

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.1820, -5.3100,
-46.9580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E8016
RGB	62, 128, 22
RGB Percent	24%, 50%, 9%
CMY	0.7571, 0.4979, 0.9136
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.83, 0.50
HSL	97°, 71%, 29%
HSV	97°, 83%, 50%
XYZ	9.8508, 16.5258, 3.4305
YIQ	96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

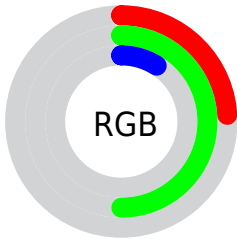
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 128, 88
Decimal	4096022
CIE Lab	47.66, -39.52, 46.59
CIE LCh	48, 61.091, 130.309
Yxy	16.5258, 0.3305, 0.5544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282286102 (0xFF3E8016)
YUV	96.1820, -36.5717, -29.9776
Hunter-Lab	40.6519, -27.8868, 23.4531

Details

The YIQ color $96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669933 . A complement of this color would be $53.8180, 5.3100, 46.9580$, and the grayscale version is $97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $149.5950, -5.0350, -46.4350$, and $45.7860, -21.4500, -40.7940$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $92.3080, -5.9050, -52.6970$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $100.0560, -4.7150, -41.2190$.

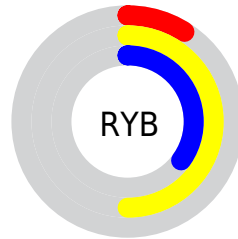
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (50%)

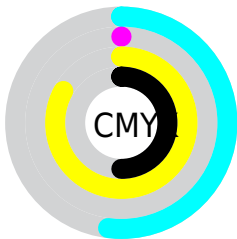
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (35%)

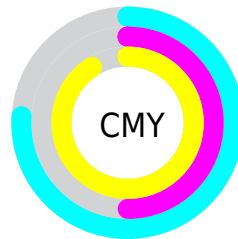


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580 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 96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.1820, -5.3100,
-46.9580

■ 96.1820, -5.3100,
-46.9580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.7410, -8.3820,
-46.3500

■ 150.1820, -5.3100,
-46.9580

■ 45.7860, -21.4500,
-40.7940

■ 177.2530, -4.0720,
-47.3680

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 205.7260, -4.0260,
-48.2020

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 227.1550, -0.6800,
-42.7600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.9040, 7.9370,
-28.2150

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,

-13.9950

253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

96.1820, -5.3100,
-46.9580

96.1820, -5.3100,
-46.9580

92.3080, -5.9050,
-52.6970

100.0560, -4.7150,
-41.2190

89.4880, -6.5920,
-56.7680

103.9300, -4.1200,
-35.4800

107.6900, -3.2040,
-30.0520

111.5640, -2.6090,
-24.3130

115.4380, -2.0140,
-18.5740

■ 119.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350

■ 123.1860, -0.8240,
-7.0960

■ 126.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 130.8200, 0.6870,
4.0710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.9720, 39.6200, -35.2280



96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580



87.3220, -61.2460, -46.4460

Triad

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



96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580



99.0760, -102.6100, -1.6340



105.0400, 74.7260, 44.4380

Complementary

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



96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580



53.8180, 5.3100, 46.9580

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.



111.0540, 45.7480, 51.9880



96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580



90.8410, -100.0900, 7.7660

Square

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



96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580



99.6510, -94.5840, -14.9360



116.2680, -5.0050, 41.1630



106.9160, 79.8660, 17.3540

Rectangle

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



96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580



92.6000, -73.3520, -36.2960



116.2680, -5.0050, 41.1630



106.3800, 68.0770, 49.3010

Sweetspot

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



96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580



153.4380, -2.0140, -18.5740



91.8490, 45.3010, -11.5230



76.3660, -1.5110, -11.1670



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580



116.5070, -8.7440, -72.8400



85.5900, -33.0020, -51.7060



62.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



89.4880, -6.5920, -56.7680



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



53.8180, 5.3100, 46.9580



51.1940, 8.1480, 72.6280



64.4100, 33.0020, 51.7060



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



38.2130, 5.9960, 56.5560



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580 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 96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580 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 96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1820, -5.3100,

-46.9580.

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

96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580

Protanopia

106.3560, 38.8390, -26.5770

Deuteranopia

108.7300, 44.0180, -15.8060



Tritanopia

108.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580

Protanomaly

102.2290, 22.8390, -33.9690

Deuteranomaly

104.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820

Tritanomaly

103.7010, -18.9320, -20.3400

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.3780, -1.7850, -17.2170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580 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(62, 128, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 128, 22)  
}
```

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(62, 128, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 128, 22) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580 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(62, 128, 22) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 128, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 128, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 128, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 128, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 128,  
22) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.1820, -5.3100, -46.9580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 128, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 128,  
22) }
```

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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