

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.1600, -67.8560,
-3.7280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	096191
RGB	9, 97, 145
RGB Percent	4%, 38%, 57%
CMY	0.9648, 0.6195, 0.4317
CMYK	0.94, 0.33, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	201°, 88%, 30%
HSV	201°, 94%, 57%
XYZ	9.4950, 10.6560, 28.3128
YIQ	76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

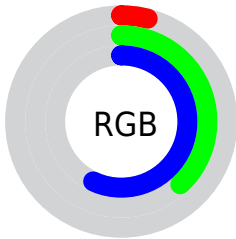
Format	Color
R_{YB}	9, 62, 145
Decimal	614801
CIE _{Lab}	38.99, -5.05, -32.84
CIE _{LCh}	39, 33.222, 261.263
Yxy	10.6560, 0.1959, 0.2199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278804881 (0xFF096191)
YUV	76.1600, 33.9381, -58.8993
Hunter-Lab	32.6435, -5.2057, -28.5739

Details

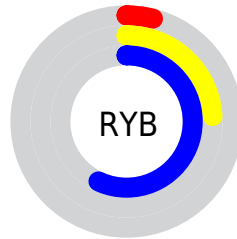
The YIQ color **76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **77.8400, 67.8560, 3.7280**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.0910, -54.2400, 2.8160**, and **40.6530, -44.1990, 2.5610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.7080, -72.3950, -4.0670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.2810, -60.8870, -3.3750**.

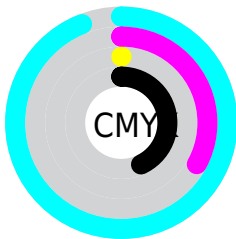
Distribution



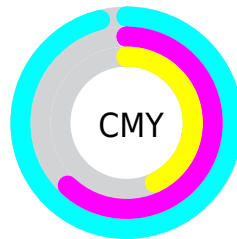
- Red (4%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280 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 76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.1600, -67.8560,
-3.7280

■ 76.1600, -67.8560,
-3.7280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.4170, -58.2740,
-1.1700

■ 134.0910,
-54.2400, 2.8160

■ 40.6530, -44.1990,
2.5610

■ 161.8030,
-53.3690, 3.5510

■ 25.5900, -30.7200,
6.0800

■ 189.5150,
-52.4980, 4.2860

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 214.6220,
-42.9140, -4.2100

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 76.1600, -67.8560,
-3.7280

■ 76.1600, -67.8560,
-3.7280

■ 71.7080, -72.3950,
-4.0670

■ 83.2810, -60.8870,
-3.3750

■ 90.7010, -53.3220,
-2.8100

■ 97.8220, -46.3530,
-2.4570

■ 105.2420,
-38.7880, -1.8920

■ 112.9500,
-32.0940, -2.0620

■ 120.3700,
-24.5290, -1.4970

■ 127.4910,
-17.5600, -1.1440

■ 134.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 142.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.6230, -71.0180, -12.5060



76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280



92.0630, -21.5060, 15.3100

Triad

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



76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280



91.9840, 41.6280, 16.5080



83.4150, -12.3750, -23.5350

Complementary

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



76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280



77.8400, 67.8560, 3.7280

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.



87.4090, 14.1250, -19.2110



76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280



91.3670, 41.4470, 3.2630

Square

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



76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280



93.8660, 30.5770, 24.0570



89.9600, 31.8670, -10.3490



71.0970, -55.5180, -29.1020

Rectangle

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



76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280



94.7020, -1.1960, 21.6840



89.9600, 31.8670, -10.3490



84.7320, -3.0220, -22.3340

Sweetspot

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



76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280



162.0000, -26.3630, -1.2990



94.3040, -52.8080, -56.2000



77.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280



93.1600, -94.2190, -5.0270



36.2440, -49.1560, 31.8360



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



67.0460, -67.5350, -4.0390



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



59.6960, 52.8080, 56.2000



70.4190, 73.4820, 78.0100



117.7560, 49.1560, -31.8360



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.3970, 52.2120, 55.9880



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280 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 76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280 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 76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.1600, -67.8560,

-3.7280.

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

76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280

Protanopia

91.1010, -24.6690, 12.0590

Deuteranopia

88.8870, -35.8100, 10.2220



Tritanopia

72.3000, -63.0390, -19.4470

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280

Protanomaly

85.9140, -40.4400, 6.0240

Deuteranomaly

84.3800, -47.6840, 5.1480

Tritanomaly

73.5050, -64.8740, -13.7220

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.3700, -24.5290, -1.4970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280 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(9, 97, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 97, 145)  
}
```

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(9, 97, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 97, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280 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(9, 97, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 97, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 97, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 97, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 97, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 97, 145)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.1600, -67.8560, -3.7280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 97, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 97,  
145) }
```

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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