

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.4270, 41.2180,
1.9060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C5739
RGB	140, 87, 57
RGB Percent	55%, 34%, 22%
CMY	0.4509, 0.6589, 0.7763
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.59, 0.45
HSL	22°, 42%, 39%
HSV	22°, 59%, 55%
XYZ	14.9659, 12.6865, 5.5371
YIQ	99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

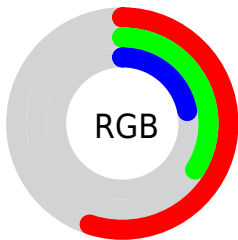
Format	Color
R _Y B	140, 104, 57
Decimal	9197369
CIE Lab	42.29, 18.76, 26.40
CIE LCh	42, 32.384, 54.600
Yxy	12.6865, 0.4509, 0.3822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287387449 (0xFF8C5739)
YUV	99.4270, -20.9165, 35.5825
Hunter-Lab	35.6181, 12.6701, 15.7156

Details

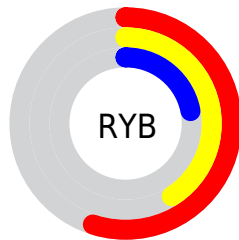
The YIQ color **99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **97.5730, -41.2180, -1.9060**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.9930, 45.4360, 2.5560**, and **51.2630, 35.8080, 0.8320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.5480, 48.1870, 2.2590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.3060, 34.2490, 1.5530**.

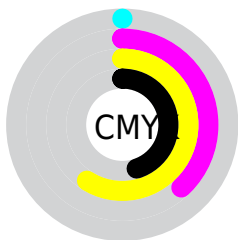
Distribution



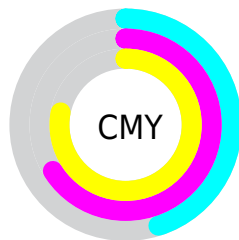
- Red (55%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060 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 99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.4270, 41.2180,
1.9060

■ 99.4270, 41.2180,
1.9060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.7580, 38.7880,
1.8920

■ 150.9930, 45.4360,
2.5560

■ 51.2630, 35.8080,
0.8320

■ 178.3630, 47.2700,
2.3580

■ 29.3920, 31.1310,
2.9950

■ 206.1460, 49.3790,
2.6830

■ 11.0630, 22.0520,
7.8440

■ 225.6600, 33.0120,
-3.5640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.2880, 16.3240,
-9.5000

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,

-4.9760

■ 99.4270, 41.2180,
1.9060

■ 99.4270, 41.2180,
1.9060

■ 92.5480, 48.1870,
2.2590

■ 106.3060, 34.2490,
1.5530

■ 85.6690, 55.1560,
2.6120

■ 113.1850, 27.2800,
1.2000

■ 78.7900, 62.1250,
2.9650

■ 120.0640, 20.3110,
0.8470

■ 71.9110, 69.0940,
3.3180

■ 126.9430, 13.3420,
0.4940

■ 71.7970, 69.4150,
3.0070

■ 133.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 140.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 147.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 154.4590,
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 161.3380,
-21.5030, -1.2710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.2290, 42.3160, 15.0520



99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060



98.0630, 30.0790, -10.9850

Triad

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



99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060



77.9440, -59.4610, -29.2290



101.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830

Complementary

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



99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060



97.5730, -41.2180, -1.9060

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.



91.0480, -52.6810, 2.0950



99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060



80.1250, -69.9160, -21.4680

Square

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



99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060



90.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



80.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



103.1010, 10.8620, 23.4220

Rectangle

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



99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060



95.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040



80.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



98.6600, -27.7410, 12.6670

Sweetspot

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



99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060



164.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200



87.9730, 32.1340, 34.3900



82.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



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.



99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060



118.2740, 63.6380, 3.0780



123.4940, 29.9430, -19.5370



65.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



67.9430, 66.0680, 3.0920



2.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Inverse Universe

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



97.5730, -41.2180, -1.9060



115.7260, -63.6380, -3.0780



73.5060, -29.9430, 19.5370



65.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



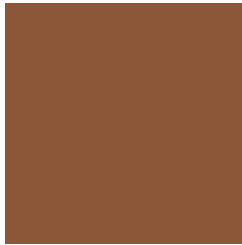
65.0570, -66.0680, -3.0920



2.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060 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 99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060 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 99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.4270, 41.2180,

1.9060.

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

99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060

Protanopia

98.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

Deuteranopia

99.3990, 29.2530, -7.0270



Tritanopia

101.3250, 33.2380, 14.3740

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060

Protanomaly

98.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850

Deuteranomaly

99.5460, 33.3330, -3.8750

Tritanomaly

100.2450, 36.2190, 9.9070

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060 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(140, 87, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 87, 57)  
}
```

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(140, 87, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 87, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060 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(140, 87, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 87, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 87, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 87, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 87, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 87,  
57) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.4270, 41.2180, 1.9060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 87, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 87,  
57) }
```

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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