

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.3510, 2.8450,
-13.0190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B6847
RGB	91, 104, 71
RGB Percent	36%, 41%, 28%
CMY	0.6432, 0.5921, 0.7215
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.32, 0.59
HSL	84°, 19%, 34%
HSV	84°, 32%, 41%
XYZ	10.4016, 12.5802, 7.8428
YIQ	96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

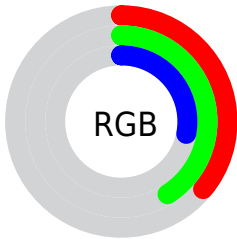
Format	Color
RYB	71, 104, 84
Decimal	5990471
CIELab	42.12, -11.37, 17.00
CIELCh	42, 20.452, 123.784
Yxy	12.5802, 0.3374, 0.4081
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284180551 (0xFF5B6847)
YUV	96.3510, -12.4980, -4.6928
Hunter-Lab	35.4686, -9.7230, 11.7178

Details

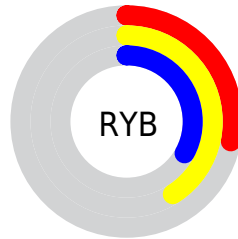
The YIQ color **96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **78.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.1230, 3.4870, -13.6410**, and **49.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.0150, 3.6710, -16.9770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610**.

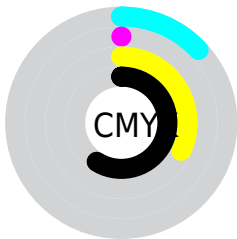
Distribution



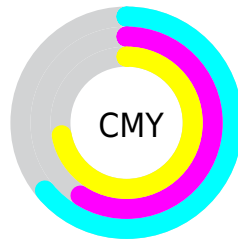
- Red (36%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190 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 96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.3510, 2.8450,
-13.0190

■ 96.3510, 2.8450,
-13.0190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.4650, 2.5240,
-12.7080

■ 147.1230, 3.4870,
-13.6410

■ 49.9920, 2.4780,
-11.8740

■ 173.5960, 3.5330,
-14.4750

■ 27.9490, 4.0370,
-12.5950

■ 201.1830, 3.2580,
-14.9980

■ 8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 229.0690, 3.5790,
-15.3090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.0250, 6.8790,
-9.0330

■ 96.3510, 2.8450,
-13.0190

■ 96.3510, 2.8450,
-13.0190

■ 94.0150, 3.6710,
-16.9770

■ 98.6870, 2.0190,
-9.0610

■ 91.5650, 4.8180,
-21.2460

■ 101.1370, 0.8720,
-4.7920

■ 89.2290, 5.6440,
-25.2040

■ 103.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 86.7790, 6.7910,
-29.4730

■ 105.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 84.1440, 7.0210,
-33.6430

■ 108.5580, -1.3310,
7.6050

■ 81.8080, 7.8470,
-37.6010

■ 110.8940, -2.1570,
11.5630

■ 79.8850, 8.9480,
-41.0360

■ 113.3440, -3.3040,
15.8320

■ 115.6800, -4.1300,

19.7900

■ 118.1300, -5.2770,
24.0590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.2280, 16.5530, -8.1430



96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



93.6140, -14.0730, -14.7850

Triad

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



96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



93.3840, -36.3120, -2.7120



101.7090, 23.2890, 12.9610

Complementary

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



96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



78.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190

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.



102.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



98.0810, -21.9170, 6.2350

Square

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



96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



90.3030, -40.7580, -10.2460



101.0510, -4.0370, 12.5950



100.9450, 28.1960, 6.6280

Rectangle

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



96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



91.8670, -25.0310, -14.4310



101.0510, -4.0370, 12.5950



101.7950, 20.1710, 14.4030

Sweetspot

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



96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



132.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



88.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



67.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190



123.2060, 4.4510, -20.1010



91.5670, -6.6910, -16.4110



49.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



88.1360, 9.4990, -45.5170



186.0070, 21.0620, -95.4020

Inverse Universe

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



78.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190



95.7940, -4.4510, 20.1010



83.4330, 6.6910, 16.4110



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



26.5650, -10.0950, 45.3050



56.2920, -20.4660, 95.6140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190 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 96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190 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 96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3510, 2.8450,

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

96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

Protanopia

97.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

Deuteranopia

99.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780



Tritanopia

99.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

Protanomaly

97.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

Deuteranomaly

98.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Tritanomaly

98.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190 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(91, 104, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 104, 71)  
}
```

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(91, 104, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 104, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190 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(91, 104, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 104, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 104, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 104, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 104, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 104,  
71) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 104, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 104,  
71) }
```

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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