

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.3180, 33.9750,
-4.4970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E5A33
RGB	126, 90, 51
RGB Percent	49%, 35%, 20%
CMY	0.5058, 0.6471, 0.7998
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.59, 0.51
HSL	31°, 42%, 35%
HSV	31°, 59%, 49%
XYZ	12.8598, 11.9860, 4.7726
YIQ	96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

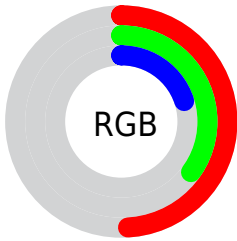
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 126, 51
Decimal	8280627
CIE Lab	41.19, 10.16, 28.09
CIE LCh	41, 29.874, 70.115
Yxy	11.9860, 0.4342, 0.4047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286470707 (0xFF7E5A33)
YUV	96.3180, -22.3418, 26.0311
Hunter-Lab	34.6207, 5.7174, 16.0612

Details

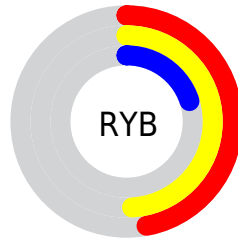
The YIQ color **96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **80.6820, -33.9750, 4.4970**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.4710, 37.9180, -4.3700**, and **48.5240, 30.3990, -5.7690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.3140, 39.7980, -5.4020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.3220, 28.1520, -3.5920**.

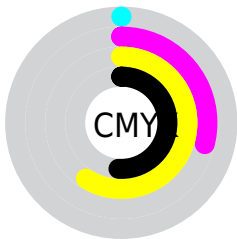
Distribution



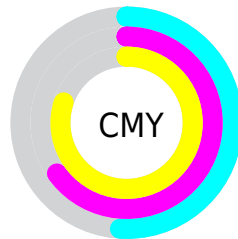
- Red (49%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970 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 96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.3180, 33.9750,
-4.4970

96.3180, 33.9750,
-4.4970

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

72.5350, 31.8660,
-4.8220

147.5850, 37.5970,
-4.0590

48.5240, 30.3990,
-5.7690

174.0690, 39.1100,
-3.9460

28.7390, 22.6040,
-2.1640

202.1400, 40.3480,
-4.3560

7.7740, 15.4960,
5.5120

226.1500, 34.3880,
-6.4760

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.2510, 17.7460,
-13.2460

252.3780, 7.3830,

-7.1530

■ 96.3180, 33.9750,
-4.4970

■ 96.3180, 33.9750,
-4.4970

■ 91.3140, 39.7980,
-5.4020

■ 101.3220, 28.1520,
-3.5920

■ 86.4240, 45.3000,
-5.9960

■ 106.2120, 22.6500,
-2.9980

■ 81.4200, 51.1230,
-6.9010

■ 111.2160, 16.8270,
-2.0930

■ 76.5300, 56.6250,
-7.4950

■ 116.1060, 11.3250,
-1.4990

■ 75.8290, 57.2210,
-7.2830

■ 121.1100, 5.5020,
-0.5940

■ 126.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 131.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 136.0080,
-11.6460, 1.8100

■ 140.8980,
-17.1480, 2.4040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.6320, 39.3830, 7.6310



96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970



94.0940, 19.6260, -14.2780

Triad

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



96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970



76.5400, -63.9550, -24.8750



99.9360, -1.9750, 19.2810

Complementary

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



96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970



80.6820, -33.9750, 4.4970

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.



95.2960, -29.7120, 9.8400



96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970



78.5750, -71.0630, -17.1990

Square

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



96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970



86.2590, -29.4310, -22.7990



80.3400, -68.5430, -7.7990



100.0220, 21.2700, 22.0220

Rectangle

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



96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970



92.5160, 6.5140, -18.9420



80.3400, -68.5430, -7.7990



98.9780, -10.9610, 16.9350

Sweetspot

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



96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970



151.4760, 13.1590, -1.6970



77.5290, 33.1440, 27.0960



74.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970



117.4910, 52.3610, -7.3110



117.1510, 23.4790, -23.5370



61.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



77.0140, 58.1380, -7.3820



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



80.6820, -33.9750, 4.4970



93.0960, -52.6360, 6.7880



59.8490, -23.4790, 23.5370



59.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



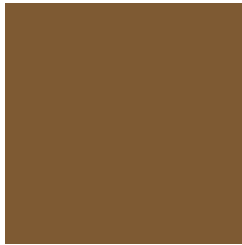
50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970 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 96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970 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 96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3180, 33.9750,

-4.4970.

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

96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970

Protanopia

95.6750, 19.4880, -11.7760

Deuteranopia

96.1710, 29.8950, -7.6490



Tritanopia

98.9540, 23.9770, 11.5050

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970

Protanomaly

95.8930, 24.8060, -9.0340

Deuteranomaly

96.1820, 31.3620, -6.7020

Tritanomaly

98.1190, 27.6460, 5.5820

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970 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(126, 90, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 90, 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(126, 90, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 90, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970 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(126, 90, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 90, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 90, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 90, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 90, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 90,  
51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 90, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126, 90,  
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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