

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.3840, 33.6090,
-8.8790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7C5E2D
RGB	124, 94, 45
RGB Percent	49%, 37%, 18%
CMY	0.5137, 0.6314, 0.8234
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.64, 0.51
HSL	37°, 47%, 33%
HSV	37°, 64%, 49%
XYZ	12.7898, 12.4788, 4.2216
YIQ	97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

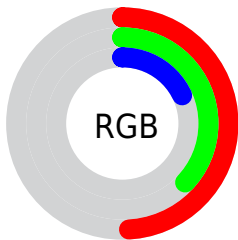
Format	Color
RYB	93, 124, 45
Decimal	8150573
CIELab	41.97, 6.36, 32.25
CIElCh	42, 32.873, 78.844
Yxy	12.4788, 0.4337, 0.4232
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286340653 (0xFF7C5E2D)
YUV	97.3840, -25.8253, 23.3422
Hunter-Lab	35.3253, 2.8076, 17.6422

Details

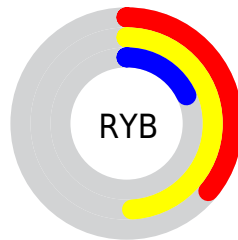
The YIQ color **97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **71.6160, -33.6090, 8.8790**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.6510, 37.2310, -8.4410**, and **49.7040, 29.7120, -9.8400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.0810, 38.8360, -9.9960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.6870, 28.3820, -7.7620**.

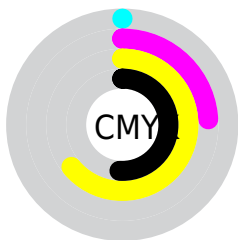
Distribution



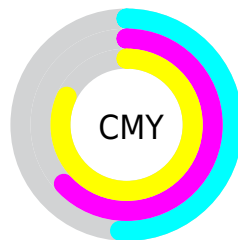
- Red (49%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790 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 97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.3840, 33.6090,
-8.8790

■ 97.3840, 33.6090,
-8.8790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.9000, 32.0960,
-8.9920

■ 148.6510, 37.2310,
-8.4410

■ 49.7040, 29.7120,
-9.8400

■ 175.7220, 38.4690,
-8.8510

■ 29.9020, 20.5870,
-4.1570

■ 203.2060, 39.9820,
-8.7380

■ 8.0510, 13.1580,
3.8300

■ 228.2870, 35.2600,
-11.2680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,
-17.7270

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,

-9.0190

■ 97.3840, 33.6090,
-8.8790

■ 97.3840, 33.6090,
-8.8790

■ 93.0810, 38.8360,
-9.9960

■ 101.6870, 28.3820,
-7.7620

■ 89.2510, 44.1090,
-11.9470

■ 105.5170, 23.1090,
-5.8110

■ 84.9480, 49.3360,
-13.0640

■ 109.8200, 17.8820,
-4.6940

■ 82.2750, 52.7290,
-13.9830

■ 114.2370, 12.3340,
-3.2660

■ 118.5400, 7.1070,
-2.1490

■ 122.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 126.6730, -3.3930,
0.9190

■ 130.9760, -8.6200,
2.0360

■ 134.8060,
-13.8930, 3.9870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.4920, 42.5930, 4.5210



97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



95.3060, 15.9130, -18.5750

Triad

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



97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



79.5550, -68.3110, -23.0230



102.0620, 6.5980, 23.6060

Complementary

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



97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



71.6160, -33.6090, 8.8790

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.



98.8670, -23.8900, 14.4620



97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



81.0030, -75.1440, -14.8240

Square

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



97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



81.4570, -47.7240, -27.1800



84.9430, -65.7470, -3.4030



101.3820, 29.0640, 23.9440

Rectangle

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



97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



92.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200



84.9430, -65.7470, -3.4030



101.8050, -2.9840, 21.0480

Sweetspot

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



97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



150.4220, 13.2510, -3.3650



72.0410, 37.4540, 26.0780



75.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250



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.



97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790



119.5030, 52.0870, -13.3610



112.3030, 19.9950, -26.4770



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



82.5740, 53.3250, -13.7710



166.9200, 107.2920, -28.1640

Inverse Universe

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



71.6160, -33.6090, 8.8790



79.9100, -51.8120, 13.8840



56.6970, -19.9950, 26.4770



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



42.4260, -53.3250, 13.7710



85.0800, -107.2920, 28.1640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790 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 97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

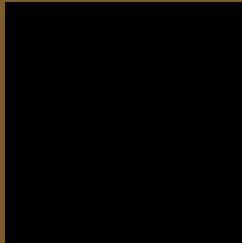
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.3840, 33.6090,

-8.8790.

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

97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790

Protanopia

96.3610, 23.2480, -13.8400

Deuteranopia

97.0850, 33.0130, -9.0910



Tritanopia

101.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790

Protanomaly

96.5680, 27.0990, -12.0450

Deuteranomaly

97.0850, 33.0130, -9.0910

Tritanomaly

100.1680, 25.9500, 3.2780

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.2370, 12.3340, -3.2660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790 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(124, 94, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 94, 45)  
}
```

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(124, 94, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 94, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790 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(124, 94, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 94, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 94, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 94, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 94, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 94,  
45) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 94, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 94,  
45) }
```

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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