

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450)
contains.

YIQ(97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(97.3860, 48.4630,
-2.7450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E5627
RGB	142, 86, 39
RGB Percent	56%, 34%, 15%
CMY	0.4430, 0.6628, 0.8468
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.72, 0.44
HSL	27°, 57%, 36%
HSV	27°, 72%, 56%
XYZ	14.8530, 12.5518, 3.5644
YIQ	97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

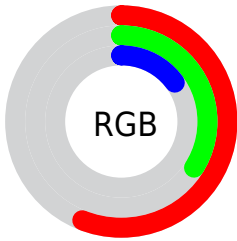
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 125, 39
Decimal	9328167
CIE _{Lab}	42.08, 18.97, 36.16
CIE _{LCh}	42, 40.833, 62.316
Yxy	12.5518, 0.4796, 0.4053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287518247 (0xFF8E5627)
YUV	97.3860, -28.7843, 39.1265
Hunter-Lab	35.4285, 12.8340, 18.8348

Details

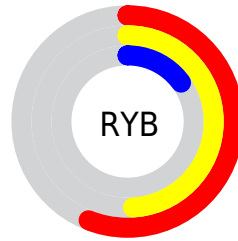
The YIQ color **97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **83.6140, -48.4630, 2.7450**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.1370, 53.5980, -2.1940**, and **49.4930, 40.8520, -2.4760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.0940, 55.1570, -2.9150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.6780, 41.7690, -2.5750**.

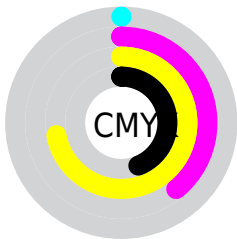
Distribution



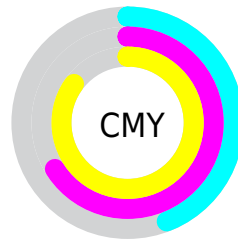
- Red (56%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450 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 97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.3860, 48.4630,
-2.7450

■ 97.3860, 48.4630,
-2.7450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.3040, 45.7580,
-3.2820

■ 149.1370, 53.5980,
-2.1940

■ 49.4930, 40.8520,
-2.4760

■ 176.2190, 56.3030,
-1.6570

■ 29.0930, 30.5350,
2.7830

■ 203.3930, 55.7530,
-2.7030

■ 11.0630, 22.0520,
7.8440

■ 222.3200, 39.6610,
-8.4270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.4210, 23.0190,
-15.1970

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,

-11.1960

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

97.3860, 48.4630,
-2.7450

97.3860, 48.4630,
-2.7450

91.0940, 55.1570,
-2.9150

103.6780, 41.7690,
-2.5750

85.3890, 61.5760,
-3.6080

109.3830, 35.3500,
-1.8820

80.6130, 66.7570,
-3.8910

115.7890, 28.3350,
-1.4010

122.0810, 21.6410,
-1.2310

128.3730, 14.9470,
-1.0610

■ 134.0780, 8.5280,
-0.3680

■ 140.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 146.7760, -5.1810,
0.2830

■ 153.0680,
-11.8750, 0.4530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.0900, 52.9530, 15.0090



97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450



94.9890, 32.9230, -18.4770

Triad

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



97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450



79.6060, -64.3210, -29.2570



101.1230, -12.5670, 24.0170

Complementary

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



97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450



83.6140, -48.4630, 2.7450

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.



87.2840, -64.9690, 4.5270



97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450



82.7810, -74.6390, -18.4710

Square

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



97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450



82.9390, -34.7020, -31.9020



83.1690, -81.2430, -8.9150



102.0040, 21.6810, 31.0970

Rectangle

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



97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450



93.0900, 16.2810, -25.2470



83.1690, -81.2430, -8.9150



99.3600, -26.5960, 19.4520

Sweetspot

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



97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450



166.4120, 19.2110, -1.2450



76.2950, 43.0910, 39.5630



81.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650



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.



97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450



114.6910, 75.2850, -4.2590



127.3230, 34.4380, -29.4180



68.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



76.7590, 63.4100, -3.8060



4.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



83.6140, -48.4630, 2.7450



93.3090, -75.2850, 4.2590



53.6770, -34.4380, 29.4180



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



58.8280, -63.6850, 3.2830



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450 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 97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

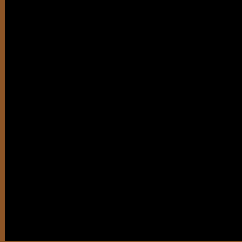
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.3860, 48.4630,

-2.7450.

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

97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450

Protanopia

96.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

Deuteranopia

97.3580, 36.4980, -11.6780



Tritanopia

100.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450

Protanomaly

97.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590

Deuteranomaly

97.5050, 40.5780, -8.5260

Tritanomaly

99.7570, 40.5290, 8.8890

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450 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(142, 86, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 86, 39)  
}
```

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(142, 86, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 86, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450 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(142, 86, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 86, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 86, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 86, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 86, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 86,  
39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.3860, 48.4630, -2.7450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 86, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 86,  
39) }
```

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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