

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.7930, 48.8750,
0.8030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93562F
RGB	147, 86, 47
RGB Percent	58%, 34%, 18%
CMY	0.4234, 0.6628, 0.8155
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.68, 0.42
HSL	23°, 52%, 38%
HSV	23°, 68%, 58%
XYZ	15.8781, 13.0631, 4.3799
YIQ	99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

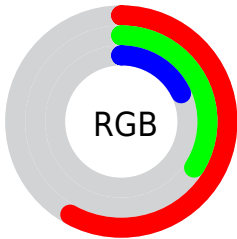
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 111, 47
Decimal	9655855
CIE _{Lab}	42.86, 21.68, 32.95
CIE _{LCh}	43, 39.442, 56.663
Yxy	13.0631, 0.4765, 0.3920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287845935 (0xFF93562F)
YUV	99.7930, -26.0269, 41.4005
Hunter-Lab	36.1429, 15.1679, 18.1150

Details

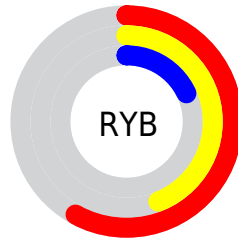
The YIQ color **99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **94.2070, -48.8750, -0.8030**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.8430, 54.6060, 1.5660**, and **50.9880, 43.8320, -1.4160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.8000, 56.1650, 0.8450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.7860, 41.5850, 0.7610**.

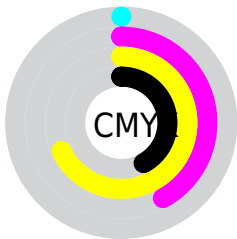
Distribution



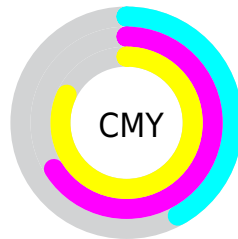
- Red (58%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030 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 99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.7930, 48.8750,
0.8030

■ 99.7930, 48.8750,
0.8030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.8250, 45.8490,
0.5770

■ 151.9570, 54.2850,
1.8770

■ 50.9880, 43.8320,
-1.4160

■ 179.3270, 56.1190,
1.6790

■ 30.0010, 33.7900,
4.3660

■ 204.4190, 52.8640,
0.0960

■ 12.2590, 24.4360,
8.6920

■ 223.8190, 36.8180,
-6.4620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.4470, 20.1300,
-12.3980

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,

-8.3970

■ 99.7930, 48.8750,
0.8030

■ 99.7930, 48.8750,
0.8030

■ 92.8000, 56.1650,
0.8450

■ 106.7860, 41.5850,
0.7610

■ 85.9210, 63.1340,
1.1980

■ 113.6650, 34.6160,
0.4080

■ 78.9280, 70.4240,
1.2400

■ 120.6580, 27.3260,
0.3660

■ 77.4120, 71.9370,
1.3530

■ 127.6510, 20.0360,
0.3240

■ 134.6440, 12.7460,
0.2820

■ 141.5230, 5.7770,
-0.0710

■ 148.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 155.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 162.3880,
-15.7720, -0.5080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.3010, 50.9810, 17.7090



99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030



97.7660, 35.1690, -15.1270

Triad

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



99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030



79.6230, -62.9910, -31.3350



102.4210, -19.3980, 21.1620

Complementary

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



99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030



94.2070, -48.8750, -0.8030

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.



82.3420, -80.0520, -2.9640



99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030



83.3850, -73.5840, -21.0720

Square

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



99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030



88.5660, -23.2860, -29.5420



84.5880, -81.1050, -11.4170



104.4270, 15.9960, 29.5000

Rectangle

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



99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030



96.1230, 20.6820, -22.4060



84.5880, -81.1050, -11.4170



99.2450, -33.7020, 16.0740

Sweetspot

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



99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030



173.1670, 18.5230, 0.2110



83.9680, 39.6980, 40.4820



86.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690



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.



99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030



116.7500, 76.7970, 1.3810



128.5560, 35.4000, -24.8240



70.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



72.9600, 67.3980, 1.0140



5.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280

Inverse Universe

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



94.2070, -48.8750, -0.8030



108.2500, -76.7970, -1.3810



65.4440, -35.4000, 24.8240



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



65.0400, -67.3980, -1.0140



4.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030 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 99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

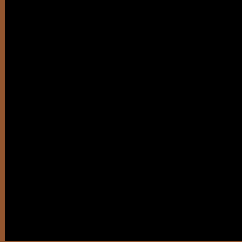
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.7930, 48.8750,

0.8030.

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

99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030

Protanopia

99.2900, 22.0100, -13.4300

Deuteranopia

99.6290, 34.2970, -10.3350



Tritanopia

102.0160, 38.6020, 16.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030

Protanomaly

99.4270, 32.0500, -8.1580

Deuteranomaly

99.7870, 39.8440, -6.2360

Tritanomaly

101.1810, 42.2710, 10.3590

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030

Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030 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(147, 86, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 86, 47)  
}
```

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(147, 86, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 86, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030 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(147, 86, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 86, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 86, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 86, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 86, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 86,  
47) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.7930, 48.8750, 0.8030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 86, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 86,  
47) }
```

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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