

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.8380, 43.8340,
-12.4700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	835D1B
RGB	131, 93, 27
RGB Percent	51%, 36%, 11%
CMY	0.4862, 0.6353, 0.8939
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.79, 0.49
HSL	38°, 66%, 31%
HSV	38°, 79%, 51%
XYZ	13.4734, 12.7316, 2.7877
YIQ	96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

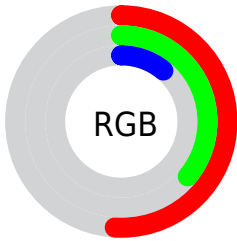
Format	Color
R_{YB}	87, 131, 27
Decimal	8609051
CIE _{Lab}	42.36, 9.17, 41.67
CIE _{LCh}	42, 42.664, 77.587
Yxy	12.7316, 0.4647, 0.4391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286799131 (0xFF835D1B)
YUV	96.8380, -34.4301, 29.9601
Hunter-Lab	35.6813, 4.9602, 20.3447

Details

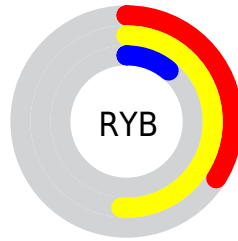
The YIQ color **96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **61.1620, -43.8340, 12.4700**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.5180, 47.7310, -11.5090**, and **50.9110, 33.5630, -8.0450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.4210, 49.3820, -13.8980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2550, 38.2860, -11.0420**.

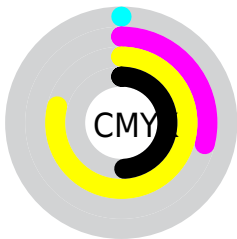
Distribution



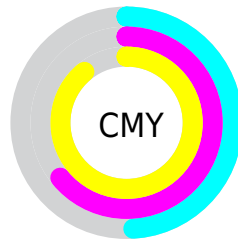
- Red (51%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700 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 96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.8380, 43.8340,
-12.4700

96.8380, 43.8340,
-12.4700

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

72.1860, 42.7340,
-14.5620

148.5180, 47.7310,
-11.5090

50.9110, 33.5630,
-8.0450

176.1870, 50.1610,
-11.4950

31.0980, 22.9710,
-3.3090

203.6710, 51.6740,
-11.3820

8.6600, 15.8170,
5.2010

225.7620, 40.9920,
-16.0320

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

245.2760, 24.6250,
-22.2790

249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 96.8380, 43.8340,
-12.4700

■ 96.8380, 43.8340,
-12.4700

■ 92.4210, 49.3820,
-13.8980

■ 101.2550, 38.2860,
-11.0420

■ 88.0040, 54.9300,
-15.3260

■ 105.6720, 32.7380,
-9.6140

■ 87.8900, 55.2510,
-15.6370

■ 109.5020, 27.4650,
-7.6630

■ 113.9190, 21.9170,
-6.2350

■ 118.4500, 16.0480,
-4.4960

■ 122.8670, 10.5000,
-3.0680

■ 127.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

■ 131.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 135.5310, -5.8690,
1.7390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.0050, 54.3300, 6.5700



96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700



94.3140, 21.4620, -25.5300

Triad

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



96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700



82.3590, -70.6950, -23.8710



103.2780, 6.2300, 30.2780

Complementary

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



96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700



61.1620, -43.8340, 12.4700

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.



98.1030, -36.1780, 16.8940



96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700



84.7190, -80.0960, -13.1840

Square

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



96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700



77.6680, -58.8640, -34.5440



82.6620, -83.9490, -3.9250



101.2570, 37.0860, 32.7500

Rectangle

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



96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700



91.0710, 0.0970, -29.3030



82.6620, -83.9490, -3.9250



102.6400, -6.6530, 26.9710

Sweetspot

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



96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700



157.5210, 17.2860, -4.9060



62.4280, 49.7860, 33.8660



78.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700



117.3120, 68.5020, -19.0020



114.9580, 25.0400, -35.3120



64.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



87.0040, 54.9300, -15.3260



2.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



61.1620, -43.8340, 12.4700



62.1010, -68.2270, 19.5250



43.0420, -25.0400, 35.3120



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



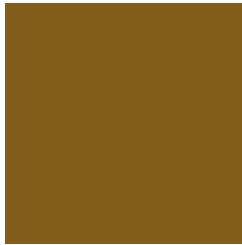
42.9960, -54.9300, 15.3260



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700 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 96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

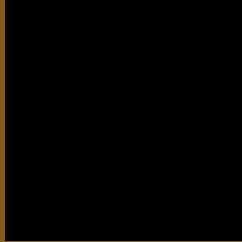
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8380, 43.8340,

-12.4700.

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

96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700

Protanopia

96.3800, 30.2640, -19.8480

Deuteranopia

96.4030, 40.6250, -14.8870



Tritanopia

102.0360, 26.6820, 12.0420

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700

Protanomaly

96.5980, 35.5820, -17.1060

Deuteranomaly

96.4140, 42.0920, -13.9400

Tritanomaly

100.1750, 33.2400, 3.3200

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.1510, 15.4520, -4.7080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700 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(131, 93, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 93, 27)  
}
```

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(131, 93, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 93, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700 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(131, 93, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 93, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 93, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 93, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 93, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 93,  
27) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 93, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131, 93,  
27) }
```

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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