

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.5610, 47.3130,
18.1050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C4B4E
RGB	156, 75, 78
RGB Percent	61%, 29%, 31%
CMY	0.3880, 0.7060, 0.6939
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.50, 0.39
HSL	358°, 35%, 45%
HSV	358°, 52%, 61%
XYZ	17.6105, 12.6511, 8.7304
YIQ	99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

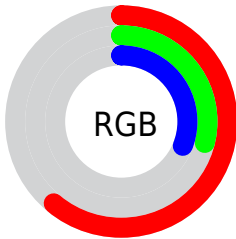
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 75, 78
Decimal	10242894
CIE _{Lab}	42.23, 34.04, 14.16
CIE _{LCh}	42, 36.869, 22.584
Yxy	12.6511, 0.4516, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288432974 (0xFF9C4B4E)
YUV	99.5610, -10.6296, 49.4970
Hunter-Lab	35.5684, 26.1335, 10.3450

Details

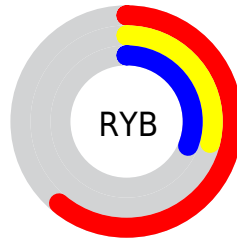
The YIQ color **99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **131.4390, -47.3130, -18.1050**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.4260, 52.1270, 18.9670**, and **49.3370, 42.1320, 18.3880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.4590, 56.5280, 21.8080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020**.

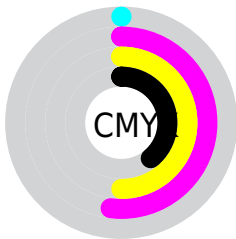
Distribution



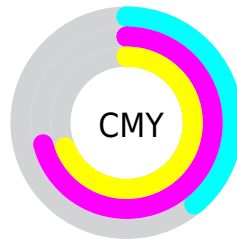
- Red (61%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050 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 99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.5610, 47.3130,
18.1050

■ 99.5610, 47.3130,
18.1050

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.8920, 44.8830,
18.0910

■ 152.4260, 52.1270,
18.9670

■ 49.3370, 42.1320,
18.3880

■ 179.3230, 53.9150,
19.6030

■ 23.4940, 40.2520,
19.4200

■ 202.4250, 44.7000,
15.9000

■ 14.9500, 29.8000,
10.6000

■ 221.9390, 28.3330,
9.6530

■ 0.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 241.5670, 11.6450,
3.7170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 99.5610, 47.3130,
18.1050

■ 99.5610, 47.3130,
18.1050

■ 88.4590, 56.5280,
21.8080

■ 110.6630, 38.0980,
14.4020

■ 77.9440, 65.4680,
24.9880

■ 121.1780, 29.1580,
11.2220

■ 66.8420, 74.6830,
28.6910

■ 132.2800, 19.9430,
7.5190

■ 56.3270, 83.6230,
31.8710

■ 142.7950, 11.0030,
4.3390

■ 47.3280, 91.0500,
34.9380

■ 153.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 164.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 175.5140,
-16.3670, -6.2470

■ 186.6160,

-25.5820, -9.9500

■ 197.1310,
-34.5220, -13.1300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.3120, 35.2530, 27.4210



99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050



98.5910, 46.6280, 2.9800

Triad

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



99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050



89.4530, -15.5380, -26.7860



79.8750, -80.2350, -5.1550

Complementary

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



99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050



131.4390, -47.3130, -18.1050

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.



82.5020, -77.9870, -12.8590



99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050



77.2920, -60.5610, -31.3210

Square

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



99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050



94.4150, 13.9880, -22.2360



81.4130, -70.7870, -22.2030



100.1600, -23.1570, 17.6990

Rectangle

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



99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050



98.1460, 40.2110, -7.3810



81.4130, -70.7870, -22.2030



81.2940, -80.0970, -7.6570

Sweetspot

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



99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050



181.0950, 19.0260, 7.6180



107.2570, 19.8910, 41.5150



88.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050



116.1300, 73.8120, 27.9560



120.3510, 38.3760, -1.6560



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.3270, 83.6230, 31.8710



4.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

Inverse Universe

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



99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050



116.1300, 73.8120, 27.9560



110.6490, -38.3760, 1.6560



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



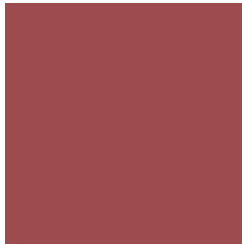
43.3270, 83.6230, 31.8710



4.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

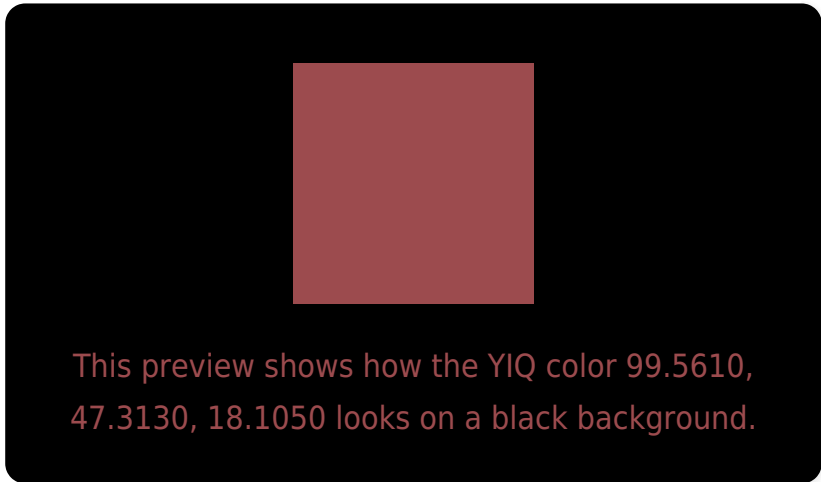
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

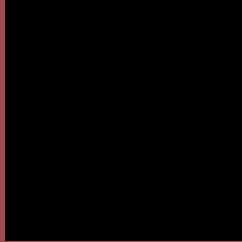
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050.

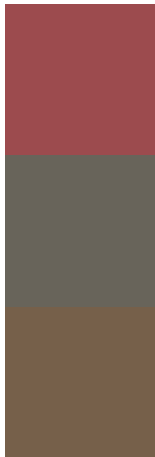


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5610, 47.3130,

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

99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050

Protanopia

100.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

100.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780



Tritanopia

99.7890, 46.6710, 18.7270

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050

Protanomaly

99.9980, 20.6770, 5.2290

Deuteranomaly

99.6740, 30.3970, 5.2850

Tritanomaly

99.6750, 46.9920, 18.4160

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050 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(156, 75, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 75, 78)  
}
```

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(156, 75, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 75, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050 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(156, 75, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 75, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 75, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 75, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 75, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 75,  
78) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 75, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 75,  
78) }
```

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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