

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.4400, 30.0350,
-21.2050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70661B
RGB	112, 102, 27
RGB Percent	44%, 40%, 11%
CMY	0.5608, 0.6000, 0.8939
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.76, 0.56
HSL	53°, 61%, 27%
HSV	53°, 76%, 44%
XYZ	11.6306, 13.0256, 2.9408
YIQ	96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

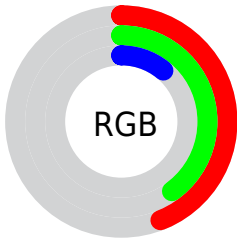
Format	Color
RYB	38, 112, 27
Decimal	7366171
CIELab	42.80, -5.22, 41.38
CIElCh	43, 41.704, 97.195
Yxy	13.0256, 0.4214, 0.4720
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285556251 (0xFF70661B)
YUV	96.4400, -34.2339, 13.6461
Hunter-Lab	36.0910, -5.6360, 20.4325

Details

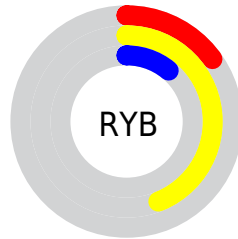
The YIQ color **96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **42.5600, -30.0350, 21.2050**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.1090, 32.4650, -21.1910**, and **51.1110, 20.9560, -16.3560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.5990, 33.8410, -24.1030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.2810, 26.2290, -18.3070**.

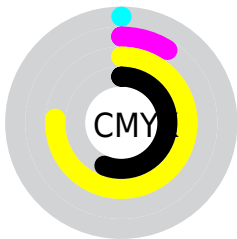
Distribution



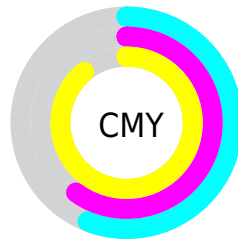
- Red (44%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050 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 96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.4400, 30.0350,
-21.2050

96.4400, 30.0350,
-21.2050

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

71.5000, 29.8060,
-22.5620

148.2230, 32.1440,
-20.8800

50.5240, 21.2310,
-15.8330

174.7070, 33.6570,
-20.7670

30.7220, 12.1060,
-10.1500

202.7780, 34.8950,
-21.1770

8.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

230.8490, 36.1330,
-21.5870

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.5640, 23.7540,
-23.0140

249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 96.4400, 30.0350,
-21.2050

■ 96.4400, 30.0350,
-21.2050

■ 94.5990, 33.8410,
-24.1030

■ 98.2810, 26.2290,
-18.3070

■ 92.1710, 37.9220,
-26.4780

■ 100.7090, 22.1480,
-15.9320

■ 91.6010, 39.5270,
-28.0330

■ 102.6640, 18.0210,
-12.7230

■ 104.5050, 14.2150,
-9.8250

■ 106.9330, 10.1340,
-7.4500

■ 108.7740, 6.3280,
-4.5520

■ 110.6150, 2.5220,
-1.6540

■ 113.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 114.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.0930, 47.7300, -5.9820



96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050



92.4840, 0.3720, -28.7800

Triad

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



96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050



84.8670, -77.7570, -17.0290



103.1680, 27.0910, 32.1710

Complementary

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



96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050



42.5600, -30.0350, 21.2050

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.



103.5260, -6.3320, 26.6600



96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050



84.4400, -83.4440, -7.5720

Square

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



96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050



81.6920, -67.4390, -27.8150



93.1930, -54.2870, 9.1770



100.8420, 48.3200, 27.3920

Rectangle

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



96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050



87.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590



93.1930, -54.2870, 9.1770



104.0790, 17.0960, 31.5920

Sweetspot

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



96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050



138.8900, 11.6930, -8.1710



53.6690, 47.1290, 21.4410



70.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850



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.



96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050



121.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070



93.0410, 8.8090, -33.0070



54.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



98.1020, 42.3700, -29.9980



201.8190, 87.2620, -61.6500

Inverse Universe

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



42.5600, -30.0350, 21.2050



37.4400, -46.7720, 32.6840



45.9590, -8.8090, 33.0070



51.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



21.8980, -42.3700, 29.9980



45.1810, -87.2620, 61.6500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050 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 96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

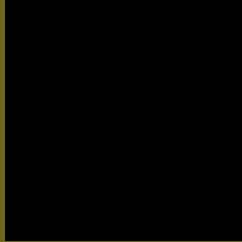
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4400, 30.0350,

-21.2050.

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

96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050

Protanopia

96.4510, 31.5020, -20.2580

Deuteranopia

97.7450, 39.6620, -13.9540



Tritanopia

102.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050

Protanomaly

96.1520, 30.9060, -20.4700

Deuteranomaly

97.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710

Tritanomaly

100.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.1180, 11.0510, -7.5490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050 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(112, 102, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 102, 27)  
}
```

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(112, 102, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 102, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050 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(112, 102, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 102, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 102, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 102, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 102, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 102,  
27) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 102, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
102, 27) }
```

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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