

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.6630, 63.3200,
-13.1920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	955804
RGB	149, 88, 4
RGB Percent	58%, 35%, 2%
CMY	0.4156, 0.6550, 0.9840
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.97, 0.42
HSL	35°, 95%, 30%
HSV	35°, 97%, 58%
XYZ	15.9087, 13.3759, 1.8605
YIQ	96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

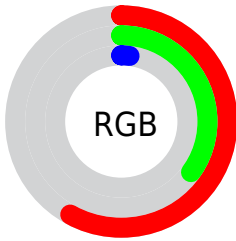
Format	Color
R_{YB}	109, 149, 4
Decimal	9787396
CIE _{Lab}	43.32, 19.84, 50.77
CIE _{LCh}	43, 54.510, 68.652
Yxy	13.3759, 0.5108, 0.4295
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287977476 (0xFF955804)
YUV	96.6630, -45.6829, 45.8995
Hunter-Lab	36.5731, 13.6416, 22.5850

Details

The YIQ color **96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **56.3370, -63.3200, 13.1920**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.1520, 66.4370, -9.1070**, and **52.1620, 43.2820, -2.4620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.0330, 65.1540, -13.3900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.8950, 56.8550, -11.6650**.

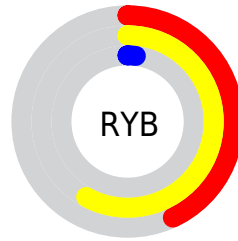
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (35%)

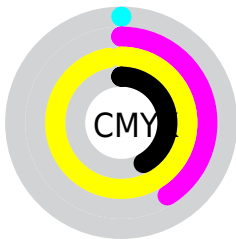
Blue (2%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (2%)

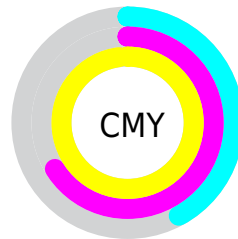


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920 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 96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.6630, 63.3200,
-13.1920

96.6630, 63.3200,
-13.1920

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

73.4480, 53.9200,
-8.0320

150.1520, 66.4370,
-9.1070

52.1620, 43.2820,
-2.4620

177.8210, 68.8670,
-9.0930

31.7620, 32.9650,
2.7970

201.7170, 63.2280,
-11.5240

11.9600, 23.8400,
8.4800

221.1170, 47.1820,
-18.0820

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

240.6310, 30.8150,
-24.3290

247.9320, 19.9020,

-19.2820

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

■ 96.6630, 63.3200,
-13.1920

■ 96.6630, 63.3200,
-13.1920

■ 95.0330, 65.1540,
-13.3900

■ 101.8950, 56.8550,
-11.6650

■ 107.7140, 50.1150,
-10.6610

■ 112.9460, 43.6500,
-9.1340

■ 118.1780, 37.1850,
-7.6070

■ 123.4100, 30.7200,
-6.0800

■ 129.1150, 24.3010,
-5.3870

■ 134.3470, 17.8360,
-3.8600

■ 139.5790, 11.3710,
-2.3330

■ 144.8110, 4.9060,
-0.8060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.7130, 70.1920, 16.4640



96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920



94.2370, 37.5560, -30.8600

Triad

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



96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920



85.3110, -70.7400, -28.5640



104.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110

Complementary

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



96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920



56.3370, -63.3200, 13.1920

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.



82.3490, -89.9570, 5.8430



96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920



89.6260, -84.2680, -14.6680

Square

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



96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920



78.7790, -55.1030, -42.1350



89.4100, -91.9270, -2.5110



102.1190, 37.9550, 44.5390

Rectangle

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



96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920



90.3050, 16.5130, -40.4710



89.4100, -91.9270, -2.5110



102.8690, -26.2310, 29.3610

Sweetspot

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



96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920



173.5280, 24.5760, -4.8640



54.5370, 66.1970, 50.3330



84.9060, 14.7640, -3.2520



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920



123.7500, 84.8240, -17.4480



129.4800, 40.5850, -47.2150



71.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



88.2220, 60.2480, -12.5840



6.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Inverse Universe

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



56.3370, -63.3200, 13.1920



70.2500, -84.8240, 17.4480



23.5200, -40.5850, 47.2150



69.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



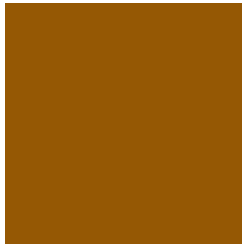
49.7780, -60.2480, 12.5840



3.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920 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 96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920 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 96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6630, 63.3200,

-13.1920.

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

96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920

Protanopia

96.5130, 36.9590, -25.5450

Deuteranopia

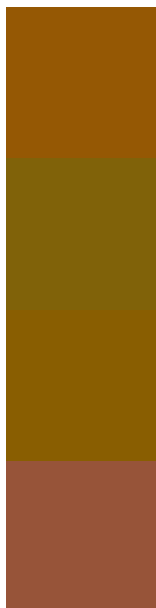
96.3960, 50.5300, -23.6940



Tritanopia

103.6140, 39.7940, 16.7060

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920

Protanomaly

96.8240, 46.4490, -21.3190

Deuteranomaly

96.2550, 55.4810, -19.8070

Tritanomaly

100.9550, 48.5990, 5.8070

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.0440, 23.0630, -4.9770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920 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(149, 88, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 88, 4)  
}
```

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(149, 88, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 88, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920 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(149, 88, 4) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 88, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 88, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 88, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 88, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 88, 4)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.6630, 63.3200, -13.1920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 88, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149, 88,  
4) }
```

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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