

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.0300, -61.4380,
1.1060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2670A6
RGB	38, 112, 166
RGB Percent	15%, 44%, 65%
CMY	0.8511, 0.5607, 0.3493
CMYK	0.77, 0.32, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	205°, 63%, 40%
HSV	205°, 77%, 65%
XYZ	13.4719, 14.7571, 38.1797
YIQ	96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

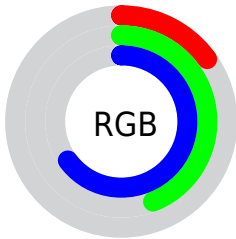
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 85, 166
Decimal	2519206
CIE _{Lab}	45.30, -3.53, -35.34
CIE _{LCh}	45, 35.519, 264.300
Yxy	14.7571, 0.2029, 0.2222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280709286 (0xFF2670A6)
YUV	96.0300, 34.4952, -50.8923
Hunter-Lab	38.4150, -4.6276, -32.0364

Details

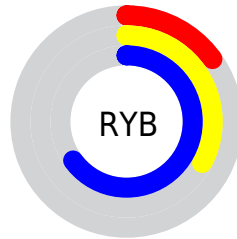
The YIQ color **96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **107.9700, 61.4380, -1.1060**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.3730, -54.9740, 5.1060**, and **51.1510, -54.4690, 1.4590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.8380, -69.6450, 1.1630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.2220, -53.2310, 1.0490**.

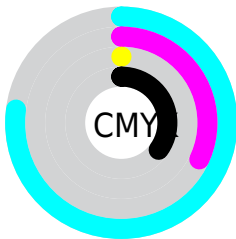
Distribution



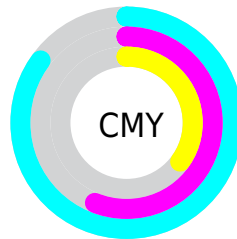
- Red (15%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060 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, -61.4380, 1.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.0300, -61.4380,
1.1060

■ 96.0300, -61.4380,
1.1060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.5020, -68.8190,
-2.7950

■ 151.9600,
-55.2490, 4.5830

■ 51.1510, -54.4690,
1.4590

■ 179.7860,
-54.6990, 5.6290

■ 35.3870, -40.3940,
5.1900

■ 204.8760,
-46.4450, -0.7890

■ 20.9110, -27.1900,
8.1860

■ 230.5700,
-37.1360, -9.8080

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.4840

0.0000

■ 96.0300, -61.4380,
1.1060

■ 96.0300, -61.4380,
1.1060

■ 86.8380, -69.6450,
1.1630

■ 105.2220,
-53.2310, 1.0490

■ 77.9450, -77.2560,
1.4320

■ 114.1150,
-45.6200, 0.7800

■ 75.2760, -79.6860,
1.4180

■ 123.3070,
-37.4130, 0.7230

■ 132.2000,
-29.8020, 0.4540

■ 141.3920,
-21.5950, 0.3970

■ 150.5840,
-13.3880, 0.3400

■ 159.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 168.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 177.5620, 10.0410,
-0.2550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.5230, -82.4800, -14.0320



96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



108.4270, -19.5350, 18.1370

Triad

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



96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



107.6210, 47.0840, 16.7480



97.3820, -16.7760, -26.3760

Complementary

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



96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



107.9700, 61.4380, -1.1060

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.



102.3440, 12.7500, -21.8260



96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



106.8790, 45.7570, 2.2450

Square

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



96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



109.2580, 35.3450, 25.7530



105.2760, 33.7930, -12.2150



83.0140, -65.6500, -32.7060

Rectangle

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



96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



110.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



105.2760, 33.7930, -12.2150



99.1830, -5.9100, -25.0620

Sweetspot

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



96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



189.7230, -24.0250, 0.3830



119.1780, -52.2130, -50.4610



93.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



106.7070, -97.0170, 1.6310



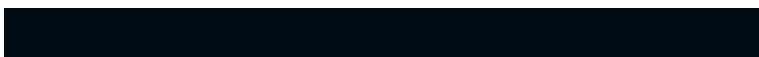
59.0490, -44.1130, 34.0550



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



67.3540, -71.1580, 1.0500



9.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560

Inverse Universe

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



84.7080, 52.5340, 50.1500



88.7360, 82.8350, 79.2110



144.9510, 44.1130, -34.0550



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



54.0560, 60.6020, 58.1220



7.3480, 8.0680, 7.9720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060 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, -61.4380, 1.1060 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, -61.4380, 1.1060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.0300, -61.4380,

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, -61.4380, 1.1060

Protanopia

106.1870, -27.7870, 13.5010

Deuteranopia

103.9730, -38.9280, 11.6640



Tritanopia

84.4450, -73.8130, -22.4290

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060

Protanomaly

102.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380

Deuteranomaly

101.2600, -47.2260, 7.8620

Tritanomaly

88.4660, -69.1380, -13.5380

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060 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(38, 112, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 112, 166)  
}
```

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(38, 112, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 112, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060 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(38, 112, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 112, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 112, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 112, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 112, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 112, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 112, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 112,  
166) }
```

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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