

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.5410, -11.8290,  
-0.3810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	55646D
RGB	85, 100, 109
RGB Percent	33%, 39%, 43%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6078, 0.5726
CMYK	0.22, 0.08, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	202°, 12%, 38%
HSV	202°, 22%, 43%
XYZ	11.0630, 12.1503, 16.2263
YIQ	96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

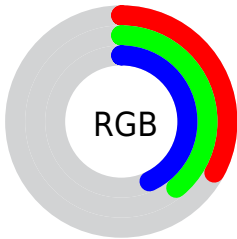
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	85, 94, 109
Decimal	5596269
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.45, -3.52, -6.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 7.814, 243.223
Yxy	12.1503, 0.2805, 0.3081
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283786349 (0xFF55646D)
<b>YUV</b>	96.5410, 6.1423, -10.1215
Hunter-Lab	34.8573, -4.3482, -3.1997

# Details

The YIQ color **96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **97.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2420, -12.4250, -0.5930**, and **49.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410**.

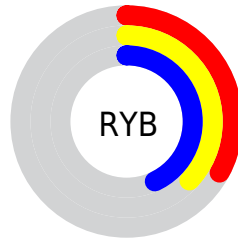
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (39%)

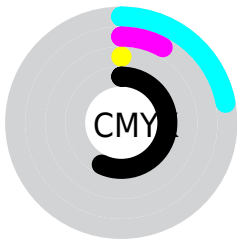
Blue (43%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (43%)

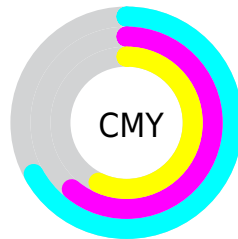


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810 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 96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 96.5410, -11.8290,  
-0.3810

■ 96.5410, -11.8290,  
-0.3810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.8400, -11.2330,  
-0.1690

■ 147.2420,  
-12.4250, -0.5930

■ 49.8400, -11.2330,  
-0.1690

■ 173.3560,  
-12.7460, -0.2820

■ 28.7260, -10.9120,  
-0.4800

■ 201.0570,  
-13.3420, -0.4940

■ 7.4490, -8.5740,  
1.2020

■ 229.1710,  
-13.6630, -0.1830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 96.5410, -11.8290,  
-0.3810

■ 96.5410, -11.8290,  
-0.3810

■ 90.9040, -17.2850,  
-0.6210

■ 102.1780, -6.3730,  
-0.1410

■ 85.2670, -22.7410,  
-0.8610

■ 107.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 79.6300, -28.1970,  
-1.1010

■ 113.4520, 4.5390,  
0.3390

■ 73.9930, -33.6530,  
-1.3410

■ 119.0890, 9.9950,  
0.5790

■ 68.6550, -38.5130,  
-1.3690

■ 124.4270, 14.8550,  
0.6070

■ 63.0180, -43.9690,  
-1.6090

■ 130.0640, 20.3110,  
0.8470

■ 56.7940, -49.1500,  
-1.3260

■ 136.2880, 25.4920,  
0.5640

■ 52.3420, -53.6890,

■ 141.9250, 30.9480,

-1.6650

0.8040

 147.5620, 36.4040,  
1.0440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



97.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

# Triad

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



96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



98.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600



97.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

# Complementary

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



96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



97.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810

# 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.



97.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



98.7410, 11.0950, 2.6710

# Square

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



96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



99.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



97.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



96.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



# Rectangle

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



96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



98.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



97.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



97.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550

# Sweetspot

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



96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



137.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



100.1140, -9.4890, -9.7530



68.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



123.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



89.4970, -8.5290, 5.8950



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



56.1890, -57.6320, -1.7920



117.7410, -120.7200, -3.8240



# Inverse Universe

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



93.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



119.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970



104.5030, 8.5290, -5.8950



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.3050, 46.2990, 47.5070



90.6970, 96.9070, 99.5230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810 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 96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

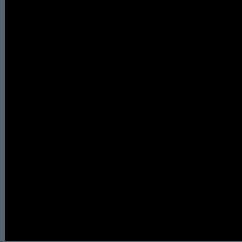
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

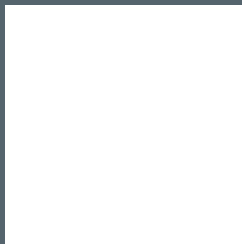
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5410, -11.8290,

-0.3810.

# 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

96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

### Protanopia

98.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

### Deuteranopia

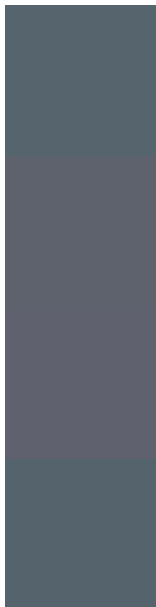
98.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370



## Tritanopia

96.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

## Protanomaly

97.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

## Deuteranomaly

97.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

## Tritanomaly

96.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810 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(85, 100, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 100, 109)  
}
```

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(85, 100, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 100, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810 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(85, 100, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 100, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 100, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 100, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 100, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 100,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 100, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 100,  
109) }
```

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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