

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.4020, -28.6960,  
-30.6160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.4020, -28.6960,  
-30.6160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	327C4C
RGB	50, 124, 76
RGB Percent	20%, 49%, 30%
CMY	0.8041, 0.5136, 0.7020
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.39, 0.51
HSL	141°, 43%, 34%
HSV	141°, 60%, 49%
XYZ	9.8282, 15.6214, 9.3311
YIQ	96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

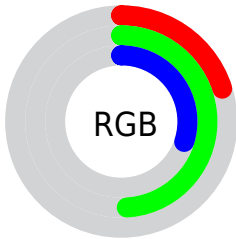
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	50, 105, 124
Decimal	3308620
CIELab	46.47, -34.60, 19.54
CIELCh	46, 39.735, 150.550
Yxy	15.6214, 0.2826, 0.4491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281498700 (0xFF327C4C)
YUV	96.4020, -10.0582, -40.6946
Hunter-Lab	39.5239, -24.7803, 13.6690

# Details

The YIQ color **96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **77.5980, 28.6960, 30.6160**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.9460, -27.4120, -31.8600**, and **46.9720, -30.3010, -29.0610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.9020, -33.2800, -35.6480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.9020, -24.1120, -25.5840**.

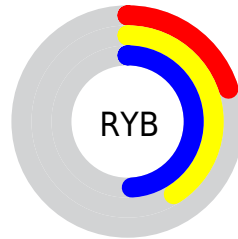
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (49%)

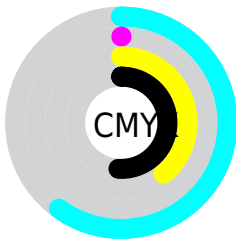
Blue (30%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (49%)

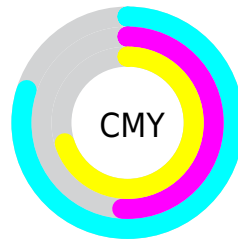


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160 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 96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.4020, -28.6960,  
-30.6160

96.4020, -28.6960,  
-30.6160

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

69.8360, -32.9140,  
-31.2660

148.9460,  
-27.4120, -31.8600

46.9720, -30.3010,  
-29.0610

176.4190,  
-27.3660, -32.6940

30.8490, -16.5930,  
-24.1850

204.0060,  
-27.6410, -33.2170

18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

228.4840,  
-25.9910, -30.0790

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

240.3470,  
-17.6950, -15.2230

251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 96.4020, -28.6960,  
-30.6160

■ 96.4020, -28.6960,  
-30.6160

■ 91.9020, -33.2800,  
-35.6480

■ 100.9020,  
-24.1120, -25.5840

■ 87.1030, -38.4600,  
-40.8920

■ 105.7010,  
-18.9320, -20.3400

■ 82.6030, -43.0440,  
-45.9240

■ 110.2010,  
-14.3480, -15.3080

■ 77.8040, -48.2240,  
-51.1680

■ 115.0000, -9.1680,  
-10.0640

■ 119.5000, -4.5840,  
-5.0320

■ 124.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 128.7990, 5.1800,  
5.2440

■ 133.2990, 9.7640,  
10.2760

■ 138.0980, 14.9440,  
15.5200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.3710, 8.1200, -26.0240



96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160



87.0890, -70.2350, -32.2110

# Triad

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



96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160



99.6650, -61.6680, 5.2760



109.6170, 52.9070, 15.8430

# Complementary

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



96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160



77.5980, 28.6960, 30.6160

# 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.



111.0310, 43.4140, 28.1980



96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160



111.9270, -14.9510, 23.1690

# Square

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



96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160



90.7660, -87.4780, -11.5580



113.1070, 19.8930, 30.4610



108.6250, 49.2880, -1.1760



# Rectangle

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



96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160



89.5970, -77.2970, -25.3690



113.1070, 19.8930, 30.4610



110.2950, 51.1180, 20.7340

# Sweetspot

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



96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160



150.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



107.7900, 8.2580, -28.5260



75.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480



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.



96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160



117.7660, -45.0610, -47.9170



100.6200, -40.5730, -19.1090



58.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



78.3910, -48.4990, -51.6910



158.0700, -97.8690, -104.1170



# Inverse Universe

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



77.5980, 28.6960, 30.6160



88.2340, 45.0610, 47.9170



73.3800, 40.5730, 19.1090



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.6090, 48.4990, 51.6910

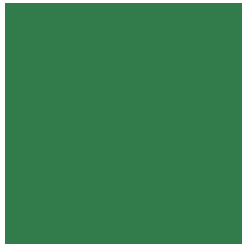


94.0440, 97.5480, 104.4280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

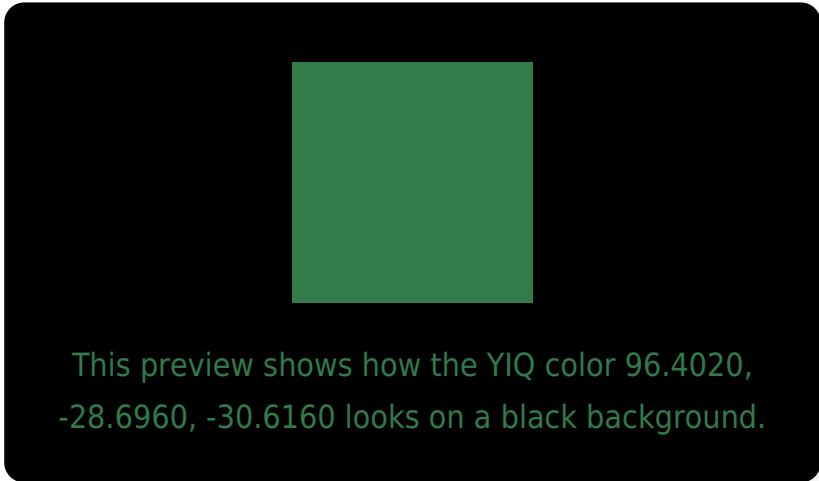
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

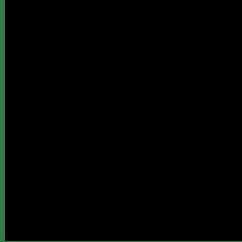
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4020, -28.6960,

-30.6160.

# 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

96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160

### Protanopia

108.1310, 18.2040, -10.5320

### Deuteranopia

109.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750



## Tritanopia

103.1790, -34.4770, -8.4370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160

## Protanomaly

103.8190, 1.2870, -17.8250

## Deuteranomaly

104.9490, 4.0370, -12.5950

## Tritanomaly

100.6920, -31.9080, -16.4520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.9890, -10.6350, -11.0110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160 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(50, 124, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 124, 76)  
}
```

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(50, 124, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 124, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160 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(50, 124, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 124, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 124, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 124, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 124, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 124,  
76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 124, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 124,  
76) }
```

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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