

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510)
contains.

YIQ(96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510)	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(96.4530, 1.6570,
-35.5510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C7722
RGB	76, 119, 34
RGB Percent	30%, 47%, 13%
CMY	0.7021, 0.5333, 0.8666
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.71, 0.53
HSL	90°, 56%, 30%
HSV	90°, 71%, 47%
XYZ	9.8653, 14.8484, 3.8608
YIQ	96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

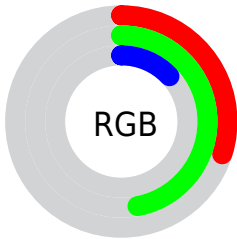
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 119, 77
Decimal	5011234
CIE _{Lab}	45.43, -29.79, 40.20
CIE _{LCh}	45, 50.035, 126.538
Yxy	14.8484, 0.3452, 0.5196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283201314 (0xFF4C7722)
YUV	96.4530, -30.7893, -17.9373
Hunter-Lab	38.5336, -21.7346, 21.0330

Details

The YIQ color **96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **56.5470, -1.6570, 35.5510**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.8120, 2.0240, -36.6960**, and **48.5650, -4.3500, -31.3100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.2910, 1.9330, -40.5550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.6150, 1.3810, -30.5470**.

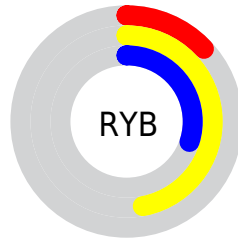
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (47%)

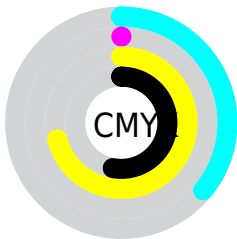
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (30%)

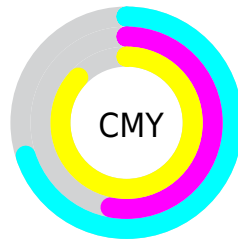


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510 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 96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.4530, 1.6570,
-35.5510

■ 96.4530, 1.6570,
-35.5510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.6980, 2.3450,
-37.0070

■ 148.8120, 2.0240,
-36.6960

■ 48.5650, -4.3500,
-31.3100

■ 175.5840, 2.6660,
-37.3180

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 203.3560, 3.3080,
-37.9400

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 231.2420, 3.6290,
-38.2510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.1050, 11.9250,
-23.3950

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

-11.5070

254.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

96.4530, 1.6570,
-35.5510

96.4530, 1.6570,
-35.5510

93.2910, 1.9330,
-40.5550

99.6150, 1.3810,
-30.5470

90.1290, 2.2090,
-45.5590

102.7770, 1.1050,
-25.5430

87.4940, 2.4390,
-49.7290

105.9390, 0.8290,
-20.5390

109.1010, 0.5530,
-15.5350

112.2630, 0.2770,
-10.5310

■ 115.3110, 0.3220,
-5.8380

■ 118.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 121.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 124.7970, -0.5060,
9.1740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.3020, 38.9310, -28.2450



96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510



81.5830, -57.4870, -42.9830

Triad

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



96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510



92.0030, -92.3390, -6.0590



104.5600, 58.2220, 35.1660

Complementary

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



96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510



56.5470, -1.6570, 35.5510

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.



108.9610, 32.4080, 40.4400



96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510



89.3450, -84.1340, 4.9380

Square

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



96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510



91.7460, -84.7260, -17.3820



110.1330, -9.3590, 31.9610



104.3750, 65.3320, 16.4360

Rectangle

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



96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510



86.0630, -67.3460, -35.0100



110.1330, -9.3590, 31.9610



105.8460, 51.6650, 38.3610

Sweetspot

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



96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510



147.1550, 0.4610, -13.8670



84.6560, 38.8350, -4.4690



73.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510



120.3920, 2.4860, -56.0900



83.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550



57.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



89.5540, 2.2100, -51.0860



183.5270, 4.5580, -104.6740

Inverse Universe

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



56.5470, -1.6570, 35.5510



57.6080, -2.4860, 56.0900



69.1050, 23.3750, 44.4550



54.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



32.4460, -2.2100, 51.0860



66.4730, -4.5580, 104.6740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510 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 96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

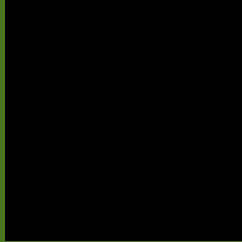
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4530, 1.6570,

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

96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510

Protanopia

102.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800

Deuteranopia

104.5000, 38.9740, -12.4980



Tritanopia

105.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510

Protanomaly

99.9010, 21.1870, -26.0530

Deuteranomaly

101.5150, 25.4500, -20.7100

Tritanomaly

102.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.9810, 1.0110, -12.8210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510 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(76, 119, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 119, 34)  
}
```

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(76, 119, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 119, 34) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510 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(76, 119, 34) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 119, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(76, 119, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 119, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 119, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 119,  
34) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 119, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 119,  
34) }
```

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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