

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(99.1560, 34.2510,  
-9.5010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7E602D
RGB	126, 96, 45
RGB Percent	49%, 38%, 18%
CMY	0.5058, 0.6236, 0.8233
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.64, 0.51
HSL	38°, 47%, 34%
HSV	38°, 64%, 49%
XYZ	13.2619, 12.9896, 4.2954
YIQ	99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

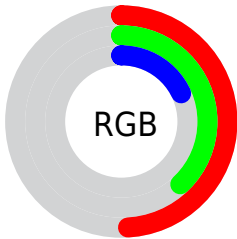
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	93, 126, 45
Decimal	8282157
CIELab	42.75, 6.11, 33.20
CIElCh	43, 33.763, 79.571
Yxy	12.9896, 0.4341, 0.4252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286472237 (0xFF7E602D)
YUV	99.1560, -26.6989, 23.5422
Hunter-Lab	36.0411, 2.6100, 18.1625

# Details

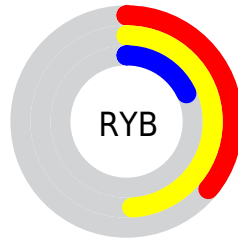
The YIQ color **99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **71.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.4230, 37.8730, -9.0630**, and **51.4760, 30.3540, -10.4620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.7390, 39.7990, -10.9290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.5730, 28.7030, -8.0730**.

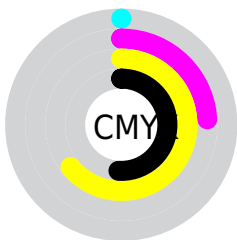
# Distribution



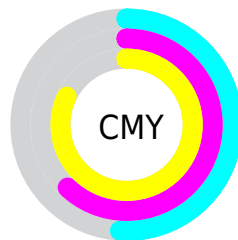
- Red (49%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (18%)



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



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



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010 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 99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.1560, 34.2510,  
-9.5010

■ 99.1560, 34.2510,  
-9.5010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.6720, 32.7380,  
-9.6140

■ 150.4230, 37.8730,  
-9.0630

■ 51.4760, 30.3540,  
-10.4620

■ 177.7930, 39.7070,  
-9.2610

■ 31.6740, 21.2290,  
-4.7790

■ 205.2770, 41.2200,  
-9.1480

■ 10.4100, 13.5250,  
2.6850

■ 229.5750, 34.3890,  
-12.0030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,  
-17.7270

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,

-9.0190

■ 99.1560, 34.2510,  
-9.5010

■ 99.1560, 34.2510,  
-9.5010

■ 94.7390, 39.7990,  
-10.9290

■ 103.5730, 28.7030,  
-8.0730

■ 91.0230, 44.7510,  
-12.5690

■ 107.2890, 23.7510,  
-6.4330

■ 86.6060, 50.2990,  
-13.9970

■ 111.7060, 18.2030,  
-5.0050

■ 84.0470, 53.3710,  
-14.6050

■ 116.0090, 12.9760,  
-3.8880

■ 119.8390, 7.7030,  
-1.9370

■ 124.2560, 2.1550,  
-0.5090

■ 128.5590, -3.0720,  
0.6080

■ 132.3890, -8.3450,  
2.5590

■ 136.6920,  
-13.5720, 3.6760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.5630, 43.8310, 4.1110



99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010



96.7790, 15.9590, -19.4090

# Triad

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



99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010



81.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360



104.3610, 7.1940, 23.8180

# Complementary

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



99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010



71.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010

# 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.



100.3940, -23.9360, 15.2960



99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010



82.6330, -76.9780, -14.6260

# Square

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



99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010



81.9510, -52.1710, -29.1870



86.4590, -67.2600, -3.5160



103.3930, 30.5310, 24.8910



# Rectangle

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



99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010



93.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



86.4590, -67.2600, -3.5160



103.6310, -2.4340, 22.0940

# Sweetspot

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



99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010



153.0090, 12.9760, -3.8880



72.7530, 38.3250, 26.8130



75.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480



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.



99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010



121.7480, 52.7750, -14.8170



114.0750, 20.6370, -27.0990



61.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



85.2320, 54.2880, -14.7040



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



71.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



79.2520, -52.7750, 14.8170



56.9250, -20.6370, 27.0990



59.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



42.1810, -54.0130, 15.2270



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

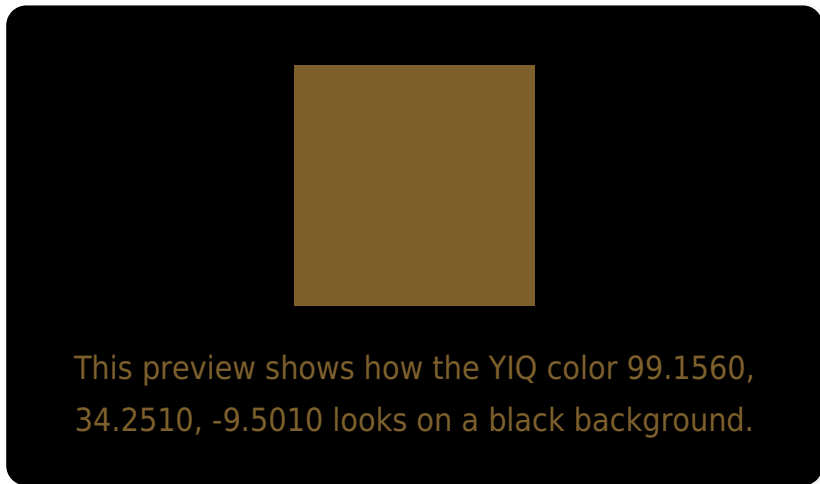
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010.

-9.5010.

# 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

99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010

### Protanopia

98.1330, 23.8900, -14.4620

### Deuteranopia

98.8570, 33.6550, -9.7130



## Tritanopia

102.7580, 21.5930, 10.6570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010

## Protanomaly

98.3400, 27.7410, -12.6670

## Deuteranomaly

98.8570, 33.6550, -9.7130

## Tritanomaly

101.4670, 26.5460, 3.4900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010 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(126, 96, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 96, 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(126, 96, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 96, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010 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(126, 96, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 96, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 96, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 96, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 96, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 96,  
45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 96, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126, 96,  
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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