

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.3930, 19.0810,
-42.9590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	587702
RGB	88, 119, 2
RGB Percent	35%, 47%, 1%
CMY	0.6550, 0.5333, 0.9920
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.98, 0.53
HSL	76°, 97%, 24%
HSV	76°, 98%, 47%
XYZ	10.6305, 15.2740, 2.4465
YIQ	96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

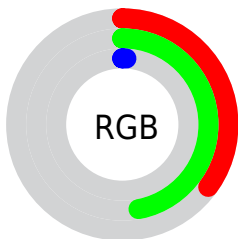
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 119, 33
Decimal	5797634
CIE _{Lab}	46.01, -26.37, 50.47
CIE _{LCh}	46, 56.946, 117.585
Yxy	15.2740, 0.3750, 0.5387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283987714 (0xFF587702)
YUV	96.3930, -46.5357, -7.3607
Hunter-Lab	39.0820, -19.8407, 23.6458

Details

The YIQ color **96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **24.6070, -19.0810, 42.9590**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.1310, 17.0630, -39.4250**, and **52.1530, 2.8020, -28.7660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.8660, 19.1270, -43.7930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.6580, 17.0170, -38.5910**.

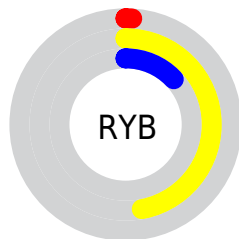
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (47%)

Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (13%)

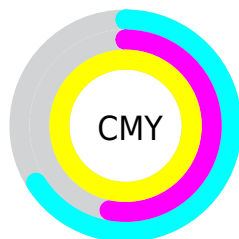


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590 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 96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.3930, 19.0810,
-42.9590

■ 96.3930, 19.0810,
-42.9590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.7160, 11.1020,
-36.0180

■ 149.8320, 16.4670,
-39.6370

■ 52.1530, 2.8020,
-28.7660

■ 177.6040, 17.1090,
-40.2590

■ 29.9700, -9.6240,
-23.8320

■ 205.3760, 17.7510,
-40.8810

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 233.5610, 18.6680,
-40.9800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.3100, 27.2850,
-26.4350

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,

-17.7270

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 96.3930, 19.0810,
-42.9590

■ 96.3930, 19.0810,
-42.9590

■ 95.8660, 19.1270,
-43.7930

■ 98.6580, 17.0170,
-38.5910

■ 100.9230, 14.9530,
-34.2230

■ 103.1880, 12.8890,
-29.8550

■ 105.7520, 11.4210,
-25.2750

■ 108.0170, 9.3570,
-20.9070

■ 110.1680, 7.6140,
-16.8500

■ 112.4330, 5.5500,
-12.4820

■ 114.6980, 3.4860,
-8.1140

■ 116.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.2880, 50.7140, -27.0300



96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590



80.7050, -52.2590, -49.6270

Triad

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



96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590



95.5080, -95.3190, -7.1190



103.9660, 60.3750, 45.7110

Complementary

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



96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590



24.6070, -19.0810, 42.9590

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.



110.8170, 24.2460, 45.1900



96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590



91.4620, -97.7050, 3.0870

Square

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



96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590



93.6380, -84.5420, -20.7180



109.2430, -30.2200, 30.0680



103.0160, 74.1330, 27.6450

Rectangle

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



96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590



86.2280, -63.6770, -40.9330



109.2430, -30.2200, 30.0680



106.3440, 50.5630, 47.3230

Sweetspot

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



96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590



147.1680, 7.6140, -16.8500



54.0060, 61.7570, 9.6370



73.7150, 4.8160, -10.1920



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.



96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590



125.6580, 25.0440, -57.4200



79.3500, -14.8910, -55.0430



57.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



98.5240, 20.0900, -44.7260



201.7660, 40.9140, -91.7420

Inverse Universe

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



24.6070, -19.0810, 42.9590



30.0430, -25.6400, 57.2080



41.6500, 14.8910, 55.0430



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



23.4760, -20.0900, 44.7260



48.2340, -40.9140, 91.7420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590 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 96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

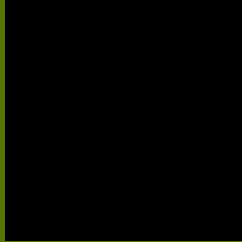
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.3930, 19.0810,

-42.9590.

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

96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590

Protanopia

100.7600, 43.3330, -30.9310

Deuteranopia

103.9320, 46.2650, -17.9830



Tritanopia

108.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590

Protanomaly

99.3350, 34.1640, -35.4680

Deuteranomaly

101.2740, 36.1340, -27.1140

Tritanomaly

103.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.9230, 6.9260, -15.3940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590 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(88, 119, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 119, 2)  
}
```

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(88, 119, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 119, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590 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(88, 119, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 119, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 119, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 119, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 119, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 119, 2)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 119, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 119,  
2) }
```

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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