

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.6460, 9.2640,
-13.7120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61673F
RGB	97, 103, 63
RGB Percent	38%, 40%, 25%
CMY	0.6196, 0.5961, 0.7529
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.39, 0.60
HSL	69°, 24%, 33%
HSV	69°, 39%, 40%
XYZ	10.6769, 12.6009, 6.5746
YIQ	96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

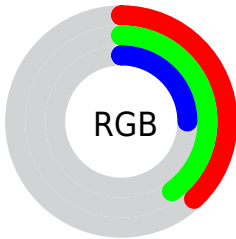
Format	Color
RYB	63, 103, 69
Decimal	6383423
CIELab	42.16, -9.42, 21.80
CIElCh	42, 23.752, 113.361
Yxy	12.6009, 0.3577, 0.4221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284573503 (0xFF61673F)
YUV	96.6460, -16.5875, 0.3105
Hunter-Lab	35.4977, -8.4325, 13.8671

Details

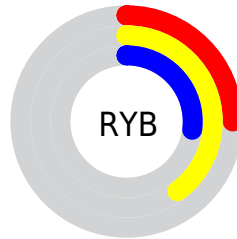
The YIQ color **96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **69.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.3040, 10.2270, -14.6450**, and **49.9880, 8.3010, -12.7790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.9080, 11.2820, -17.2460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.3840, 7.2460, -10.1780**.

Distribution



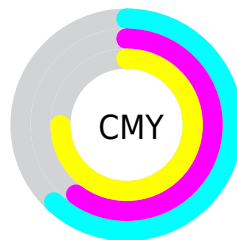
- Red (38%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120 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 96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.6460, 9.2640,
-13.7120

96.6460, 9.2640,
-13.7120

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

72.8740, 8.6220,
-13.0900

147.3040, 10.2270,
-14.6450

49.9880, 8.3010,
-12.7790

174.1900, 10.5480,
-14.9560

29.2160, 7.6590,
-12.1570

201.3750, 11.4650,
-15.0550

8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

229.8480, 11.5110,
-15.8890

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

250.7820, 11.8770,
-11.5070

254.0880, 2.5680,

-2.4880

■ 96.6460, 9.2640,
-13.7120

■ 96.6460, 9.2640,
-13.7120

■ 94.9080, 11.2820,
-17.2460

■ 98.3840, 7.2460,
-10.1780

■ 93.3550, 14.2170,
-20.8790

■ 99.9370, 4.3110,
-6.5450

■ 91.6170, 16.2350,
-24.4130

■ 101.6750, 2.2930,
-3.0110

■ 90.1780, 18.8490,
-27.7350

■ 103.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 88.4400, 20.8670,
-31.2690

■ 104.9660, -2.6600,
4.1560

■ 86.8870, 23.8020,
-34.9020

■ 106.4050, -5.2740,
7.4780

■ 86.7730, 24.1230,
-35.2130

■ 108.1430, -7.2920,
11.0120

■ 109.5820, -9.9060,
14.3340

■ 111.4340,
-12.2450, 18.1790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.8760, 23.4760, -6.9560



96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



93.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370

Triad

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



96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



88.6810, -50.5700, -8.6340



102.2300, 23.3800, 16.8200

Complementary

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



96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



69.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120

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.



102.1450, 7.5620, 17.1460



96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



95.6280, -33.8830, 2.8290

Square

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



96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



86.2370, -49.5600, -15.9280



100.4460, -12.5190, 12.1290



100.8470, 31.5880, 11.2360

Rectangle

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



96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



91.3570, -23.6550, -17.3430



100.4460, -12.5190, 12.1290



102.3050, 18.7950, 17.3150

Sweetspot

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



96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



132.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000



78.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420



67.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



125.1270, 14.8590, -21.5010



90.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



50.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



96.5080, 26.1870, -39.5810



203.6480, 56.2260, -82.8940

Inverse Universe

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



69.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



81.8730, -14.8590, 21.5010



75.3340, 2.6560, 17.9520



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



18.1930, -26.7830, 39.3690



38.3520, -56.2260, 82.8940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120 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 96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

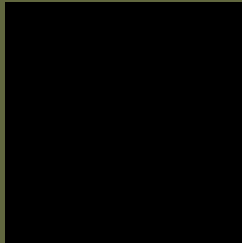
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

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

YIQ 96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6460, 9.2640,

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

96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120

Protanopia

97.4730, 17.2410, -9.5990

Deuteranopia

99.0550, 24.5300, -4.0300



Tritanopia

100.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120

Protanomaly

96.8640, 14.5820, -10.9700

Deuteranomaly

98.3100, 19.2580, -7.6060

Tritanomaly

98.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.8060, 3.3020, -4.7780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120 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(97, 103, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 103, 63)  
}
```

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(97, 103, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 103, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120 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(97, 103, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 103, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 103, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 103, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 103, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 103,  
63) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 103, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 103,  
63) }
```

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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