

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(96.7080, 60.5610,  
31.3210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AE3C53
RGB	174, 60, 83
RGB Percent	68%, 24%, 33%
CMY	0.3174, 0.7649, 0.6743
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.52, 0.32
HSL	348°, 49%, 46%
HSV	348°, 66%, 68%
XYZ	20.6487, 12.8592, 9.5889
YIQ	96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

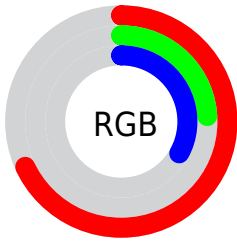
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	174, 60, 83
Decimal	11418707
CIE Lab	42.55, 48.20, 11.97
CIE LCh	43, 49.668, 13.943
Yxy	12.8592, 0.4791, 0.2984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289608787 (0xFFAE3C53)
YUV	96.7080, -6.7580, 67.7851
Hunter-Lab	35.8597, 40.0293, 9.2476

# Details

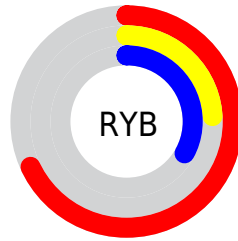
The YIQ color **96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **137.2920, -60.5610, -31.3210**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.9320, 65.7420, 31.0380**, and **39.1300, 56.6170, 36.7210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.1330, 69.7300, 35.8580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.2830, 51.3920, 26.7840**.

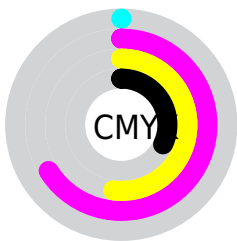
# Distribution



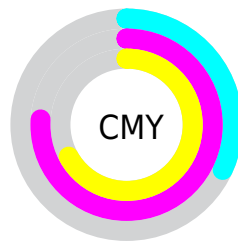
- Red (68%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (32%)




- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (67%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210 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 96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 96.7080, 60.5610,  
31.3210


 96.7080, 60.5610,  
31.3210


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 68.3920, 58.6350,  
33.1870


 151.9320, 65.7420,  
31.0380


 39.1300, 56.6170,  
36.7210


 177.0240, 62.4870,  
29.4550


 28.3640, 46.6700,  
24.2540

 195.9510, 46.3950,  
23.7310

 18.6520, 36.6310,  
13.4550

 215.5790, 29.7070,  
17.7950

 9.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

 235.7940, 12.7440,  
11.3360

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

254.4130, 0.2750,

0.5230

■ 96.7080, 60.5610,  
31.3210

■ 96.7080, 60.5610,  
31.3210

■ 85.1330, 69.7300,  
35.8580

■ 108.2830, 51.3920,  
26.7840

■ 72.9710, 79.1740,  
40.9180

■ 120.4450, 41.9480,  
21.7240

■ 61.3960, 88.3430,  
45.4550

■ 132.0200, 32.7790,  
17.1870

■ 56.0160, 92.4690,  
47.7730

■ 144.1820, 23.3350,  
12.1270

■ 155.6430, 14.4870,  
7.2790

■ 167.2180, 5.3180,  
2.7420

■ 179.3800, -4.1260,  
-2.3180

■ 190.9550,  
-13.2950, -6.8550

■ 203.1170,  
-22.7390, -11.9150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.4410, 39.7440, 39.6480



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210



97.0170, 63.2240, 10.5840

# Triad

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



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210



86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430



85.5630, -87.9840, -2.3840

# Complementary

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



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210



137.2920, -60.5610, -31.3210

# 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.



87.1640, -82.8470, -12.8870



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210



77.9300, -56.8460, -38.0780

# Square

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



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210



92.1870, 31.8250, -31.6230



84.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



93.5830, -55.2050, 14.8030



# Rectangle

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



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210



96.6550, 57.7710, -6.2370



84.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



86.7540, -87.2040, -5.5080

# Sweetspot

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



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210



196.4810, 23.9310, 12.3390



99.6070, 16.4500, 54.3220



96.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210



105.6250, 95.1280, 49.1440



112.8700, 59.1440, 7.4320



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.2700, 79.7700, 41.1300



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310



# Inverse Universe

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



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210



105.6250, 95.1280, 49.1440



121.1300, -59.1440, -7.4320



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.2700, 79.7700, 41.1300



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

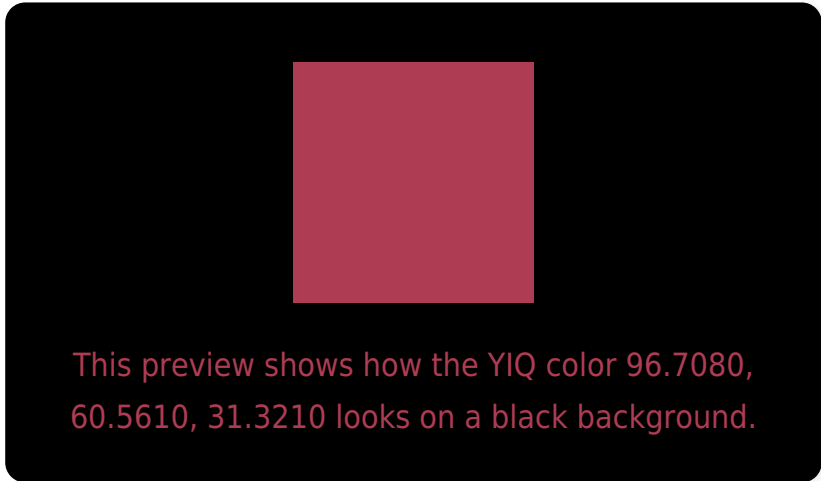
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

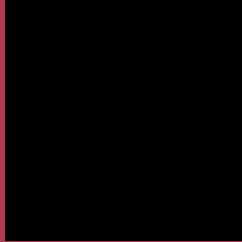
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.7080, 60.5610,



# 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

96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210

### Protanopia

101.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Deuteranopia

101.4120, 19.2110, -1.2450



## Tritanopia

96.3460, 64.2760, 24.5640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210

## Protanomaly

99.6980, 21.8220, 12.0140

## Deuteranomaly

99.9890, 34.0640, 10.4160

## Tritanomaly

96.4430, 62.6250, 26.9530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.1710, 21.8680, 11.1800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210 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(174, 60, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 60, 83)  
}
```

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(174, 60, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 60, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210 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(174, 60, 83) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 60, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 60, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 60, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 60, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 60,  
83) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 60, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174, 60,  
83) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor