

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.4200, 24.7600,
-8.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	746038
RGB	116, 96, 56
RGB Percent	45%, 38%, 22%
CMY	0.5451, 0.6236, 0.7803
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.52, 0.55
HSL	40°, 35%, 34%
HSV	40°, 52%, 45%
XYZ	12.0999, 12.3634, 5.4943
YIQ	97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

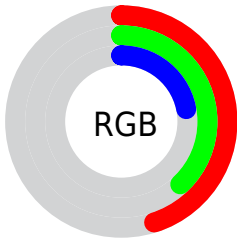
Format	Color
RYB	86, 116, 56
Decimal	7626808
CIELab	41.79, 2.44, 25.73
CIELCh	42, 25.844, 84.580
Yxy	12.3634, 0.4039, 0.4127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285816888 (0xFF746038)
YUV	97.4200, -20.4201, 16.2947
Hunter-Lab	35.1617, -0.1070, 15.3487

Details

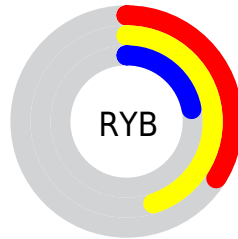
The YIQ color **97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **74.5800, -24.7600, 8.2000**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.0890, 27.1900, -8.1860**, and **50.4520, 21.7340, -8.4260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.7040, 29.7120, -9.8400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1360, 19.8080, -6.5600**.

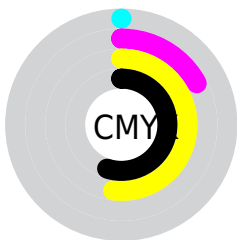
Distribution



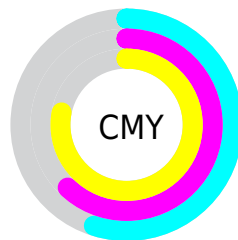
- Red (45%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000 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 97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.4200, 24.7600,
-8.2000

■ 97.4200, 24.7600,
-8.2000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.0500, 22.9260,
-8.0020

■ 148.0890, 27.1900,
-8.1860

■ 50.4520, 21.7340,
-8.4260

■ 175.1600, 28.4280,
-8.5960

■ 29.8800, 17.6530,
-6.0510

■ 202.6440, 29.9410,
-8.4830

■ 7.1320, 8.4360,
1.3000

■ 230.8290, 30.8580,
-8.5820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,
-13.9950

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,

-4.9760

■ 97.4200, 24.7600,
-8.2000

■ 97.4200, 24.7600,
-8.2000

■ 93.7040, 29.7120,
-9.8400

■ 101.1360, 19.8080,
-6.5600

■ 90.1020, 34.3430,
-11.1690

■ 104.7380, 15.1770,
-5.2310

■ 86.3860, 39.2950,
-12.8090

■ 108.4540, 10.2250,
-3.5910

■ 83.3710, 43.6510,
-14.6610

■ 111.4690, 5.8690,
-1.7390

■ 79.8830, 47.9610,
-15.6790

■ 115.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 118.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

■ 122.5030, -8.6660,
2.8700

■ 126.2190,
-13.6180, 4.5100

■ 129.8210,
-18.2490, 5.8390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.1210, 33.3320, 1.6520



97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000



95.5920, 9.3560, -15.3800

Triad

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



97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000



79.2890, -64.5060, -20.3940



101.5690, 9.3040, 18.6160

Complementary

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



97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000



74.5800, -24.7600, 8.2000

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.



99.7880, -13.4820, 13.0620



97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000



83.9510, -60.1980, -10.3580

Square

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



97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000



87.5450, -35.9880, -19.6040



94.1870, -36.9550, 3.4370



100.8390, 26.0390, 18.1910

Rectangle

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



97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000



93.2960, -4.4900, -17.7540



94.1870, -36.9550, 3.4370



101.0350, 2.0600, 17.7400

Sweetspot

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



97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000



142.5680, 9.9040, -3.2800



76.3340, 29.0190, 19.2510



72.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000



121.2010, 38.3780, -12.7100



106.4690, 13.8960, -20.5680



57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



84.6120, 50.1620, -17.0220



172.7790, 103.0750, -34.3410

Inverse Universe

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



74.5800, -24.7600, 8.2000



85.7990, -38.3780, 12.7100



65.5310, -13.8960, 20.5680



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



37.9750, -50.4370, 16.4990



77.2210, -103.0750, 34.3410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

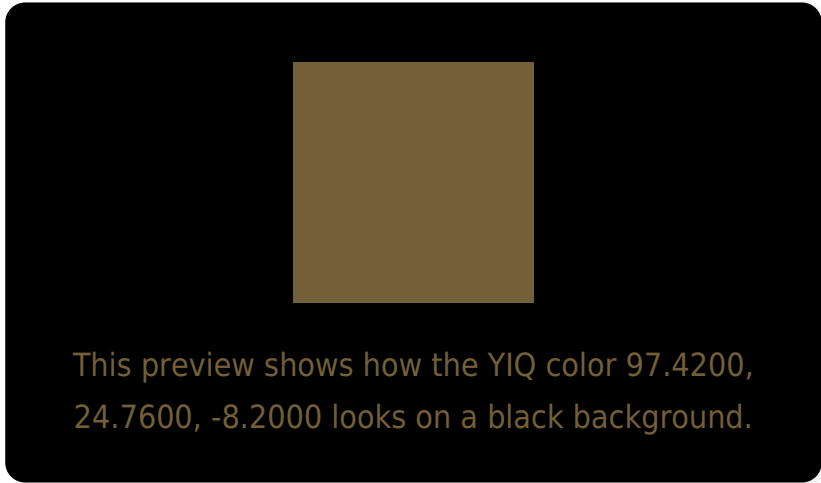
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

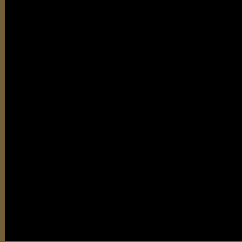
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4200, 24.7600,

-8.2000.

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

97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000

Protanopia

96.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

Deuteranopia

97.4420, 27.6940, -6.3060



Tritanopia

100.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000

Protanomaly

97.2130, 20.9090, -9.9950

Deuteranomaly

97.7300, 26.8230, -7.0410

Tritanomaly

99.6340, 18.7060, 2.4020

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000 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(116, 96, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 96, 56)  
}
```

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(116, 96, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 96, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000 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(116, 96, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 96, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 96, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 96, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 96, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 96,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 96, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 96,  
56) }
```

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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