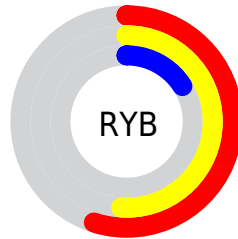
The YIQ color **97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **81.8100, -46.0790, 3.5930**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.9410, 51.2140, -3.0420**, and **49.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.4850, 52.4980, -4.2860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.8950, 39.6600, -2.9000**.

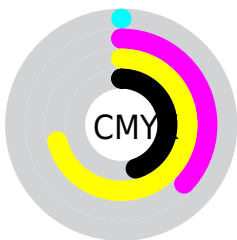
Distribution



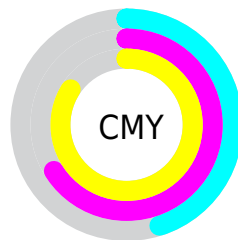
- Red (55%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930 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, 46.0790, -3.5930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.1900, 46.0790,
-3.5930

■ 97.1900, 46.0790,
-3.5930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.1080, 43.3740,
-4.1300

■ 148.9410, 51.2140,
-3.0420

■ 49.4820, 39.3850,
-3.4230

■ 175.7240, 53.3230,
-2.7170

■ 29.0820, 29.0680,
1.8360

■ 204.0940, 55.1570,
-2.9150

■ 10.4650, 20.8600,
7.4200

■ 223.0210, 39.0650,
-8.6390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.1220, 22.4230,
-15.4090

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

97.1900, 46.0790,
-3.5930

97.1900, 46.0790,
-3.5930

91.4850, 52.4980,
-4.2860

102.8950, 39.6600,
-2.9000

85.1930, 59.1920,
-4.4560

109.1870, 32.9660,
-2.7300

80.3030, 64.6940,
-5.0500

114.8920, 26.5470,
-2.0370

120.5970, 20.1280,
-1.3440

126.8890, 13.4340,
-1.1740

■ 132.4800, 7.3360,
-0.7920

■ 138.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 143.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

■ 150.1820,
-12.1960, 0.7640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.9650, 51.8070, 13.7510



97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930



95.3200, 30.4930, -18.4910

Triad

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



97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930



79.2470, -64.6880, -28.1120



101.6780, -9.8160, 23.7200

Complementary

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



97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930



81.8100, -46.0790, 3.5930

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.



90.4270, -55.0660, 6.7740



97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930



82.1940, -74.3640, -17.9480

Square

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



97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930



83.2810, -35.6650, -30.9690



82.4680, -80.6470, -8.7030



101.6620, 22.6440, 30.1640

Rectangle

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



97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930



92.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270



82.4680, -80.6470, -8.7030



99.5130, -22.6530, 19.5790

Sweetspot

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



97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930



164.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580



75.6430, 41.9910, 37.4710



82.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770



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.



97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930



115.8970, 71.7090, -5.5310



125.9530, 32.6040, -29.2200



65.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



76.7480, 61.9430, -4.7530



2.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Inverse Universe

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



81.8100, -46.0790, 3.5930



92.1030, -71.7090, 5.5310



53.0470, -32.6040, 29.2200



65.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



56.2520, -61.9430, 4.7530



2.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930 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 97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930 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 97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1900, 46.0790,

-3.5930.

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, 46.0790, -3.5930

Protanopia

96.6060, 23.9360, -15.2960

Deuteranopia

96.5860, 35.8560, -11.0560



Tritanopia

100.6240, 33.8340, 14.5860

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930

Protanomaly

96.8460, 32.1880, -10.6600

Deuteranomaly

96.4340, 39.3400, -8.1160

Tritanomaly

99.5610, 38.1450, 8.0410

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930 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(139, 87, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 87, 40)  
}
```

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(139, 87, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 87, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930 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(139, 87, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 87, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(139, 87, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 87, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 87, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 87,  
40) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.1900, 46.0790, -3.5930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 87, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 87,  
40) }
```

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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