

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4B6969
RGB	75, 105, 105
RGB Percent	29%, 41%, 41%
CMY	0.7059, 0.5882, 0.5883
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	180°, 17%, 35%
HSV	180°, 29%, 41%
XYZ	10.5020, 12.6204, 15.2422
YIQ	96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

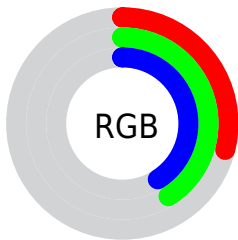
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	75, 90, 105
Decimal	4942185
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.19, -10.87, -3.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 11.430, 197.972
Yxy	12.6204, 0.2737, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283132265 (0xFF4B6969)
YUV	96.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433
Hunter-Lab	35.5252, -9.4009, -0.5709

# Details

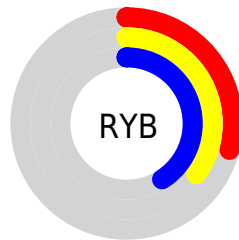
The YIQ color **96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **83.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720**, and **49.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400**.

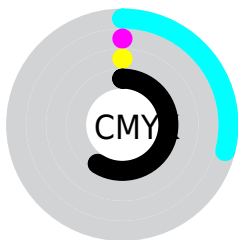
# Distribution



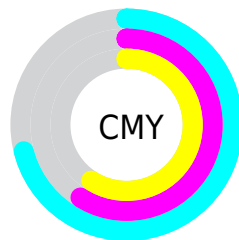
- Red (29%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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 96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 96.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 96.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 146.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 49.3290, -17.2840,  
-6.1480

■ 173.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 27.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 201.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 10.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 229.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.7210,  
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 96.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 96.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 92.7410, -24.4360,  
-8.6920

■ 99.0200, -11.9200,  
-4.2400

■ 89.7510, -30.3960,  
-10.8120

■ 102.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 86.4620, -36.9520,  
-13.1440

■ 105.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 83.4720, -42.9120,  
-15.2640

■ 108.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 80.1830, -49.4680,  
-17.5960

■ 111.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

■ 77.1930, -55.4280,  
-19.7160

■ 114.8670, 19.6680,  
6.9960

■ 73.9040, -61.9840,  
-22.0480

■ 117.8570, 25.6280,  
9.1160

■ 73.6050, -62.5800,

■ 121.1460, 32.1840,

-22.2600

11.4480

■ 124.1360, 38.1440,  
13.5680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



96.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370

# Triad

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



96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



100.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430



99.9490, 13.2050, -2.5310

# Complementary

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



96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



83.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600

# 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.



100.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



101.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970

# Square

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



96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



99.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850



100.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



98.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090



# Rectangle

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



96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



97.4310, -17.3310, 0.2130



100.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



100.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730

# Sweetspot

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



96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



134.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



92.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



66.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



123.9470, -28.0120, -9.9640



87.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



52.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



82.0170, -69.7320, -24.8040



171.7450, -146.0200, -51.9400



# Inverse Universe

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



83.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



105.0530, 28.0120, 9.9640



92.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620



49.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



34.9830, 69.7320, 24.8040



73.2550, 146.0200, 51.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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 96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

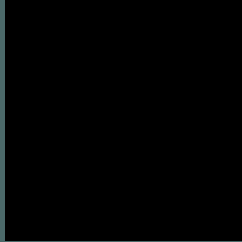
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0300, -17.8800,

-6.3600.

# 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

96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

### Protanopia

99.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

### Deuteranopia

99.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



## Tritanopia

96.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

## Protanomaly

98.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

## Deuteranomaly

98.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

## Tritanomaly

96.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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(75, 105, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 105, 105)  
}
```

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(75, 105, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 105, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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(75, 105, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 105, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 105, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 105, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 105, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 105,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 105, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 105,  
105) }
```

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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