

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E6066
RGB	94, 96, 102
RGB Percent	37%, 38%, 40%
CMY	0.6314, 0.6235, 0.6000
CMYK	0.08, 0.06, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	225°, 4%, 38%
HSV	225°, 8%, 40%
XYZ	11.1971, 11.7048, 14.2383
YIQ	96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

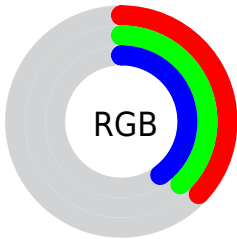
Format	Color
R_{YB}	94, 96, 102
Decimal	6185062
CIE Lab	40.74, 0.53, -3.68
CIE LCh	41, 3.720, 278.140
Yxy	11.7048, 0.3015, 0.3152
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284375142 (0xFF5E6066)
YUV	96.0860, 2.9156, -1.8294
Hunter-Lab	34.2123, -1.4516, -0.7265

Details

The YIQ color **96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **99.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530**, and **49.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220**.

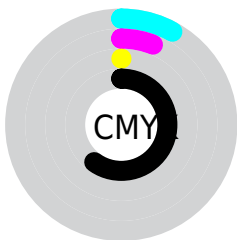
Distribution



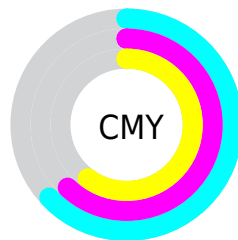
- Red (37%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420 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 96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 96.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 146.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 49.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 173.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 28.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 200.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 3.1290, -4.6770,
2.1630

■ 228.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 96.0860, -3.1180,

■ 96.0860, -3.1180,

1.4420

1.4420

■ 88.4000, -6.8780,
3.5060

■ 103.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 81.3010, -10.9130,
5.0470

■ 110.8710, 4.6770,
-2.1630

■ 73.3160, -15.2690,
6.8990

■ 118.8560, 9.0330,
-4.0150

■ 65.6300, -19.0290,
8.9630

■ 126.5420, 12.7930,
-6.0790

■ 58.5310, -23.0640,
10.5040

■ 133.6410, 16.8280,
-7.6200

■ 50.8450, -26.8240,
12.5680

■ 141.3270, 20.5880,
-9.6840

■ 43.1590, -30.5840,
14.6320

■ 149.0130, 24.3480,
-11.7480

■ 35.7610, -35.2150,
15.9610

■ 156.4110, 28.9790,
-13.0770

■ 28.0750, -38.9750,
18.0250

■ 164.0970, 32.7390,
-15.1410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



96.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Triad

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



96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



96.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



95.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

Complementary

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



96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



99.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420

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.



95.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



96.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

Square

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



96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



96.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



95.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



95.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Rectangle

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



96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



96.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



95.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



95.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

Sweetspot

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



96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



130.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



99.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



65.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



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.



96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



124.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



95.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



30.1330, -44.8900, 20.5980



63.3950, -94.4570, 43.3590

Inverse Universe

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



96.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



124.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



100.4900, 1.3760, -2.9120



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



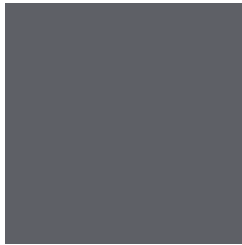
37.6910, 59.2310, 33.3990



79.3120, 124.6510, 70.2750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

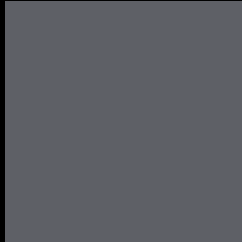
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

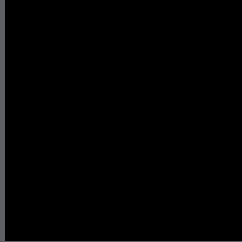
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

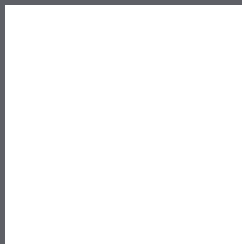
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0860, -3.1180,

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

96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Protanopia

96.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Deuteranopia

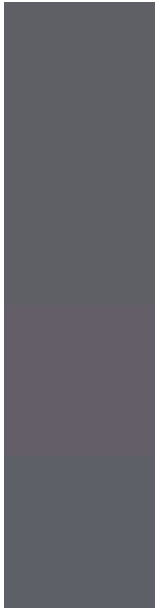
96.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



Tritanopia

96.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Protanomaly

95.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

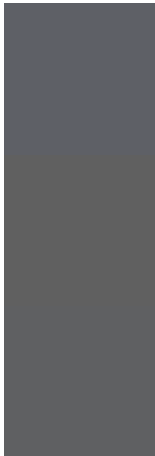
Deuteranomaly

96.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590

Tritanomaly

96.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420 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(94, 96, 102) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 96, 102)  
}
```

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(94, 96, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 96, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420 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(94, 96, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 96, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 96, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 96, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 96, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 96,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 96, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 96,  
102) }
```

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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