

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.6360, 41.5870,
-10.2930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	815B20
RGB	129, 91, 32
RGB Percent	51%, 36%, 13%
CMY	0.4941, 0.6432, 0.8743
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.75, 0.49
HSL	36°, 60%, 32%
HSV	36°, 75%, 51%
XYZ	13.0565, 12.2522, 3.0471
YIQ	95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

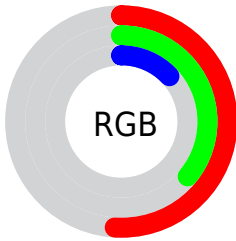
Format	Color
R_{YB}	94, 129, 32
Decimal	8477472
CIE _{Lab}	41.61, 9.65, 38.61
CIE _{LCh}	42, 39.802, 75.967
Yxy	12.2522, 0.4605, 0.4321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286667552 (0xFF815B20)
YUV	95.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602
Hunter-Lab	35.0031, 5.3267, 19.3409

Details

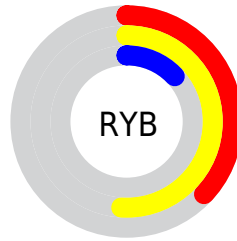
The YIQ color **95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **65.3640, -41.5870, 10.2930**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2020, 45.8050, -9.6430**, and **49.1390, 32.9210, -7.4230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.2190, 47.1350, -11.7210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.0530, 36.0390, -8.8650**.

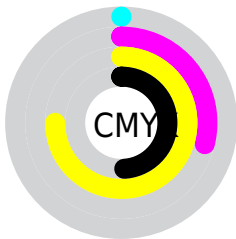
Distribution



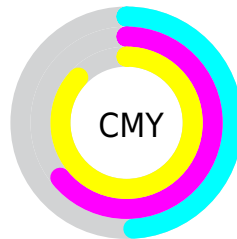
- Red (51%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930 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 95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.6360, 41.5870,
-10.2930

■ 95.6360, 41.5870,
-10.2930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.0980, 40.1660,
-12.0740

■ 147.2020, 45.8050,
-9.6430

■ 49.1390, 32.9210,
-7.4230

■ 173.9850, 47.9140,
-9.3180

■ 29.6250, 22.9250,
-2.4750

■ 202.3550, 49.7480,
-9.5160

■ 7.7740, 15.4960,
5.5120

■ 224.4570, 40.5330,
-13.2190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.6720, 23.5700,
-19.6780

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 95.6360, 41.5870,
-10.2930

■ 95.6360, 41.5870,
-10.2930

■ 91.2190, 47.1350,
-11.7210

■ 100.0530, 36.0390,
-8.8650

■ 86.8020, 52.6830,
-13.1490

■ 104.4700, 30.4910,
-7.4370

■ 84.3570, 55.4340,
-13.4460

■ 108.8870, 24.9430,
-6.0090

■ 113.3040, 19.3950,
-4.5810

■ 117.7210, 13.8470,
-3.1530

■ 122.0240, 8.6200,
-2.0360

■ 126.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 130.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 135.8620, -8.2990,
1.7250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.5640, 51.2580, 7.1780



95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



93.0090, 21.0030, -22.7170

Triad

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



95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



80.0280, -68.2650, -23.8570



101.0280, 3.9380, 27.7620

Complementary

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



95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



65.3640, -41.5870, 10.2930

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.



96.2340, -35.1690, 15.1270



95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



82.1600, -77.0240, -13.7920

Square

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



95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



75.5650, -57.0760, -33.9080



80.5760, -80.8310, -5.3670



99.6370, 32.9600, 30.4320

Rectangle

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



95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



90.3210, 2.3890, -26.7870



80.5760, -80.8310, -5.3670



100.8740, -7.4320, 24.5680

Sweetspot

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



95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



154.8630, 16.3230, -3.9730



65.4490, 45.2930, 32.6930



76.0950, 9.8580, -2.4460



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930



116.1530, 64.6960, -16.1040



114.9520, 25.1770, -32.2870



61.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



83.4710, 55.1130, -13.1350



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



65.3640, -41.5870, 10.2930



68.8470, -64.6960, 16.1040



46.0480, -25.1770, 32.2870



59.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



43.9420, -54.8380, 13.6580



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930 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 95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

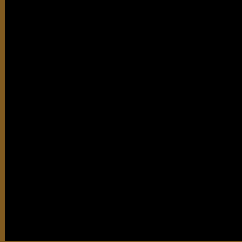
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6360, 41.5870,

-10.2930.

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

95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930

Protanopia

94.8790, 27.4210, -17.8830

Deuteranopia

95.4890, 37.5070, -13.4450



Tritanopia

100.1500, 26.3610, 12.3530

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930

Protanomaly

95.0970, 32.7390, -15.1410

Deuteranomaly

95.5000, 38.9740, -12.4980

Tritanomaly

98.5170, 32.2770, 4.2530

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.7920, 15.0850, -3.5630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930 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(129, 91, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 91, 32)  
}
```

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(129, 91, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 91, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930 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(129, 91, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 91, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 91, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 91, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 91, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 91,  
32) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 91, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 91,  
32) }
```

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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