

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(96.0010, 15.4540,  
-15.7620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	656634
RGB	101, 102, 52
RGB Percent	40%, 40%, 20%
CMY	0.6040, 0.6000, 0.7960
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.49, 0.60
HSL	61°, 32%, 30%
HSV	61°, 49%, 40%
XYZ	10.7377, 12.5172, 5.1019
YIQ	96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

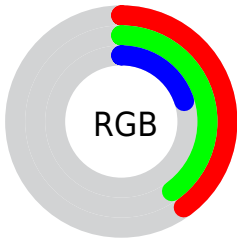
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	52, 102, 53
Decimal	6645300
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.03, -8.40, 27.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 29.179, 106.741
Yxy	12.5172, 0.3787, 0.4414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284835380 (0xFF656634)
YUV	96.0010, -21.6925, 4.3841
Hunter-Lab	35.3796, -7.7397, 16.2158

# Details

The YIQ color **96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **57.9990, -15.4540, 15.7620**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.9580, 17.0130, -16.4830**, and **48.8160, 14.5370, -15.6630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.8610, 18.6640, -18.8720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.1410, 12.2440, -12.6520**.

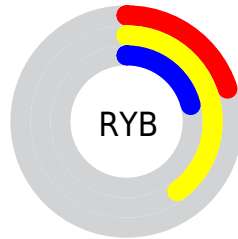
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (40%)

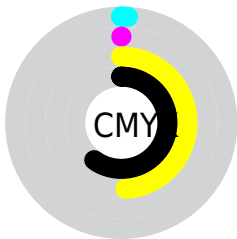
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (21%)

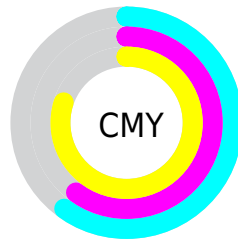


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620 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 96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 96.0010, 15.4540,  
-15.7620

■ 96.0010, 15.4540,  
-15.7620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 71.8160, 14.5370,  
-15.6630

■ 146.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830

■ 48.8160, 14.5370,  
-15.6630

■ 173.7300, 17.6550,  
-17.1050

■ 28.9280, 8.5300,  
-11.4220

■ 200.9150, 18.5720,  
-17.2040

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

■ 229.1000, 19.4890,  
-17.3030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,  
-15.2390

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,

-6.5310

■ 96.0010, 15.4540,  
-15.7620

■ 96.0010, 15.4540,  
-15.7620

■ 94.8610, 18.6640,  
-18.8720

■ 97.1410, 12.2440,  
-12.6520

■ 93.7210, 21.8740,  
-21.9820

■ 98.2810, 9.0340,  
-9.5420

■ 92.1680, 24.8090,  
-25.6150

■ 99.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

■ 91.0280, 28.0190,  
-28.7250

■ 100.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

■ 89.8880, 31.2290,  
-31.8350

■ 102.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 89.7740, 31.5500,  
-32.1460

■ 103.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 104.3940, -6.7410,  
6.5310

■ 105.9470, -9.6760,  
10.1640

■ 107.0870,  
-12.8860, 13.2740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.1820, 31.3620, -6.7020



96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620



92.9320, -6.4610, -20.5810

# Triad

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



96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620



79.7320, -72.9430, -16.1670



101.7620, 24.9380, 21.6260

# Complementary

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



96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620



57.9990, -15.4540, 15.7620

# 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.



101.9860, 3.7560, 20.0440



96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620



89.6410, -53.0930, -1.4530

# Square

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



96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620



78.5120, -66.7520, -23.7440



98.8840, -22.5600, 12.3840



100.2330, 36.4930, 15.9570



# Rectangle

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



96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620



89.1240, -24.6170, -21.9370



98.8840, -22.5600, 12.3840



102.3530, 18.8400, 22.0080

# Sweetspot

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



96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620



130.4210, 5.8240, -6.4320



67.5370, 29.5250, 10.0770



64.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620



123.3960, 24.1670, -24.9930



88.5260, 0.5540, -21.0620



50.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



100.9930, 35.1270, -36.4010



212.9170, 74.7020, -76.3220



# Inverse Universe

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



57.9990, -15.4540, 15.7620



63.6040, -24.1670, 24.9930



65.4740, -0.5540, 21.0620



46.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



13.7080, -35.7230, 36.1890



29.0830, -74.7020, 76.3220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

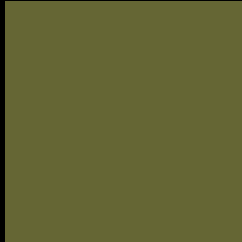
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

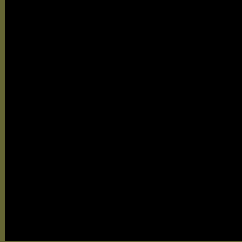
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

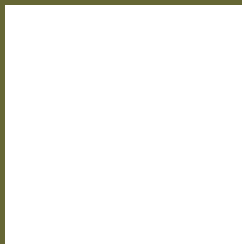
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0010, 15.4540,

-15.7620.

# 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

96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620

### Protanopia

96.5180, 21.3680, -12.8080

### Deuteranopia

98.1000, 28.6570, -7.2390



## Tritanopia

100.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620

## Protanomaly

96.2080, 19.3050, -13.9670

## Deuteranomaly

97.6540, 23.9810, -10.6030

## Tritanomaly

98.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620 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(101, 102, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 102, 52)  
}
```

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(101, 102, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 102, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620 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(101, 102, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 102, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 102, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 102, 52); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 102, 52); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 102, 52) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 102, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
102, 52) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor