

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.3280, 36.0420,
-25.4460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72660C
RGB	114, 102, 12
RGB Percent	45%, 40%, 5%
CMY	0.5530, 0.6000, 0.9527
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.89, 0.55
HSL	53°, 81%, 25%
HSV	53°, 89%, 45%
XYZ	11.7561, 13.1053, 2.2595
YIQ	95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

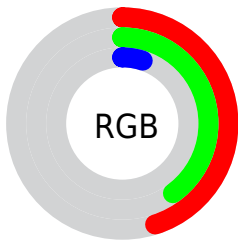
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 114, 12
Decimal	7497228
CIE Lab	42.92, -4.85, 46.63
CIE LCh	43, 46.880, 95.939
Yxy	13.1053, 0.4335, 0.4832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285687308 (0xFF72660C)
YUV	95.3280, -41.0807, 16.3753
Hunter-Lab	36.2013, -5.3858, 21.6402

Details

The YIQ color **95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **30.6720, -36.0420, 25.4460**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.8660, 37.4630, -23.6650**, and **51.4100, 21.5520, -16.1440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.4870, 39.8480, -28.3440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.1690, 32.2360, -22.5480**.

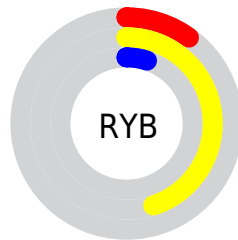
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (40%)

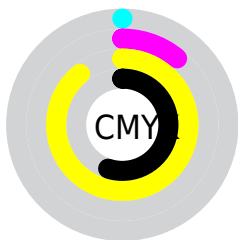
Blue (5%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (5%)

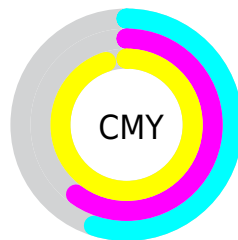


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460 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 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

95.3280, 36.0420,
-25.4460

95.3280, 36.0420,
-25.4460

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

72.0980, 30.9980,
-22.1380

147.8660, 37.4630,
-23.6650

51.4100, 21.5520,
-16.1440

174.3500, 38.9760,
-23.5520

31.6080, 12.4270,
-10.4610

202.4210, 40.2140,
-23.9620

9.4140, -1.4660,
-6.4740

230.6060, 41.1310,
-24.0610

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

245.4240, 26.9640,
-26.1240

248.6160, 17.9760,

-17.4160

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 95.3280, 36.0420,
-25.4460

■ 95.3280, 36.0420,
-25.4460

■ 93.4870, 39.8480,
-28.3440

■ 97.1690, 32.2360,
-22.5480

■ 93.3730, 40.1690,
-28.6550

■ 99.7110, 27.8340,
-19.8620

■ 101.5520, 24.0280,
-16.9640

■ 103.5070, 19.9010,
-13.7550

■ 105.9350, 15.8200,
-11.3800

■ 107.7760, 12.0140,
-8.4820

■ 109.7310, 7.8870,
-5.2730

■ 112.1590, 3.8060,
-2.8980

■ 114.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.3880, 54.1490, -6.6750



95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460



91.3330, 2.1150, -32.8370

Triad

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



95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460



86.4970, -79.5910, -16.8310



102.9990, 29.2450, 37.1890

Complementary

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



95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460



30.6720, -36.0420, 25.4460

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.



104.1390, -9.4960, 28.9360



95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460



86.5260, -86.5620, -6.1300

Square

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



95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460



82.7520, -67.6680, -29.1720



85.3520, -76.8440, 4.9800



99.5270, 53.8210, 32.3250

Rectangle

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



95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460



84.3430, -30.2080, -36.2560



85.3520, -76.8440, 4.9800



103.8990, 17.7830, 35.6630

Sweetspot

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



95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460



140.5050, 14.2150, -9.8250



44.0940, 56.2980, 25.9780



69.5030, 8.5290, -5.8950



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460



120.5620, 52.4580, -36.6140



91.3090, 10.6900, -39.5660



54.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



98.1020, 42.3700, -29.9980



201.8190, 87.2620, -61.6500

Inverse Universe

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



30.6720, -36.0420, 25.4460



26.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



34.6910, -10.6900, 39.5660



51.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



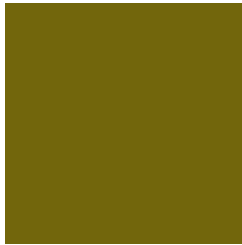
21.8980, -42.3700, 29.9980



45.1810, -87.2620, 61.6500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460 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 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

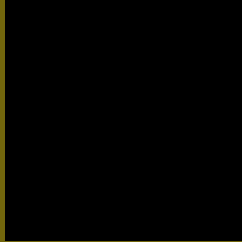
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460.

-25.4460.

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

95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460

Protanopia

95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460

Deuteranopia

96.5620, 44.4310, -17.7850



Tritanopia

103.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460

Protanomaly

95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460

Deuteranomaly

96.0130, 41.5430, -20.5130

Tritanomaly

100.6740, 21.2290, -4.7790

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460 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(114, 102, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 102, 12)  
}
```

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(114, 102, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 102, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460 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(114, 102, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 102, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 102, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 102, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 102, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 102,  
12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 102, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
102, 12) }
```

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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