

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.9770, 59.5600,
-11.1280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94590D
RGB	148, 89, 13
RGB Percent	58%, 35%, 5%
CMY	0.4195, 0.6511, 0.9487
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.91, 0.42
HSL	34°, 84%, 32%
HSV	34°, 91%, 58%
XYZ	15.8605, 13.4680, 2.1470
YIQ	97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

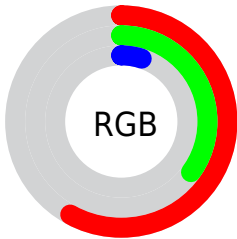
Format	Color
R_{YB}	118, 148, 13
Decimal	9722125
CIE _{Lab}	43.46, 18.98, 48.49
CIE _{LCh}	43, 52.068, 68.623
Yxy	13.4680, 0.5039, 0.4279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287912205 (0xFF94590D)
YUV	97.9770, -41.8937, 43.8702
Hunter-Lab	36.6987, 12.9214, 22.2205

Details

The YIQ color **97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **63.0230, -59.5600, 11.1280**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.0100, 63.9610, -8.2870**, and **52.7490, 43.0070, -2.9850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.9730, 65.3830, -12.0330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.2090, 53.0950, -9.6010**.

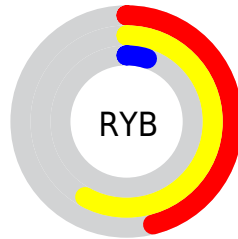
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (35%)

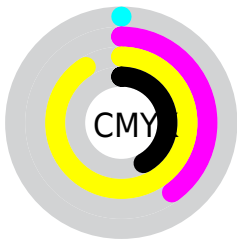
Blue (5%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (5%)

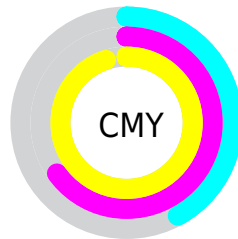


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280 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 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.9770, 59.5600,
-11.1280

■ 97.9770, 59.5600,
-11.1280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.7360, 53.0490,
-8.7670

■ 151.0100, 63.9610,
-8.2870

■ 52.7490, 43.0070,
-2.9850

■ 178.6790, 66.3910,
-8.2730

■ 32.0500, 32.0940,
2.0620

■ 202.8740, 61.3480,
-10.4920

■ 11.9600, 23.8400,
8.4800

■ 222.2740, 45.3020,
-17.0500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.7880, 28.9350,
-23.2970

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,

-17.7270

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 97.9770, 59.5600,
-11.1280

■ 97.9770, 59.5600,
-11.1280

■ 92.9730, 65.3830,
-12.0330

■ 103.2090, 53.0950,
-9.6010

■ 109.0280, 46.3550,
-8.5970

■ 114.1460, 40.2110,
-7.3810

■ 119.9650, 33.4710,
-6.3770

■ 125.1970, 27.0060,
-4.8500

■ 131.0160, 20.2660,
-3.8460

■ 136.2480, 13.8010,
-2.3190

■ 141.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260

■ 147.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.3320, 66.8910, 15.7150



97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280



95.1230, 37.8770, -31.1710

Triad

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



97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280



85.1970, -70.4190, -28.8750



105.2690, -6.7460, 34.1660

Complementary

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



97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280



63.0230, -59.5600, 11.1280

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.



82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760



97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280



88.8110, -83.3510, -14.7670

Square

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



97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280



78.8930, -55.4240, -41.8240



88.9540, -90.6430, -3.7550



103.1680, 36.2590, 42.2350

Rectangle

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



97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280



92.0430, 14.4950, -36.9370



88.9540, -90.6430, -3.7550



103.4130, -24.9470, 28.1170

Sweetspot

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



97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280



172.2720, 22.4210, -4.3550



60.3190, 60.8790, 47.5910



85.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280



120.5050, 84.1360, -15.9920



130.5170, 39.1630, -43.4690



71.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



86.4610, 61.0730, -11.0150



6.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Inverse Universe

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



63.0230, -59.5600, 11.1280



71.0820, -84.4110, 15.4690



30.4830, -39.1630, 43.4690



69.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



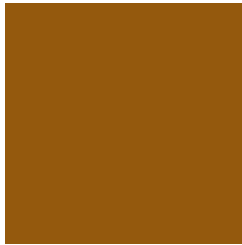
50.9520, -60.7980, 11.5380



3.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280 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 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

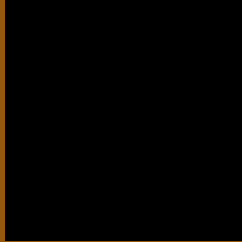
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280.

-11.1280.

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

97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280

Protanopia

97.6700, 35.0790, -24.5130

Deuteranopia

96.6950, 51.1260, -23.4820



Tritanopia

104.0160, 38.6020, 16.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280

Protanomaly

98.2090, 43.9270, -19.6650

Deuteranomaly

97.2980, 53.9220, -19.0860

Tritanomaly

101.6990, 46.4440, 6.3160

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280 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(148, 89, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 89, 13)  
}
```

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(148, 89, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 89, 13) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280 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(148, 89, 13) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 89, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 89, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 89, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 89, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 89,  
13) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.9770, 59.5600, -11.1280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 89, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 89,  
13) }
```

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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