

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.6060, 42.2720,
4.8320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F553D
RGB	143, 85, 61
RGB Percent	56%, 33%, 24%
CMY	0.4391, 0.6667, 0.7606
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.57, 0.44
HSL	18°, 40%, 40%
HSV	18°, 57%, 56%
XYZ	15.4233, 12.6730, 6.0548
YIQ	99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

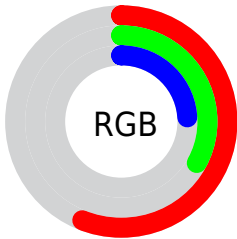
Format	Color
R _{YB}	143, 95, 61
Decimal	9393469
CIE Lab	42.27, 21.57, 24.12
CIE LCh	42, 32.359, 48.194
Yxy	12.6730, 0.4516, 0.3711
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287583549 (0xFF8F553D)
YUV	99.6060, -19.0328, 38.0565
Hunter-Lab	35.5992, 15.0362, 14.8352

Details

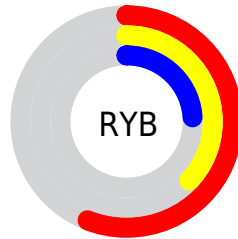
The YIQ color **99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **104.3940, -42.2720, -4.8320**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.4710, 47.0860, 5.6940**, and **51.5560, 36.5410, 4.0690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.1400, 49.5160, 5.7080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.0720, 35.0280, 3.9560**.

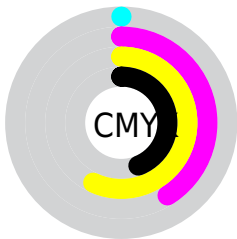
Distribution



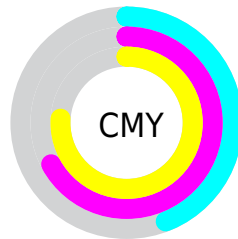
- Red (56%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320 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 99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.6060, 42.2720,
4.8320

■ 99.6060, 42.2720,
4.8320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.9370, 39.8420,
4.8180

■ 151.4710, 47.0860,
5.6940

■ 51.5560, 36.5410,
4.0690

■ 178.8410, 48.9200,
5.4960

■ 28.8160, 32.8730,
4.4650

■ 205.5420, 48.3240,
5.2840

■ 11.9600, 23.8400,
8.4800

■ 225.0560, 31.9570,
-0.9630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.6840, 15.2690,
-6.8990

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,

-3.4210

■ 99.6060, 42.2720,
4.8320

■ 99.6060, 42.2720,
4.8320

■ 92.1400, 49.5160,
5.7080

■ 107.0720, 35.0280,
3.9560

■ 84.5600, 57.0810,
6.2730

■ 114.6520, 27.4630,
3.3910

■ 77.0940, 64.3250,
7.1490

■ 122.1180, 20.2190,
2.5150

■ 69.0410, 71.8440,
8.5480

■ 129.5840, 12.9750,
1.6390

■ 67.4110, 73.6780,
8.3500

■ 137.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 145.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 152.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 160.1490,
-16.5970, -2.0770

■ 167.7290,
-24.1620, -2.6420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.3260, 40.6650, 17.4410



99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320



98.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680

Triad

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



99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320



83.8380, -44.4230, -26.4310



99.4540, -24.1650, 13.9390

Complementary

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



99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320



104.3940, -42.2720, -4.8320

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.



86.7260, -63.6380, -3.0780



99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320



79.5550, -68.3110, -23.0230

Square

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



99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320



91.7960, -9.0740, -22.7860



81.0030, -75.1440, -14.8240



103.0510, 5.1310, 22.6590

Rectangle

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



99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320



97.0080, 22.7440, -15.7200



81.0030, -75.1440, -14.8240



96.6590, -35.1680, 9.6000

Sweetspot

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



99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320



169.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



92.2440, 29.9330, 35.7330



84.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320



117.9910, 66.1130, 7.7850



123.0860, 31.2720, -16.0880



67.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



63.2580, 69.7350, 8.2230



3.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500

Inverse Universe

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



104.3940, -42.2720, -4.8320



126.0090, -66.1130, -7.7850



80.9140, -31.2720, 16.0880



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



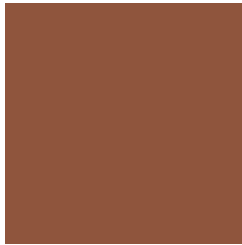
71.7420, -69.7350, -8.2230



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320 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 99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320 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 99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6060, 42.2720,

4.8320.

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

99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320

Protanopia

98.9290, 15.9570, -8.3550

Deuteranopia

99.5560, 27.3730, -5.9950



Tritanopia

101.4070, 35.9430, 14.9110

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320

Protanomaly

99.3540, 25.1260, -3.8180

Deuteranomaly

99.7140, 32.9200, -1.8960

Tritanomaly

100.6690, 37.9610, 11.3770

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320 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(143, 85, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 85, 61)  
}
```

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(143, 85, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 85, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320 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(143, 85, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 85, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 85, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 85, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 85, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 85,  
61) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.6060, 42.2720, 4.8320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 85, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 85,  
61) }
```

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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