

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.3130, 15.1760,
0.2960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	705D51
RGB	112, 93, 81
RGB Percent	44%, 36%, 32%
CMY	0.5607, 0.6353, 0.6823
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.28, 0.56
HSL	23°, 16%, 38%
HSV	23°, 28%, 44%
XYZ	12.0828, 11.8670, 9.4418
YIQ	97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

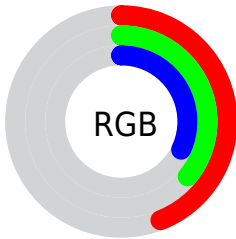
Format	Color
R_{YB}	112, 101, 81
Decimal	7363921
CIE Lab	41.00, 5.70, 9.76
CIE LCh	41, 11.302, 59.703
Yxy	11.8670, 0.3619, 0.3554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285554001 (0xFF705D51)
YUV	97.3130, -8.0423, 12.8805
Hunter-Lab	34.4485, 2.3240, 7.8635

Details

The YIQ color $[97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[95.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960]$, and the grayscale version is $[97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[147.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090]$, and $[50.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[91.9500, 20.6320, 0.5360]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[102.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560]$.

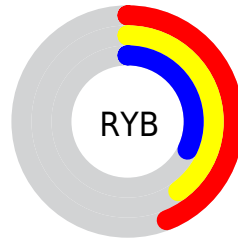
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (36%)

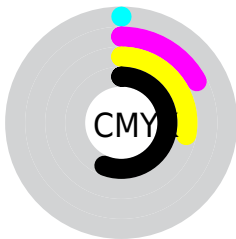
Blue (32%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (32%)

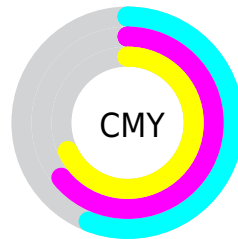


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960 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 97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.3130, 15.1760,
0.2960

■ 97.3130, 15.1760,
0.2960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.1280, 14.2590,
0.3950

■ 147.7970, 16.6890,
0.4090

■ 50.8290, 13.6630,
0.1830

■ 174.6830, 17.0100,
0.0980

■ 29.3450, 12.1500,
0.0700

■ 201.9820, 17.6060,
0.3100

■ 5.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 230.2810, 18.2020,
0.5220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.5890, 5.4110,
-4.4530

■ 97.3130, 15.1760,
0.2960

■ 97.3130, 15.1760,
0.2960

■ 91.9500, 20.6320,
0.5360

■ 102.6760, 9.7200,
0.0560

■ 86.5870, 26.0880,
0.7760

■ 108.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 81.1100, 31.8650,
0.7050

■ 113.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 76.3340, 37.0460,
0.4220

■ 118.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

■ 70.9710, 42.5020,
0.6620

■ 123.6550,
-12.1500, -0.0700

■ 65.6080, 47.9580,
0.9020

■ 129.0180,
-17.6060, -0.3100

■ 60.2450, 53.4140,
1.1420

■ 134.3810,
-23.0620, -0.5500

■ 58.7290, 54.9270,

■ 139.8580,

1.2550

-28.8390, -0.4790

■ 145.2210,
-34.2950, -0.7190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



96.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020

Triad

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



97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



93.2430, -14.1660, -7.5900



97.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

Complementary

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



97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



95.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960

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.



95.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660



97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



93.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270

Square

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



97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



94.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700



94.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



98.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580

Rectangle

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



97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



95.5350, 5.5030, -6.1210



94.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



96.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Sweetspot

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



97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



139.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



92.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



70.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



122.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390



106.1180, 11.0510, -7.5490



53.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



62.8820, 58.8700, 1.3820



130.2050, 120.8120, 2.1560

Inverse Universe

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



95.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960



120.0820, -23.6580, -0.7620



86.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



57.1180, -58.8700, -1.3820



117.3820, -121.0870, -2.6790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

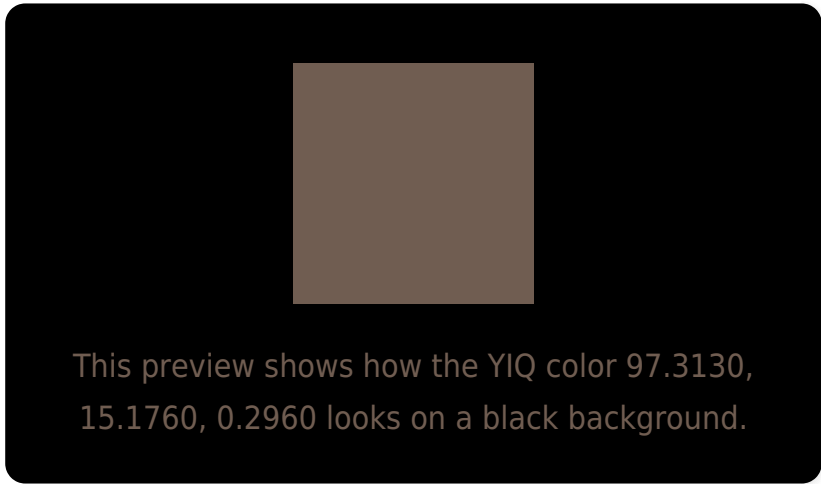
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

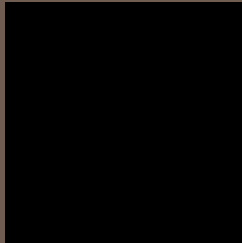
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960.



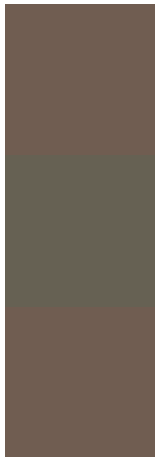
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.3130, 15.1760,

0.2960.

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

97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960

Protanopia

96.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940

Deuteranopia

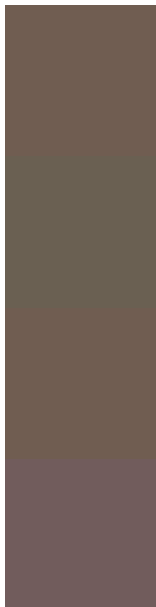
97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



Tritanopia

98.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960

Protanomaly

97.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340

Deuteranomaly

97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960

Tritanomaly

98.2790, 12.5160, 4.4520

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960 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(112, 93, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 93, 81)  
}
```

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(112, 93, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 93, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960 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(112, 93, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 93, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 93, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 93, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 93, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 93,  
81) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 93, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 93,  
81) }
```

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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