

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.2170, 59.7850,  
12.3370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A14833
RGB	161, 72, 51
RGB Percent	63%, 28%, 20%
CMY	0.3684, 0.7178, 0.7997
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.68, 0.37
HSL	11°, 52%, 42%
HSV	11°, 68%, 63%
XYZ	17.6221, 12.4518, 4.6141
YIQ	96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

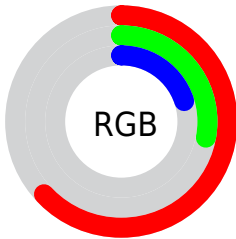
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	161, 77, 51
Decimal	10569779
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.93, 35.43, 30.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 46.518, 40.391
Yxy	12.4518, 0.5080, 0.3590
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288759859 (0xFFA14833)
YUV	96.2170, -22.2920, 56.8147
Hunter-Lab	35.2871, 27.3888, 16.9483

# Details

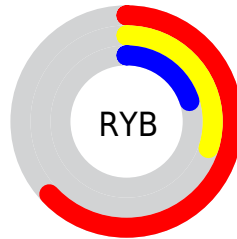
The YIQ color **96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **115.7830, -59.7850, -12.3370**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.1530, 65.8370, 12.7890**, and **44.6940, 54.0080, 12.4080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7620, 68.4960, 14.1600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.6720, 51.0740, 10.5140**.

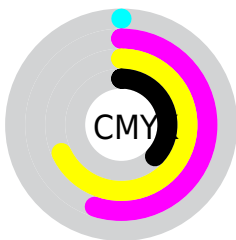
# Distribution



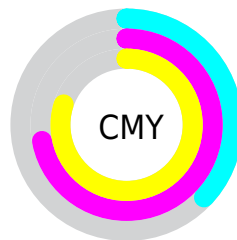
- Red (63%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370 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 96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 96.2170, 59.7850,  
12.3370


 96.2170, 59.7850,  
12.3370


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 70.3630, 56.4380,  
12.4220


 149.1530, 65.8370,  
12.7890


 44.6940, 54.0080,  
12.4080


 176.5340, 69.1380,  
13.5380


 22.7240, 45.2960,  
16.1120

 197.1300, 55.4760,  
7.8280

 15.0640, 29.4790,  
10.9110

 216.6440, 39.1090,  
1.5810

 0.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

 236.2720, 22.4210,  
-4.3550

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 252.3780, 7.3830,

-7.1530

■ 96.2170, 59.7850,  
12.3370

■ 96.2170, 59.7850,  
12.3370

■ 86.7620, 68.4960,  
14.1600

■ 105.6720, 51.0740,  
10.5140

■ 77.3070, 77.2070,  
15.9830

■ 115.1270, 42.3630,  
8.6910

■ 67.8520, 85.9180,  
17.8060

■ 124.5820, 33.6520,  
6.8680

■ 66.3360, 87.4310,  
17.9190

■ 134.0370, 24.9410,  
5.0450

■ 143.6060, 15.9090,  
3.5330

■ 153.0610, 7.1980,  
1.7100

■ 162.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 171.9710,  
-10.2240, -1.9360

■ 181.4260,  
-18.9350, -3.7590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.5440, 55.1510, 30.2470



96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370



95.7250, 51.5820, -9.7140

# Triad

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



96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370



75.7130, -54.7370, -37.7530



90.3220, -58.9640, 11.3400

# Complementary

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



96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370



115.7830, -59.7850, -12.3370

# 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.



84.0640, -85.1410, -4.3490



96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370



81.4470, -68.1270, -26.3590

# Square

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



96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370



87.8100, -3.6620, -32.7660



84.9640, -79.4080, -14.6400



102.0150, -3.2150, 30.7450



# Rectangle

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



96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370



93.3610, 40.4430, -22.6050



84.9640, -79.4080, -14.6400



80.5250, -84.8210, 0.8670

# Sweetspot

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



96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370



184.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200



94.1500, 36.6700, 51.3100



89.7090, 14.1210, 2.8970



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370



107.9130, 93.1160, 19.5160



127.9150, 44.9350, -15.9050



76.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



59.7910, 78.7200, 16.0960



7.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470



# Inverse Universe

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



115.7830, -59.7850, -12.3370



139.0870, -93.1160, -19.5160



84.0850, -44.9350, 15.9050



78.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



85.7960, -78.9950, -16.6190



10.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

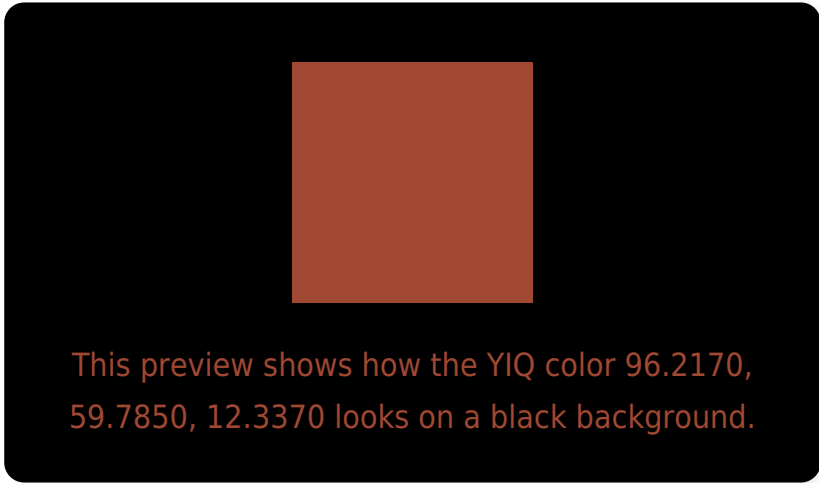
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

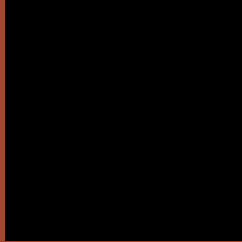
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2170, 59.7850,



# 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

96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370

### Protanopia

98.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210

### Deuteranopia

97.7860, 32.4170, -9.3030



## Tritanopia

97.3770, 53.8230, 21.2710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370

## Protanomaly

97.6000, 33.2410, -2.2070

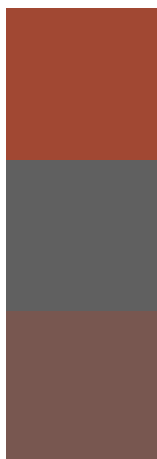
## Deuteranomaly

97.5040, 42.3190, -1.5290

## Tritanomaly

97.0520, 56.1160, 18.2600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.0690, 21.9150, 4.8190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370 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(161, 72, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 72, 51)  
}
```

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(161, 72, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 72, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370 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(161, 72, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 72, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(161, 72, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 72, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 72, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 72,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.2170, 59.7850, 12.3370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 72, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 72,  
51) }
```

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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