

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130)</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(96.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A8433A
RGB	168, 67, 58
RGB Percent	66%, 26%, 23%
CMY	0.3409, 0.7374, 0.7723
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.65, 0.34
HSL	5°, 49%, 44%
HSV	5°, 65%, 66%
XYZ	18.9312, 12.6468, 5.4550
YIQ	96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

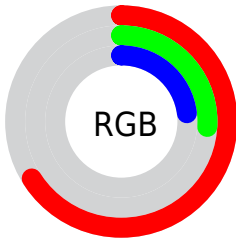
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 68, 58
Decimal	11027258
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.23, 41.03, 26.66
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 48.927, 33.018
Yxy	12.6468, 0.5112, 0.3415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289217338 (0xFFA8433A)
YUV	96.1730, -18.8193, 62.9923
Hunter-Lab	35.5624, 32.7883, 15.7989

# Details

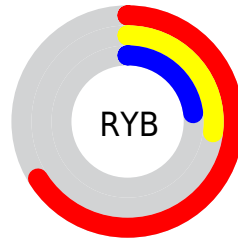
The YIQ color **96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **129.8270, -63.0850, -18.6130**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.9950, 69.4580, 18.7540**, and **41.1710, 57.3990, 22.5430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.4300, 72.6670, 21.1710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.9160, 53.5030, 16.0550**.

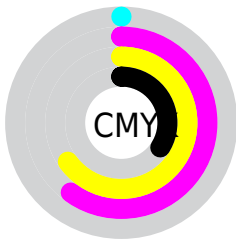
# Distribution



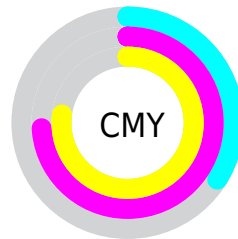
- Red (66%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (77%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 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 96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 96.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130


 96.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 69.7320, 60.0130,  
19.2210


 149.9950, 69.4580,  
18.7540


 41.1710, 57.3990,  
22.5430


 176.8810, 69.7790,  
18.4430


 24.5180, 48.8720,  
17.3840

 195.6940, 54.0080,  
12.4080

 16.5590, 32.4590,  
11.9710

 215.2080, 37.6410,  
6.1610

 5.3820, 10.7280,  
3.8160

 234.8360, 20.9530,  
0.2250

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 253.2900, 4.8150,

-4.6650

■ 96.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130

■ 96.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130

■ 85.4300, 72.6670,  
21.1710

■ 106.9160, 53.5030,  
16.0550

■ 74.1000, 82.5240,  
24.2520

■ 118.2460, 43.6460,  
12.9740

■ 63.4710, 91.7850,  
27.1210

■ 128.8750, 34.3850,  
10.1050

■ 58.4500, 96.2780,  
28.2940

■ 140.2050, 24.5280,  
7.0240

■ 150.9480, 14.9460,  
4.4660

■ 162.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 173.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

■ 184.3510,  
-14.3500, -4.2540

■ 194.9800,  
-23.6110, -7.1230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.8200, 54.5540, 35.5620



96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



96.2960, 57.4040, -5.0920

# Triad

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



96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



75.0460, -51.4810, -41.6970



81.0950, -86.4260, 2.4220

# Complementary

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



96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



129.8270, -63.0850, -18.6130

# 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.



85.8250, -85.9660, -5.9180



96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



81.0080, -65.5130, -29.6810

# Square

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



96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



89.7310, 6.7460, -34.1660



85.5680, -78.3530, -17.2410



101.6160, -15.2730, 29.0070



# Rectangle

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



96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



93.7210, 48.2370, -20.6830



85.5680, -78.3530, -17.2410



83.3290, -87.2050, 0.0190

# Sweetspot

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



96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



190.5040, 25.1240, 7.2360



102.6320, 32.4970, 55.3530



92.2470, 15.5420, 4.6780



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



105.9450, 99.2580, 29.3540



127.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



51.2960, 84.9080, 25.1000



7.1540, 11.3700, 3.1940



# Inverse Universe

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



129.8270, -63.0850, -18.6130



159.0550, -99.2580, -29.3540



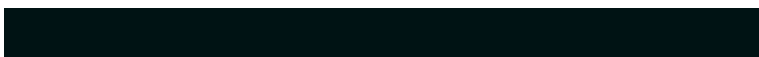
98.7160, -48.5100, 9.1060



81.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



96.7040, -84.9080, -25.1000

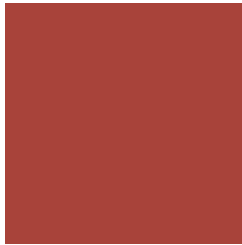


13.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

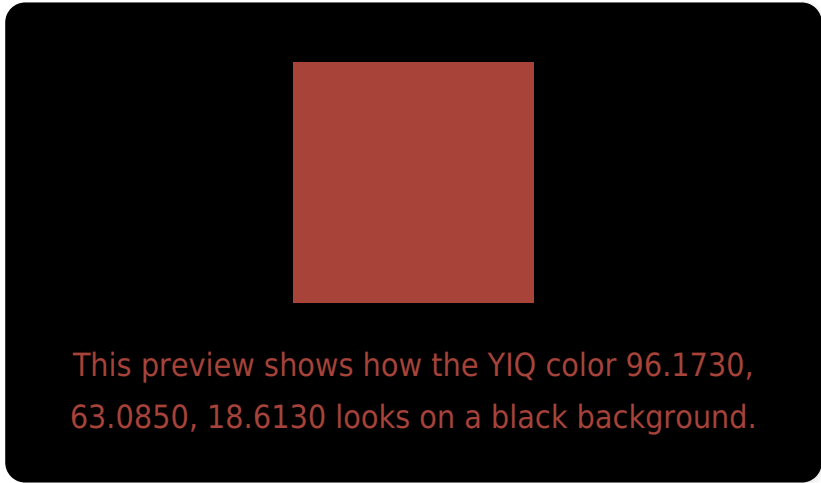
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1730, 63.0850,



# 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

96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

### Protanopia

99.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

### Deuteranopia

99.1710, 29.8950, -7.6490



## Tritanopia

96.5520, 60.7000, 23.2920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

## Protanomaly

98.0500, 32.0940, 2.0620

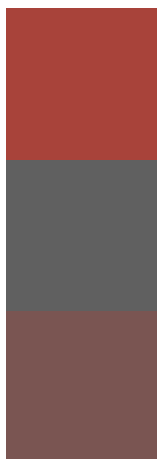
## Deuteranomaly

97.7260, 41.8140, 2.1180

## Tritanomaly

96.6830, 61.7090, 21.5250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 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(168, 67, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 67, 58)  
}
```

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(168, 67, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 67, 58) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 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(168, 67, 58) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 67, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 67, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 67, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 67, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 67,  
58) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 67, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 67,  
58) }
```

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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