

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790)
contains.

YIQ(96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790)	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(96.4100, 4.3570,
-7.3790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60644F
RGB	96, 100, 79
RGB Percent	38%, 39%, 31%
CMY	0.6236, 0.6078, 0.6902
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.21, 0.61
HSL	71°, 12%, 35%
HSV	71°, 21%, 39%
XYZ	10.7922, 12.1658, 9.1782
YIQ	96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

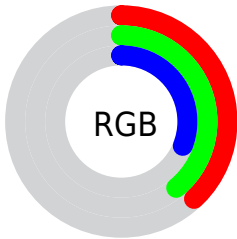
Format	Color
R_{YB}	79, 100, 83
Decimal	6317135
CIE _{Lab}	41.48, -5.63, 11.41
CIE _{LCh}	41, 12.723, 116.282
Yxy	12.1658, 0.3358, 0.3786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284507215 (0xFF60644F)
YUV	96.4100, -8.5831, -0.3596
Hunter-Lab	34.8795, -5.8087, 8.8141

Details

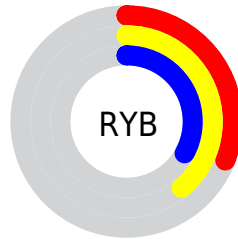
The YIQ color $96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $82.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790$, and the grayscale version is $96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $147.1820, 4.9990, -8.0010$, and $49.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $94.6720, 6.3750, -10.9130$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $98.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450$.

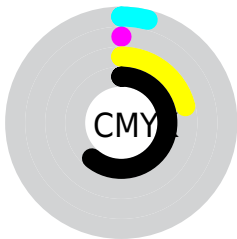
Distribution



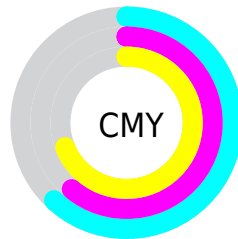
- Red (38%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790 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 96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.4100, 4.3570,
-7.3790

■ 96.4100, 4.3570,
-7.3790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.5240, 4.0360,
-7.0680

■ 147.1820, 4.9990,
-8.0010

■ 49.9370, 4.3110,
-6.5450

■ 173.1820, 4.9990,
-8.0010

■ 28.9370, 4.3110,
-6.5450

■ 201.0680, 5.3200,
-8.3120

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 229.0680, 5.3200,
-8.3120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 96.4100, 4.3570,
-7.3790

■ 96.4100, 4.3570,
-7.3790

■ 94.6720, 6.3750,
-10.9130

■ 98.1480, 2.3390,
-3.8450

■ 92.9340, 8.3930,
-14.4470

■ 99.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 91.1960, 10.4110,
-17.9810

■ 101.6240, -1.6970,
3.2230

■ 89.4580, 12.4290,
-21.5150

■ 103.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

■ 87.7200, 14.4470,
-25.0490

■ 105.1000, -5.7330,
10.2910

■ 86.2810, 17.0610,
-28.3710

■ 106.5390, -8.3470,
13.6130

■ 84.5430, 19.0790,
-31.9050

■ 108.2770,
-10.3650, 17.1470

■ 82.9190, 20.7760,

■ 110.0150,

-35.1280

-12.3830, 20.6810

■ 111.7530,
-14.4010, 24.2150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



95.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150

Triad

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



96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



94.8110, -21.4570, -2.1050



100.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230

Complementary

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



96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



82.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790

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.



99.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



96.6810, -15.0390, 2.7290

Square

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



96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



93.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870



98.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440



99.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260

Rectangle

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



96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



94.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450



98.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440



99.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320

Sweetspot

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



96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



128.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000



87.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



65.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



124.5580, 6.6960, -11.2240



93.4200, -1.6030, -9.4990



50.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



95.3120, 23.8030, -40.4290



200.6580, 50.2660, -85.0140

Inverse Universe

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



82.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790



103.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



85.5800, 1.6030, 9.4990



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



19.6880, -23.8030, 40.4290



41.3420, -50.2660, 85.0140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790 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 96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790 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 96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4100, 4.3570,

-7.3790.

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

96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Protanopia

97.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

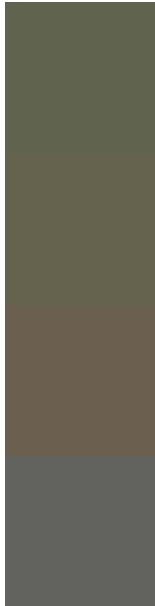
98.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260



Tritanopia

98.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Protanomaly

97.2040, 7.9330, -6.1070

Deuteranomaly

97.4650, 11.6920, -2.6440

Tritanomaly

97.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790 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(96, 100, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 100, 79)  
}
```

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(96, 100, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 100, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790 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(96, 100, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 100, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 100, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 100, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 100, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 100,  
79) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 100, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 100,  
79) }
```

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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