

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.5580, 41.0860,
-28.7540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	766802
RGB	118, 104, 2
RGB Percent	46%, 41%, 1%
CMY	0.5373, 0.5922, 0.9919
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.98, 0.54
HSL	53°, 97%, 24%
HSV	53°, 98%, 46%
XYZ	12.4312, 13.7549, 2.0590
YIQ	96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

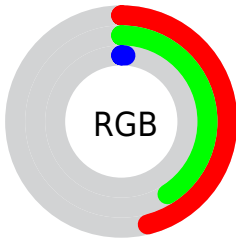
Format	Color
R_YB	18, 118, 2
Decimal	7759874
CIE Lab	43.88, -4.30, 49.96
CIE LCh	44, 50.141, 94.919
Yxy	13.7549, 0.4401, 0.4870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285949954 (0xFF766802)
YUV	96.5580, -46.6171, 18.8046
Hunter-Lab	37.0876, -5.0731, 22.6698

Details

The YIQ color **96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **23.4420, -41.0860, 28.7540**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.9650, 41.4980, -25.2060**, and **52.8940, 23.0650, -16.0310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.5130, 36.9590, -25.5450**.

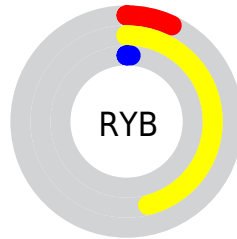
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (41%)

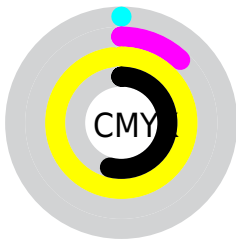
Blue (1%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (1%)

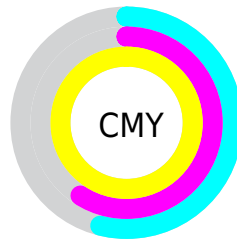


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540 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 96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.5580, 41.0860,
-28.7540

96.5580, 41.0860,
-28.7540

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

74.1690, 32.2360,
-22.5480

149.9650, 41.4980,
-25.2060

52.8940, 23.0650,
-16.0310

176.5630, 42.6900,
-24.7820

33.0920, 13.9400,
-10.3480

204.6340, 43.9280,
-25.1920

12.6810, 2.1560,
-6.0360

231.3240, 41.8650,
-26.3510

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

244.9680, 28.2480,
-27.3680

248.1600, 19.2600,

-18.6600

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 96.5580, 41.0860,
-28.7540

■ 96.5580, 41.0860,
-28.7540

■ 96.3300, 41.7280,
-29.3760

■ 98.5130, 36.9590,
-25.5450

■ 101.0550, 32.5570,
-22.8590

■ 102.8960, 28.7510,
-19.9610

■ 105.4380, 24.3490,
-17.2750

■ 107.3930, 20.2220,
-14.0660

■ 109.9350, 15.8200,
-11.3800

■ 111.8900, 11.6930,
-8.1710

■ 113.7310, 7.8870,
-5.2730

■ 116.2730, 3.4850,
-2.5870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.8400, 58.6880, -6.3360



96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540



93.1220, 4.0870, -35.5370

Triad

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



96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540



88.7140, -81.7000, -17.1560



105.1780, 30.2990, 40.1150

Complementary

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



96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540



23.4420, -41.0860, 28.7540

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.



106.2250, -12.6140, 30.3780



96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540



89.0850, -89.6340, -5.5220

Square

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



96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540



84.7410, -69.1350, -30.1190



83.5400, -89.1770, 2.7190



100.9020, 57.2590, 36.0990

Rectangle

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



96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540



84.5660, -32.4540, -39.6060



83.5400, -89.1770, 2.7190



106.4800, 17.6450, 38.1650

Sweetspot

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



96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540



145.0490, 15.4990, -11.0690



38.5080, 64.0000, 29.5680



71.5740, 9.7670, -6.3050



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540



124.9920, 54.0630, -38.1690



91.9190, 11.6080, -45.1920



57.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



99.8740, 43.0120, -30.6200



203.8900, 88.5000, -62.0600

Inverse Universe

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



23.4420, -41.0860, 28.7540



28.0080, -54.0630, 38.1690



28.0810, -11.6080, 45.1920



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



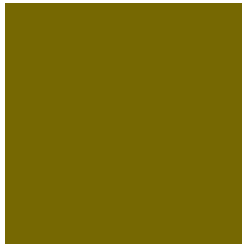
22.7130, -43.2870, 30.0970



46.1100, -88.5000, 62.0600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540 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 96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

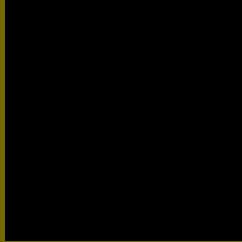
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5580, 41.0860,

-28.7540.

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

96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540

Protanopia

96.3730, 40.1690, -28.6550

Deuteranopia

98.7640, 46.6780, -19.9620



Tritanopia

105.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540

Protanomaly

96.3730, 40.1690, -28.6550

Deuteranomaly

97.9870, 44.4320, -23.3120

Tritanomaly

102.8160, 23.7050, -5.5990

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.1630, 15.1780, -10.7580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540 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(118, 104, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 104, 2)  
}
```

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(118, 104, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 104, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540 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(118, 104, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 104, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(118, 104, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 104, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 104, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 104,  
2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.5580, 41.0860, -28.7540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 104, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
104, 2) }
```

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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