

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.3420, 8.2050,
10.9970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F576A
RGB	111, 87, 106
RGB Percent	44%, 34%, 42%
CMY	0.5646, 0.6589, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.05, 0.56
HSL	313°, 12%, 39%
HSV	313°, 22%, 44%
XYZ	12.5669, 11.2361, 15.1433
YIQ	96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

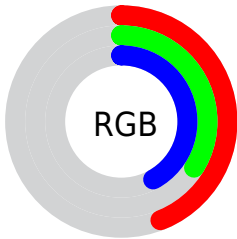
Format	Color
R_{YB}	111, 87, 106
Decimal	7296874
CIE _{Lab}	39.98, 13.45, -7.11
CIE _{LCh}	40, 15.214, 332.128
Yxy	11.2361, 0.3227, 0.2885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285486954 (0xFF6F576A)
YUV	96.3420, 4.7614, 12.8551
Hunter-Lab	33.5203, 8.2598, -3.3210

Details

The YIQ color $96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $101.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970$, and the grayscale version is $96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $147.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320$, and $49.6300, 7.3340, 10.2620$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $89.6570, 11.8720, 16.1280$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $103.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660$.

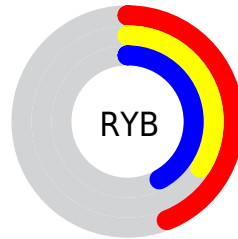
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (34%)

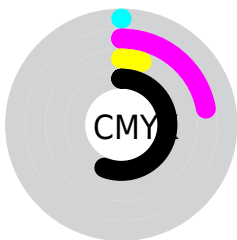
Blue (42%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (42%)

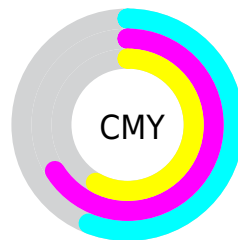


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970 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 96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.3420, 8.2050,
10.9970

■ 96.3420, 8.2050,
10.9970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.6300, 7.3340,
10.2620

■ 147.0540, 9.0760,
11.7320

■ 49.6300, 7.3340,
10.2620

■ 173.4670, 9.3510,
12.2550

■ 28.8040, 6.7840,
9.2160

■ 200.8800, 9.6260,
12.7780

■ 8.5160, 7.6550,
9.9510

■ 229.1790, 10.2220,
12.9900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

96.3420, 8.2050,
10.9970

96.3420, 8.2050,
10.9970

89.6570, 11.8720,
16.1280

103.0270, 4.5380,
5.8660

82.8580, 15.8600,
20.9480

109.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

76.1730, 19.5270,
26.0790

116.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

69.4880, 23.1940,
31.2100

123.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

62.1020, 27.4570,
36.5530

130.5820,
-11.0470, -14.5590

55.4170, 31.1240,
41.6840

137.2670,
-14.7140, -19.6900

48.7320, 34.7910,
46.8150


143.9520,
-18.3810, -24.8210

43.2210, 37.9080,

150.7510,

50.9000

-22.3690, -29.6410

 157.4360,
-26.0360, -34.7720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.5300, -4.1280, 8.7360



96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



96.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070

Triad

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



96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



93.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670



89.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

Complementary

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



96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



101.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970

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.



88.9540, -20.7220, -9.9220



96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



91.8720, 2.9360, -9.1600

Square

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



96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



94.9390, 19.1650, -0.4110



90.4730, -9.1220, -10.8980



90.7720, -25.7210, -1.9210

Rectangle

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



96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



96.0520, 20.5850, 6.8970



90.4730, -9.1220, -10.8980



88.6700, -25.6740, -8.2820

Sweetspot

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



96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



140.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



91.2310, -4.7240, 8.5240



70.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



122.3690, 12.7430, 16.8630



94.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.7100, 41.0250, 54.9850



96.1970, 84.2960, 113.3200

Inverse Universe

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



96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



122.3690, 12.7430, 16.8630



103.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



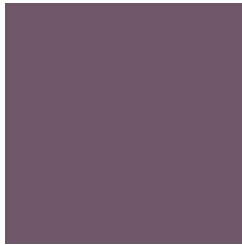
46.7100, 41.0250, 54.9850



96.1970, 84.2960, 113.3200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970 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 96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

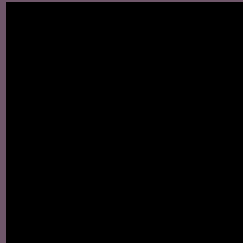
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970.

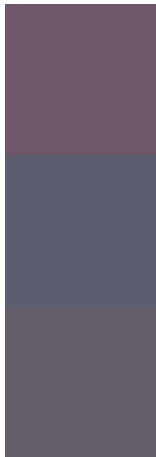


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3420, 8.2050,

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

96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970

Protanopia

94.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Deuteranopia

95.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



Tritanopia

96.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970

Protanomaly

95.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820

Deuteranomaly

95.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210

Tritanomaly

95.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970 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(111, 87, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 87, 106)  
}
```

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(111, 87, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 87, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970 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(111, 87, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 87, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 87, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 87, 106); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 87, 106); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 87, 106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 87, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 87,  
106) }
```

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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