

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.3760, 71.6180,
-9.3900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05402
RGB	160, 84, 2
RGB Percent	63%, 33%, 1%
CMY	0.3724, 0.6707, 0.9918
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.99, 0.37
HSL	31°, 97%, 32%
HSV	31°, 99%, 63%
XYZ	17.6831, 13.8172, 1.7950
YIQ	97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

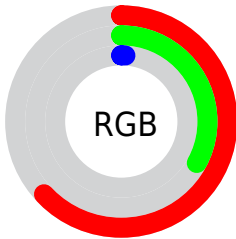
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 160, 2
Decimal	10507266
CIE _{Lab}	43.97, 26.95, 52.49
CIE _{LCh}	44, 59.007, 62.827
Yxy	13.8172, 0.5311, 0.4150
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288697346 (0xFFA05402)
YUV	97.3760, -47.0204, 54.9212
Hunter-Lab	37.1715, 19.8651, 23.1570

Details

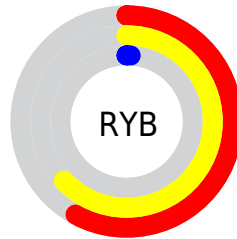
The YIQ color **97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **64.6240, -71.6180, 9.3900**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.1640, 75.3310, -5.0930**, and **52.2170, 50.6170, 2.2730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.5610, 72.5350, -9.4890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.8960, 64.2820, -8.5980**.

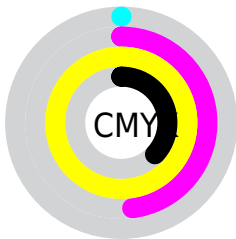
Distribution



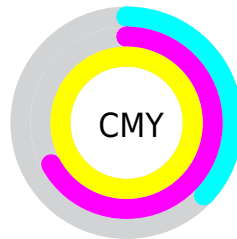
- Red (63%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (1%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900 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 97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

97.3760, 71.6180,
-9.3900

97.3760, 71.6180,
-9.3900

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

74.3890, 61.5760,
-3.6080

151.1640, 75.3310,
-5.0930

52.2170, 50.6170,
2.2730

179.2460, 78.0360,
-4.5560

30.0450, 39.6580,
8.1540

199.2550, 64.6490,
-9.7430

14.0530, 28.0120,
9.9640

218.6550, 48.6030,
-16.3010

0.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

238.7560, 31.9610,
-23.0710

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.8180, 20.2230,

-19.5930

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

■ 97.3760, 71.6180,
-9.3900

■ 97.3760, 71.6180,
-9.3900

■ 96.5610, 72.5350,
-9.4890

■ 103.8960, 64.2820,
-8.5980

■ 109.8290, 57.2210,
-7.2830

■ 116.3490, 49.8850,
-6.4910

■ 122.8690, 42.5490,
-5.6990

■ 129.3890, 35.2130,
-4.9070

■ 135.3220, 28.1520,
-3.5920

■ 141.8420, 20.8160,
-2.8000

■ 148.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

■ 154.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.6910, 76.4260, 24.6340



97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900



96.9390, 44.3870, -28.0050

Triad

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



97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900



86.1600, -68.9970, -32.6210



105.8530, -20.1340, 34.5060

Complementary

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



97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900



64.6240, -71.6180, 9.3900

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.



87.1250, -95.1380, 6.1260



97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900



91.1590, -84.4510, -16.8590

Square

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



97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900



78.5850, -51.8010, -46.9130



92.2140, -94.3110, -3.3590



103.4160, 32.8650, 48.6810

Rectangle

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



97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900



92.6540, 22.8400, -39.4960



92.2140, -94.3110, -3.3590



101.0070, -44.2950, 26.3370

Sweetspot

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



97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900



184.2080, 28.4730, -3.9030



57.9060, 69.7720, 57.1320



89.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900



125.8870, 94.8640, -12.1760



141.0910, 48.9300, -49.7740



75.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



86.1950, 64.8780, -8.3860



9.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Inverse Universe

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



64.6240, -71.6180, 9.3900



83.1130, -94.8640, 12.1760



20.9090, -48.9300, 49.7740



74.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



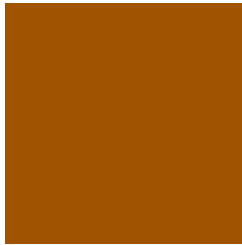
56.8050, -64.8780, 8.3860



5.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900 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 97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900 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 97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.3760, 71.6180,

-9.3900.

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

97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900

Protanopia

98.5130, 36.9590, -25.5450

Deuteranopia

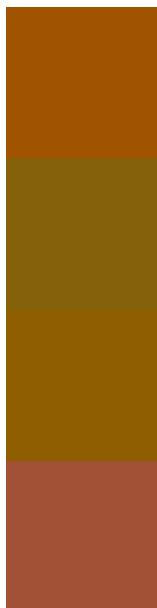
97.5810, 51.4470, -23.7930



Tritanopia

104.0990, 48.7340, 19.8860

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900

Protanomaly

97.8460, 49.3830, -19.4250

Deuteranomaly

97.7500, 58.4610, -18.7470

Tritanomaly

101.5540, 57.2180, 9.2980

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.9520, 26.3180, -3.3940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900 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(160, 84, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 84, 2)  
}
```

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(160, 84, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 84, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900 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(160, 84, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 84, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 84, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 84, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 84, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 84, 2)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.3760, 71.6180, -9.3900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 84, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 84,  
2) }
```

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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