

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.3810, -23.0620,
-0.5500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A6779
RGB	74, 103, 121
RGB Percent	29%, 40%, 47%
CMY	0.7099, 0.5960, 0.5256
CMYK	0.39, 0.15, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	203°, 24%, 38%
HSV	203°, 39%, 47%
XYZ	11.1239, 12.5380, 19.9143
YIQ	96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

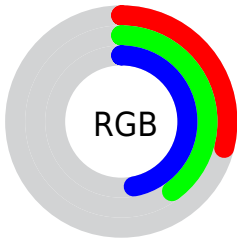
Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 92, 121
Decimal	4876153
CIE _{Lab}	42.06, -5.68, -13.43
CIE _{LCh}	42, 14.577, 247.070
Yxy	12.5380, 0.2553, 0.2877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283066233 (0xFF4A6779)
YUV	96.3810, 12.1372, -19.6281
Hunter-Lab	35.4090, -5.8893, -8.5588

Details

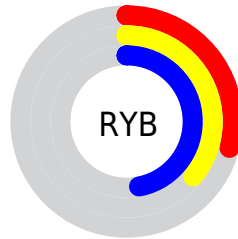
The YIQ color **96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **98.6190, 23.0620, 0.5500**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.4950, -23.3830, -0.2390**, and **48.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.8580, -28.8390, -0.4790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210**.

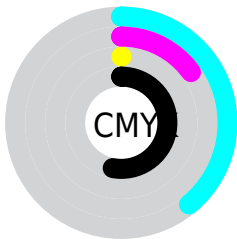
Distribution



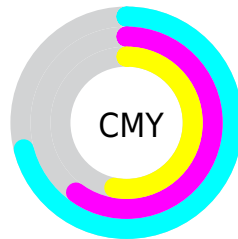
- Red (29%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 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 96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.3810, -23.0620,
-0.5500

■ 96.3810, -23.0620,
-0.5500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.2670, -22.7410,
-0.8610

■ 147.4950,
-23.3830, -0.2390

■ 48.8540, -23.0160,
-1.3840

■ 174.3100,
-24.3000, -0.1400

■ 26.2450, -25.6750,
-2.7550

■ 201.4240,
-24.6210, 0.1710

■ 10.9370, -12.8840,
2.2200

■ 229.7830,
-24.2540, -0.9740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 96.3810, -23.0620,
-0.5500

■ 96.3810, -23.0620,
-0.5500

■ 89.8580, -28.8390,
-0.4790

■ 102.9040,
-17.2850, -0.6210

■ 83.9220, -34.8910,
-0.9310

■ 108.8400,
-11.2330, -0.1690

■ 77.3990, -40.6680,
-0.8600

■ 115.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 71.4630, -46.7200,
-1.3120

■ 121.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 64.9400, -52.4970,
-1.2410

■ 127.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 58.1180, -58.8700,
-1.3820


■ 134.6440, 12.7460,
0.2820

■ 57.8190, -59.4660,
-1.5940

■ 140.5800, 18.7980,
0.7340

■ 147.1030, 24.5750,

0.6630

 153.6260, 30.3520,
0.5920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800



96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



98.7460, -13.6640, 5.3440

Triad

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



96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



101.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620



97.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850

Complementary

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



96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



98.6190, 23.0620, 0.5500

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.



98.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920



96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



100.4710, 20.7230, 4.3950

Square

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



96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



101.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



99.3410, 17.9730, -0.8350



95.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770

Rectangle

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



96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



100.6330, -5.9160, 8.1000



99.3410, 17.9730, -0.8350



97.7690, 4.7240, -8.5240

Sweetspot

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



96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



148.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



103.5270, -18.3820, -19.2940



73.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



119.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



82.8800, -16.7370, 11.4790



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



59.4490, -61.3000, -1.3960



120.3000, -123.7920, -3.2160

Inverse Universe

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



91.3590, 18.7030, 18.9830



111.3700, 29.3380, 29.9940



112.1200, 16.7370, -11.4790



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.1530, 49.7830, 50.4470



93.1320, 100.1160, 101.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 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 96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 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 96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500.



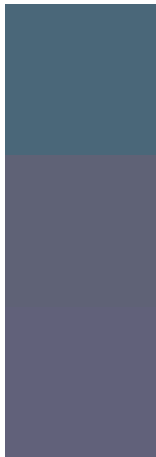
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3810, -23.0620,

-0.5500.

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

96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

Protanopia

99.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

Deuteranopia

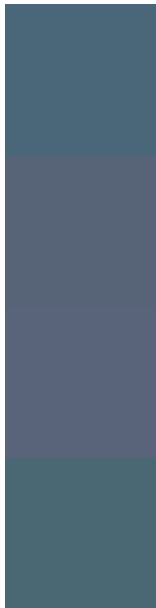
99.8500, -8.0250, 7.7750



Tritanopia

95.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

Protanomaly

98.2790, -13.8470, 3.1530

Deuteranomaly

98.6320, -13.3430, 5.0330

Tritanomaly

96.0990, -22.3280, -2.8400

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 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(74, 103, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 103, 121)  
}
```

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(74, 103, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 103, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 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(74, 103, 121) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 103, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 103, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 103, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 103, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 103,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 103, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 103,  
121) }
```

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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