

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.7670, 42.5960,
-12.0600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	835E1E
RGB	131, 94, 30
RGB Percent	51%, 37%, 12%
CMY	0.4862, 0.6314, 0.8821
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.77, 0.49
HSL	38°, 63%, 32%
HSV	38°, 77%, 51%
XYZ	13.5983, 12.9229, 3.0097
YIQ	97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

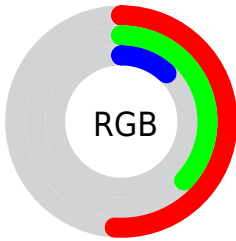
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 131, 30
Decimal	8609310
CIE Lab	42.65, 8.72, 40.64
CIE LCh	43, 41.569, 77.890
Yxy	12.9229, 0.4605, 0.4376
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286799390 (0xFF835E1E)
YUV	97.7670, -33.4091, 29.1453
Hunter-Lab	35.9484, 4.6120, 20.2000

Details

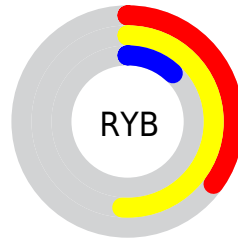
The YIQ color **97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **63.2330, -42.5960, 12.0600**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.4470, 46.4930, -11.0990**, and **51.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.3500, 48.1440, -13.4880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.1840, 37.0480, -10.6320**.

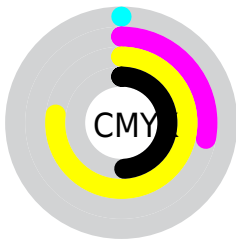
Distribution



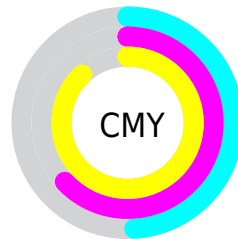
- Red (51%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600 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 97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.7670, 42.5960,
-12.0600

■ 97.7670, 42.5960,
-12.0600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.5280, 41.7710,
-13.6290

■ 149.4470, 46.4930,
-11.0990

■ 51.4980, 33.2880,
-8.5680

■ 176.8170, 48.3270,
-11.2970

■ 31.3970, 23.5670,
-3.0970

■ 204.4860, 50.7570,
-11.2830

■ 9.5460, 16.1380,
4.8900

■ 226.6910, 39.7540,
-15.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.2050, 23.3870,
-21.8690

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,

-13.6840

253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

97.7670, 42.5960,
-12.0600

97.7670, 42.5960,
-12.0600

93.3500, 48.1440,
-13.4880

102.1840, 37.0480,
-10.6320

88.9330, 53.6920,
-14.9160

106.6010, 31.5000,
-9.2040

87.8900, 55.2510,
-15.6370

110.4310, 26.2270,
-7.2530

114.8480, 20.6790,
-5.8250

119.3790, 14.8100,
-4.0860

■ 123.7960, 9.2620,
-2.6580

■ 128.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 132.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 136.4600, -7.1070,
2.1490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.4070, 53.1380, 6.1460



97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600



94.9550, 21.0950, -24.3850

Triad

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



97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600



82.4730, -71.0160, -23.5600



104.0500, 6.8720, 29.6560

Complementary

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



97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600



63.2330, -42.5960, 12.0600

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.



98.8860, -34.0690, 17.2190



97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600



84.7190, -80.0960, -13.1840

Square

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



97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600



78.3690, -59.4600, -34.7560



82.5480, -83.6280, -4.2360



101.5450, 36.2150, 32.0150

Rectangle

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



97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600



92.1850, -0.2240, -28.9920



82.5480, -83.6280, -4.2360



103.4120, -6.0110, 26.3490

Sweetspot

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



97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600



157.7490, 16.6440, -4.2840



64.6450, 47.6770, 33.5410



78.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600



119.0560, 66.3470, -18.4930



115.8980, 25.2690, -33.9550



64.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



87.0040, 54.9300, -15.3260



2.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



63.2330, -42.5960, 12.0600



65.3570, -66.0720, 19.0160



45.1020, -25.2690, 33.9550



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



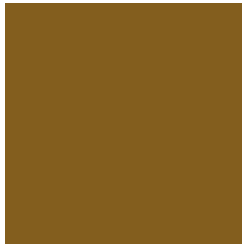
42.9960, -54.9300, 15.3260



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600 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 97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600 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 97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.7670, 42.5960,

-12.0600.

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

97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600

Protanopia

96.7220, 29.3010, -18.9150

Deuteranopia

97.6310, 39.9830, -14.2650



Tritanopia

102.7370, 26.0860, 11.8300

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600

Protanomaly

96.9400, 34.6190, -16.1730

Deuteranomaly

97.3430, 40.8540, -13.5300

Tritanomaly

100.9900, 32.3230, 3.4190

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.1510, 15.4520, -4.7080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600 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(131, 94, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 94, 30)  
}
```

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(131, 94, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 94, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600 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(131, 94, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 94, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 94, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 94, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 94, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 94,  
30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 94, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131, 94,  
30) }
```

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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