

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.2340, 43.9200,  
19.0240)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	964850
RGB	150, 72, 80
RGB Percent	59%, 28%, 31%
CMY	0.4116, 0.7178, 0.6861
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.47, 0.41
HSL	354°, 35%, 44%
HSV	354°, 52%, 59%
XYZ	16.3514, 11.6990, 8.9940
YIQ	96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

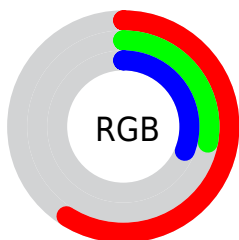
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">150, 72, 80</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9848912</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">40.73, 33.54, 10.71</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">41, 35.212, 17.715</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">11.6990, 0.4414, 0.3158</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288038992</a> (0xFF964850)
YUV	<a href="#">96.2340, -8.0034, 47.1528</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">34.2037, 25.4771, 8.3520</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **125.7660, -43.9200, -19.0240**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.8000, 48.1380, 19.6740**, and **46.0100, 38.7390, 19.3070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.9470, 52.2180, 22.8260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.5210, 35.6220, 15.2220**.

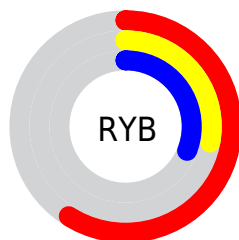
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (28%)

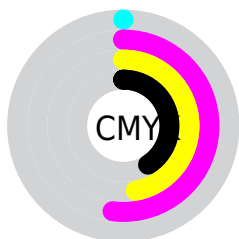
Blue (31%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (31%)

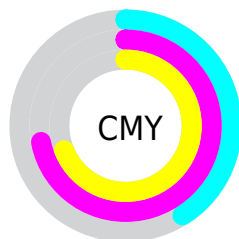


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (72%)


Yellow (69%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240 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 96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 96.2340, 43.9200,  
19.0240


 96.2340, 43.9200,  
19.0240


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 71.1520, 41.2150,  
18.4870


 148.8000, 48.1380,  
19.6740


 46.0100, 38.7390,  
19.3070

 175.6970, 49.9260,  
20.3100


 22.3410, 36.3090,  
19.2930


 200.3050, 45.1580,  
18.6140


 13.8680, 27.0950,  
10.0630

 219.8190, 28.7910,  
12.3670


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 240.1480, 11.5070,  
6.2190


 96.2340, 43.9200,  
19.0240


 96.2340, 43.9200,  
19.0240


 85.9470, 52.2180,  
22.8260


 106.5210, 35.6220,  
15.2220


 75.5460, 60.8370,  
26.3170


 116.9220, 27.0030,  
11.7310

 65.2590, 69.1350,  
30.1190

 127.2090, 18.7050,  
7.9290

 54.8580, 77.7540,  
33.6100

 137.6100, 10.0860,  
4.4380

 46.6740, 84.2640,  
36.7760


 147.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

 158.2980, -6.8310,  
-2.8550

 168.5850,  
-15.1290, -6.6570

 178.9860,

-23.7480, -10.1480

 189.2730,  
-32.0460, -13.9500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.0340, 30.1640, 26.0360



96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



95.5740, 45.2980, 5.0580

# Triad

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



96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



87.4430, -9.5780, -24.6660



77.7890, -77.1170, -6.5970

# Complementary

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



96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



125.7660, -43.9200, -19.0240

# 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.



79.1280, -73.9980, -13.5660



96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



74.0320, -56.8930, -31.7170

# Square

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



96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



91.7360, 17.5180, -20.1300



78.0390, -66.7980, -22.9100



95.1270, -27.5580, 14.8580



# Rectangle

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



96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



94.7270, 40.0730, -4.8790



78.0390, -66.7980, -22.9100



78.6210, -76.7040, -8.5760

# Sweetspot

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



96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



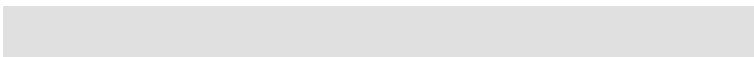
172.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050



101.5230, 16.0860, 38.8860



83.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



111.2480, 67.6680, 29.1720



112.9320, 38.2380, 0.8460



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



42.8580, 77.7540, 33.6100



3.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



# Inverse Universe

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



96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240



111.2480, 67.6680, 29.1720



109.0680, -38.2380, -0.8460



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



42.8580, 77.7540, 33.6100

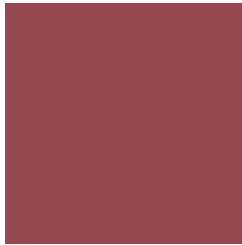


3.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

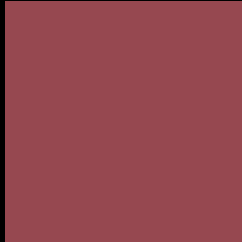
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

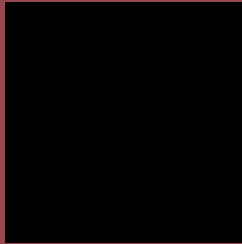
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2340, 43.9200,



# 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

96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240

### Protanopia

96.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

### Deuteranopia

97.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360



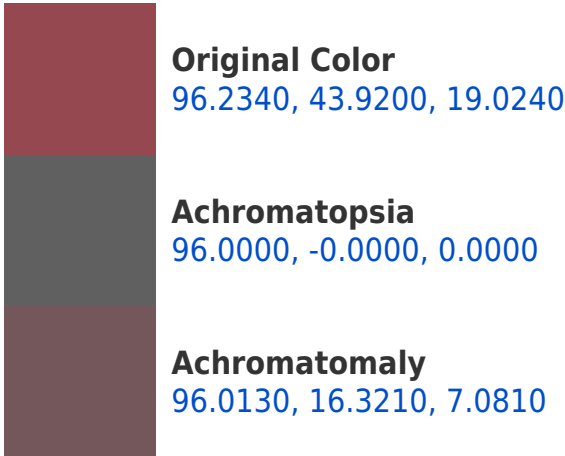
## Tritanopia

95.8920, 44.8830, 18.0910

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240 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(150, 72, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 72, 80)  
}
```

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(150, 72, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 72, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240 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(150, 72, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 72, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 72, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 72, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 72, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 72,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 72, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 72,  
80) }
```

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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