

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570)
contains.

YIQ(96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(96.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	615D70
RGB	97, 93, 112
RGB Percent	38%, 36%, 44%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6353, 0.5608
CMYK	0.13, 0.17, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	253°, 9%, 40%
HSV	253°, 17%, 44%
XYZ	11.7688, 11.5398, 16.9342
YIQ	96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

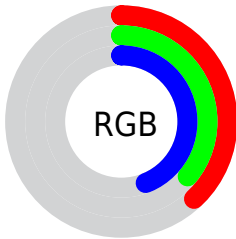
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 93, 112
Decimal	6380912
CIE Lab	40.48, 5.78, -10.18
CIE LCh	40, 11.712, 299.593
Yxy	11.5398, 0.2924, 0.2868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284570992 (0xFF615D70)
YUV	96.3620, 7.7095, 0.5595
Hunter-Lab	33.9703, 2.3921, -5.7769

Details

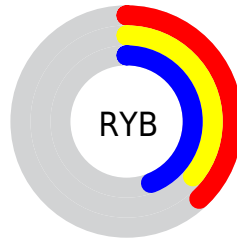
The YIQ color **96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **108.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.8890, -3.7610, 7.5910**, and **49.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.2140, -6.0540, 10.6020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120**.

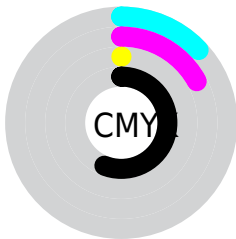
Distribution



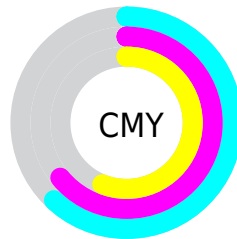
- Red (38%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570 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 96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

■ 96.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

■ 146.8890, -3.7610,
7.5910

■ 49.8350, -3.6690,
5.9230

■ 173.5900, -4.3570,
7.3790

■ 28.7210, -3.3480,
5.6120

■ 201.0030, -4.0820,
7.9020

■ 4.0030, -4.0820,
7.9020

■ 229.0030, -4.0820,
7.9020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 96.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

■ 96.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

■ 87.2140, -6.0540,
10.6020

■ 105.5100, -1.3760,
2.9120

■ 78.0660, -8.3930,
14.4470

■ 114.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 68.3310, -10.4570,
18.8150

■ 124.3930, 3.0270,
-5.3010

■ 59.4820, -12.2000,
22.8720

■ 133.2420, 4.7700,
-9.3580

■ 50.3340, -14.5390,
26.7170

■ 142.3900, 7.1090,
-13.2030

■ 41.1860, -16.8780,
30.5620

■ 151.5380, 9.4480,
-17.0480

■ 32.0380, -19.2170,
34.4070

■ 160.6860, 11.7870,
-20.8930

■ 22.3030, -21.2810,

■ 170.4210, 13.8510,

38.7750

-25.2610

■ 19.9440, -21.6480,
39.9200

■ 179.5690, 16.1900,
-29.1060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540



96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



97.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810

Triad

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



96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



96.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150



91.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

Complementary

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



96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



108.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570

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.



92.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810



96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



95.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130

Square

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



96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



96.4320, 16.4590, 4.5790



94.3390, 3.1190, -6.9690



92.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

Rectangle

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



96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



97.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980



94.3390, 3.1190, -6.9690



92.2000, -12.6070, -8.3110

Sweetspot

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



96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



139.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



103.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360



70.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



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.



96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



121.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



99.0530, 1.6490, 8.6650



51.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



21.1550, -23.6200, 42.6200



43.7060, -48.2950, 87.8410

Inverse Universe

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



100.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



127.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



105.9470, -1.6490, -8.6650



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.7100, 41.0250, 54.9850



96.0830, 84.6170, 113.0090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570 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 96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

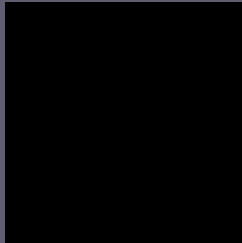
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3620, -3.7150,

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

96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

Protanopia

96.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

Deuteranopia

96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



Tritanopia

95.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

Protanomaly

96.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

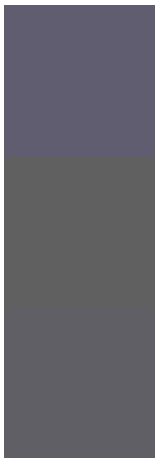
Deuteranomaly

96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

Tritanomaly

95.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570 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(97, 93, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 93, 112)  
}
```

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(97, 93, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 93, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570 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(97, 93, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 93, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 93, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 93, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 93, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 93,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 93, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 93,  
112) }
```

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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