

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.0810, -13.8900,
-12.5940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.0810, -13.8900,
-12.5940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B6C5A
RGB	75, 108, 90
RGB Percent	29%, 42%, 35%
CMY	0.7060, 0.5764, 0.6471
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.17, 0.58
HSL	147°, 18%, 36%
HSV	147°, 31%, 42%
XYZ	10.1089, 12.9610, 11.6394
YIQ	96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

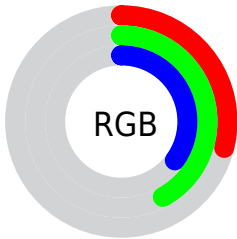
Format	Color
R_{YB}	75, 98, 108
Decimal	4942938
CIE _{Lab}	42.70, -16.14, 6.30
CIE _{LCh}	43, 17.324, 158.692
Yxy	12.9610, 0.2912, 0.3734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283133018 (0xFF4B6C5A)
YUV	96.0810, -2.9979, -18.4880
Hunter-Lab	36.0014, -12.8810, 6.0322

Details

The YIQ color **96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **86.9190, 13.8900, 12.5940**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400**, and **48.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.1080, -18.5200, -16.7920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.0540, -9.2600, -8.3960**.

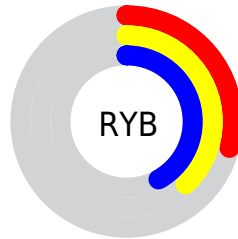
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (42%)

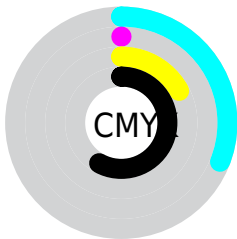
Blue (35%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (42%)

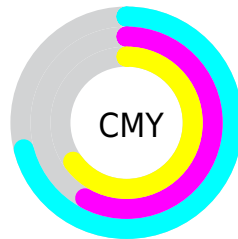


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940 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 96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.0810, -13.8900,
-12.5940

■ 96.0810, -13.8900,
-12.5940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.4940, -13.6150,
-12.0710

■ 147.2550,
-14.4400, -13.6400

■ 48.9070, -13.3400,
-11.5480

■ 173.8420,
-14.7150, -14.1630

■ 26.8360, -14.5780,
-11.1380

■ 200.9560,
-15.0360, -13.8520

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 229.1300,
-15.5860, -14.8980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.1510,
-10.9110, -6.0070

■ 96.0810, -13.8900,
-12.5940

■ 96.0810, -13.8900,
-12.5940

■ 92.1080, -18.5200,
-16.7920

■ 100.0540, -9.2600,
-8.3960

■ 88.1350, -23.1500,
-20.9900

■ 104.0270, -4.6300,
-4.1980

■ 84.4610, -27.1840,
-24.9760

■ 107.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 80.4880, -31.8140,
-29.1740

■ 111.6740, 4.0340,
3.9860

■ 76.6290, -36.7650,
-33.0610

■ 115.5330, 8.9850,
7.8730

■ 72.6560, -41.3950,
-37.2590

■ 119.5060, 13.6150,
12.0710

■ 68.9820, -45.4290,
-41.2450

■ 123.4790, 18.2450,
16.2690

■ 127.1530, 22.2790,

20.2550

■ 131.1260, 26.9090,
24.4530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650



96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



94.4910, -26.7280, -11.2080

Triad

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



96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



100.6040, -16.1400, 6.1640



101.8520, 24.0240, 5.1440

Complementary

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



96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



86.9190, 13.8900, 12.5940

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.



102.7580, 21.5930, 10.6570



96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



102.6660, -1.5150, 10.9410

Square

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



96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



97.0430, -27.9220, -0.5780



103.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



100.7820, 21.0450, -1.4430

Rectangle

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



96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



94.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220



103.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



102.3190, 24.2070, 7.3350

Sweetspot

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



96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



135.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



99.7530, 1.6530, -13.4430



68.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940



121.2600, -22.0040, -19.7320



97.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



74.7210, -49.1880, -44.7080



156.4690, -103.0060, -93.6140

Inverse Universe

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



86.9190, 13.8900, 12.5940



106.8540, 21.6830, 20.0430



85.0950, 19.0260, 7.6180



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.2790, 49.1880, 44.7080



88.5310, 103.0060, 93.6140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

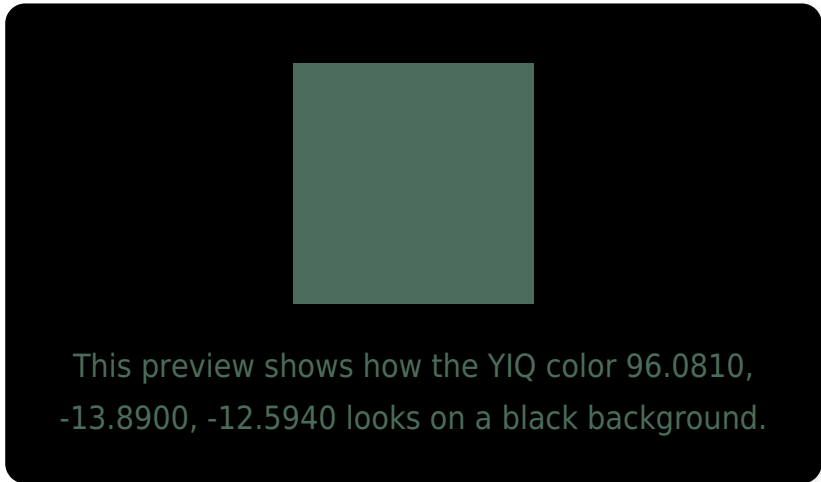
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

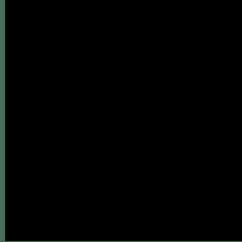
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0810, -13.8900,

-12.5940.

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

96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940

Protanopia

100.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820

Deuteranopia

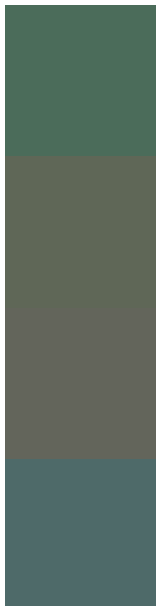
101.2140, 11.1410, 1.8370



Tritanopia

98.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940

Protanomaly

98.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720

Deuteranomaly

99.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340

Tritanomaly

97.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940 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(75, 108, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 108, 90)  
}
```

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(75, 108, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 108, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940 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(75, 108, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 108, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 108, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 108, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 108, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 108,  
90) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 108, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 108,  
90) }
```

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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