

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.1880, 40.3930,  
0.3370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	875534
RGB	135, 85, 52
RGB Percent	53%, 33%, 20%
CMY	0.4705, 0.6667, 0.7959
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.61, 0.47
HSL	24°, 44%, 37%
HSV	24°, 61%, 53%
XYZ	13.8635, 11.8950, 4.8197
YIQ	96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

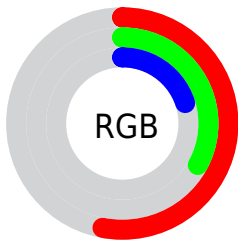
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	135, 107, 52
Decimal	8869172
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.05, 17.30, 27.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 32.582, 57.935
Yxy	11.8950, 0.4534, 0.3890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287059252 (0xFF875534)
YUV	96.1880, -21.7847, 34.0381
Hunter-Lab	34.4892, 11.3948, 15.8569

# Details

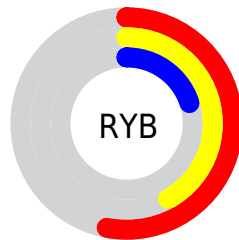
The YIQ color **96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **90.8120, -40.3930, -0.3370**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.6400, 44.9320, 0.6760**, and **48.2090, 35.9000, -0.8360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.0100, 46.7660, 0.4780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.4800, 33.6990, 0.5070**.

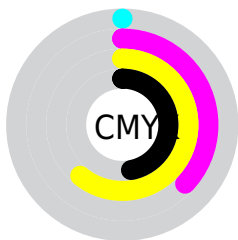
# Distribution



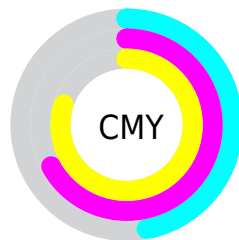
- Red (53%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (47%)




- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370 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 96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 96.1880, 40.3930,  
0.3370


 96.1880, 40.3930,  
0.3370


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 72.1060, 37.6880,  
-0.2000


 147.6400, 44.9320,  
0.6760


 48.2090, 35.9000,  
-0.8360

 174.5370, 46.7200,  
1.3120

 27.3100, 28.4260,  
2.4580

 202.0210, 48.2330,  
1.4250

 9.8670, 19.6680,  
6.9960

 223.2150, 35.7630,  
-3.8610

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 243.4300, 18.8000,  
-10.3200

 252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 96.1880, 40.3930,  
0.3370

■ 96.1880, 40.3930,  
0.3370

■ 90.0100, 46.7660,  
0.4780

■ 102.4800, 33.6990,  
0.5070

■ 83.7180, 53.4600,  
0.3080

■ 108.6580, 27.3260,  
0.3660

■ 77.5400, 59.8330,  
0.4490

■ 114.9500, 20.6320,  
0.5360

■ 72.0630, 65.6100,  
0.3780

■ 121.7150, 13.9840,  
-0.1280

■ 128.0070, 7.2900,  
0.0420

■ 134.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 140.4770, -5.7770,  
0.0710

■ 146.6550,  
-12.1500, -0.0700

■ 152.9470,  
-18.8440, 0.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.1750, 42.4080, 13.3840



96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



94.6390, 28.3370, -12.4550

# Triad

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



96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



75.2860, -60.4240, -28.2960



98.5370, -14.0330, 17.5430

# Complementary

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



96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



90.8120, -40.3930, -0.3370

# 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.



89.2550, -48.8300, 3.8900



96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



78.3640, -69.0910, -19.8990

# Square

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



96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



87.1800, -19.0230, -24.1990



78.8830, -74.6860, -12.1100



99.5960, 13.8420, 24.4820



# Rectangle

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



96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



92.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520



78.8830, -74.6860, -12.1100



96.5680, -24.4860, 14.2500

# Sweetspot

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



96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



161.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150



82.6310, 33.0970, 33.4570



79.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370



114.8070, 63.4550, 0.8870



119.6680, 29.3930, -20.5830



62.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



69.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



# Inverse Universe

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



90.8120, -40.3930, -0.3370



106.6060, -63.1800, -0.3640



67.3320, -29.3930, 20.5830



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



60.6060, -63.1800, -0.3640

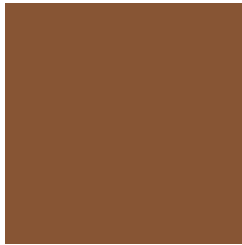


1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

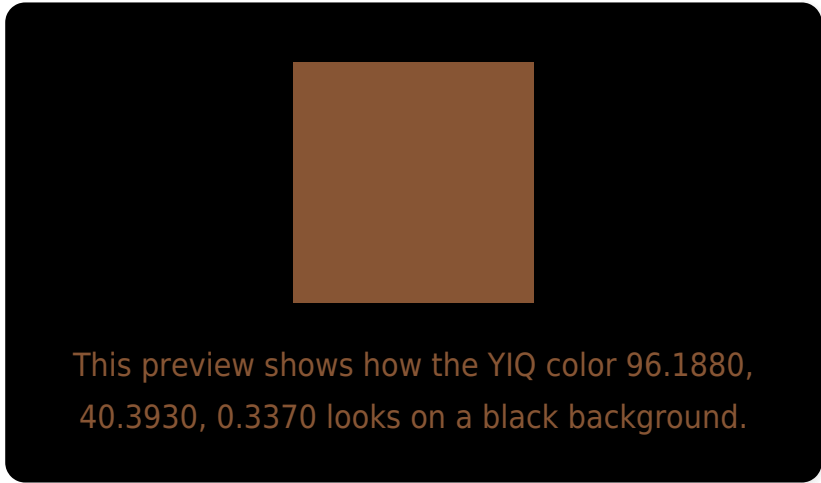
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1880, 40.3930,

0.3370.

# 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

96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370

### Protanopia

95.3160, 19.1210, -10.6310

### Deuteranopia

95.8720, 29.2990, -7.8610



## Tritanopia

98.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370

## Protanomaly

95.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300

## Deuteranomaly

96.0190, 33.3790, -4.7090

## Tritanomaly

97.2340, 34.7520, 8.9600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370 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(135, 85, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 85, 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(135, 85, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 85, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370 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(135, 85, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 85, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 85, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 85, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 85, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 85,  
52) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.1880, 40.3930, 0.3370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 85, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 85,  
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](#).

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