

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.1890, -32.4100,
-29.3860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.1890, -32.4100,
-29.3860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F7C52
RGB	47, 124, 82
RGB Percent	18%, 49%, 32%
CMY	0.8159, 0.5136, 0.6785
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.34, 0.51
HSL	147°, 45%, 34%
HSV	147°, 62%, 49%
XYZ	9.9036, 15.6353, 10.4737
YIQ	96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

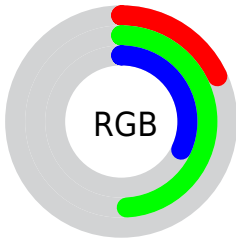
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 100, 124
Decimal	3112018
CIE _{Lab}	46.49, -34.08, 16.11
CIE _{LCh}	46, 37.696, 154.704
Yxy	15.6353, 0.2750, 0.4342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281302098 (0xFF2F7C52)
YUV	96.1890, -6.9952, -43.1388
Hunter-Lab	39.5415, -24.4904, 11.9744

Details

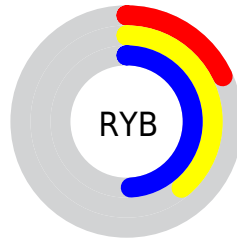
The YIQ color **96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **74.8110, 32.4100, 29.3860**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.1460, -30.8510, -30.1070**, and **47.6560, -32.2270, -27.1950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.8030, -37.3150, -34.1070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.5750, -27.5050, -24.6650**.

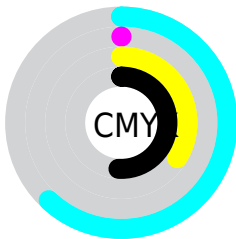
Distribution



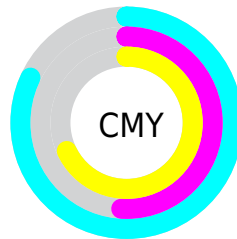
- Red (18%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860 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 96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.1890, -32.4100,
-29.3860

■ 96.1890, -32.4100,
-29.3860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.0250, -37.8200,
-30.4600

■ 149.1460,
-30.8510, -30.1070

■ 47.6560, -32.2270,
-27.1950

■ 176.6190,
-30.8050, -30.9410

■ 31.7610, -19.1610,
-21.6970

■ 204.2060,
-31.0800, -31.4640

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 228.6840,
-29.4300, -28.3260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.5470,
-21.1340, -13.4700

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 96.1890, -32.4100,
-29.3860

■ 96.1890, -32.4100,
-29.3860

■ 91.8030, -37.3150,
-34.1070

■ 100.5750,
-27.5050, -24.6650

■ 87.1180, -42.8160,
-39.0400

■ 105.2600,
-22.0040, -19.7320

■ 82.8460, -48.0420,
-43.4500

■ 109.5320,
-16.7780, -15.3220

■ 79.1720, -52.0760,
-47.4360

■ 114.2170,
-11.2770, -10.3890

■ 118.6030, -6.3720,
-5.6680

■ 122.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 127.5600, 4.3550,
3.6750

■ 131.9460, 9.2600,
8.3960

■ 136.6310, 14.7610,
13.3290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.4460, 3.5350, -25.5290



96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860



86.9580, -71.2440, -30.4440

Triad

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



96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860



104.3030, -48.7850, 8.5830



109.9540, 50.3400, 12.8040

Complementary

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



96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860



74.8110, 32.4100, 29.3860

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.



111.3360, 43.8730, 25.3850



96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860



112.7490, -8.5780, 23.3100

Square

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



96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860



90.0650, -86.8820, -11.3460



113.1350, 22.6900, 29.3300



109.0050, 45.1620, -3.4940

Rectangle

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



96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860



89.4660, -78.3060, -23.6020



113.1350, 22.6900, 29.3300



110.1160, 50.0640, 17.8080

Sweetspot

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



96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860



149.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590



104.7570, 3.8570, -31.3670



75.0650, -7.7930, -7.4490



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860



117.2970, -50.9300, -46.1780



100.5210, -44.6080, -17.5680



58.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



79.8730, -52.6720, -47.6480



161.0340, -106.2150, -96.0310

Inverse Universe

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



74.8110, 32.4100, 29.3860



83.7030, 50.9300, 46.1780



70.4790, 44.6080, 17.5680



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



45.1270, 52.6720, 47.6480



91.0800, 105.8940, 96.3420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860 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 96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

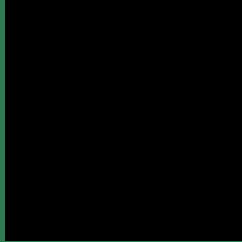
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1890, -32.4100,

-29.3860.

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

96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860

Protanopia

107.9290, 15.9570, -8.3550

Deuteranopia

109.7110, 19.8070, -1.0330



Tritanopia

102.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860

Protanomaly

103.3180, -1.5560, -15.8600

Deuteranomaly

105.0350, 0.9190, -11.1530

Tritanomaly

100.1370, -34.6590, -16.1550

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860 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(47, 124, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 124, 82)  
}
```

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(47, 124, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 124, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860 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(47, 124, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 124, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 124, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 124, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 124, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 124,  
82) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.1890, -32.4100, -29.3860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 124, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 124,  
82) }
```

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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