

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.2860, 35.8600,
-33.1640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E6C00
RGB	110, 108, 0
RGB Percent	43%, 42%, 0%
CMY	0.5687, 0.5765, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 1.00, 0.57
HSL	59°, 100%, 22%
HSV	59°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	11.7912, 14.0390, 2.0900
YIQ	96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

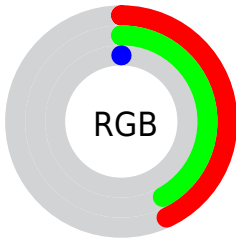
Format	Color
RYB	2, 110, 0
Decimal	7236608
CIELab	44.29, -10.50, 50.40
CIELCh	44, 51.478, 101.765
Yxy	14.0390, 0.4223, 0.5028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285426688 (0xFF6E6C00)
YUV	96.2860, -47.4690, 12.0272
Hunter-Lab	37.4686, -9.3971, 22.9209

Details

The YIQ color **96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **13.7140, -35.8600, 33.1640**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.6220, 35.0340, -29.2060**, and **53.1490, 17.7930, -19.6070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.5400, 32.3290, -29.7430**.

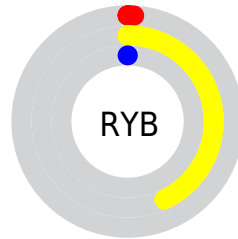
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (42%)

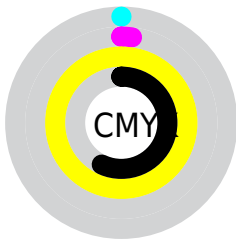
Blue (0%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (0%)

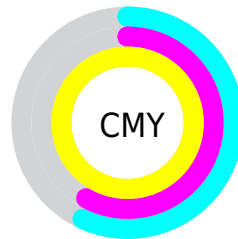


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640 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 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.2860, 35.8600,
-33.1640

96.2860, 35.8600,
-33.1640

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

74.4240, 26.9640,
-26.1240

149.6220, 35.0340,
-29.2060

53.1490, 17.7930,
-19.6070

176.8070, 35.9510,
-29.3050

32.7600, 8.9430,
-13.4010

204.8780, 37.1890,
-29.7150

11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

233.2480, 39.0230,
-29.9130

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

244.9680, 28.2480,
-27.3680

248.1600, 19.2600,

-18.6600

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 96.2860, 35.8600,
-33.1640

■ 97.5400, 32.3290,
-29.7430

■ 98.7940, 28.7980,
-26.3220

■ 100.6350, 24.9920,
-23.4240

■ 101.8890, 21.4610,
-20.0030

■ 103.1430, 17.9300,
-16.5820

■ 104.3970, 14.3990,
-13.1610

■ 105.6510, 10.8680,
-9.7400

■ 107.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 108.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.1400, 57.5430, -13.1210



96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640



91.7940, -6.7330, -37.6850

Triad

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



96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640



90.5550, -85.5060, -14.2580



104.7230, 39.0100, 41.9380

Complementary

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



96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640



13.7140, -35.8600, 33.1640

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.



108.0200, -1.6110, 34.7170



96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640



89.8830, -91.8810, -3.3450

Square

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



96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640



87.1690, -73.2160, -27.7440



94.5540, -65.4290, 12.8670



100.7730, 61.9360, 33.9360

Rectangle

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



96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640



78.6820, -53.4520, -44.5240



94.5540, -65.4290, 12.8670



106.7370, 27.2270, 40.7230

Sweetspot

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



96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640



137.5110, 14.0780, -12.8500



33.3460, 64.2760, 24.5640



68.1500, 8.0250, -7.7750



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640



124.9370, 46.7280, -42.9040



82.2110, 4.9140, -45.0220



55.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660



105.1460, 39.0700, -36.2740



216.4940, 80.3870, -74.7250

Inverse Universe

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



13.7140, -35.8600, 33.1640



18.0630, -46.7280, 42.9040



27.7890, -4.9140, 45.0220



51.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



14.8540, -39.0700, 36.2740



30.5060, -80.3870, 74.7250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640 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 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

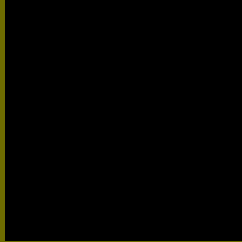
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640.

-33.1640.

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

96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640

Protanopia

96.9170, 41.4530, -29.8990

Deuteranopia

99.4050, 46.3110, -18.8170



Tritanopia

105.9950, 7.5640, 6.0920

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640

Protanomaly

96.6070, 39.3900, -31.0580

Deuteranomaly

98.0900, 42.6440, -23.9480

Tritanomaly

102.4130, 17.4700, -8.2420

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.8530, 13.1150, -11.9170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640 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(110, 108, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 108, 0)  
}
```

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(110, 108, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 108, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640 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(110, 108, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 108, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 108, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 108, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 108, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 108,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 108, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
108, 0) }
```

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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