

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.4850, -71.2900,  
-29.6100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.4850, -71.2900,  
-29.6100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A877D
RGB	10, 135, 125
RGB Percent	4%, 53%, 49%
CMY	0.9610, 0.4704, 0.5101
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.07, 0.47
HSL	175°, 86%, 28%
HSV	175°, 93%, 53%
XYZ	12.4927, 18.8855, 22.3654
YIQ	96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

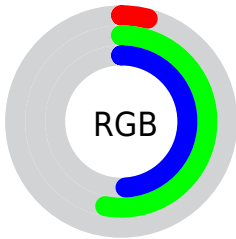
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	10, 75, 135
Decimal	690045
CIELab	50.55, -32.65, -3.26
CIElCh	51, 32.809, 185.701
Yxy	18.8855, 0.2325, 0.3514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278880125 (0xFF0A877D)
YUV	96.4850, 14.0579, -75.8473
Hunter-Lab	43.4575, -24.7373, -0.0934

# Details

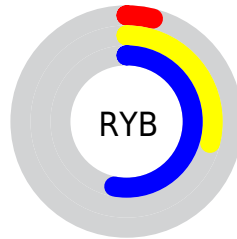
The YIQ color **96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **48.5150, 71.2900, 29.6100**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.9490, -57.8570, -25.2570**, and **57.9720, -47.4960, -20.2960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.3810, -76.9290, -32.0410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430**.

# Distribution



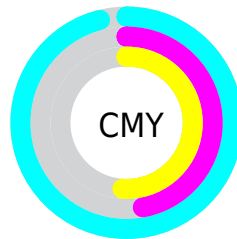
- Red (4%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100 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 96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 96.4850, -71.2900,  
-29.6100

■ 96.4850, -71.2900,  
-29.6100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 75.3830, -62.0750,  
-25.9070

■ 156.8350,  
-57.5360, -25.5680

■ 57.9720, -47.4960,  
-20.2960

■ 185.1340,  
-56.9400, -25.3560

■ 41.9630, -34.1090,  
-15.1090

■ 214.0200,  
-56.6190, -25.6670

■ 26.5410, -20.9970,  
-10.4450

■ 230.4820,  
-48.8720, -17.3840

■ 3.4880, -4.3100,  
1.0180

■ 239.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 96.4850, -71.2900,  
-29.6100

■ 96.4850, -71.2900,  
-29.6100

■ 93.3810, -76.9290,  
-32.0410

■ 100.4860,  
-63.8630, -26.5430

■ 104.7860,  
-55.8400, -23.2640

■ 108.7870,  
-48.4130, -20.1970

■ 113.0870,  
-40.3900, -16.9180

■ 117.0880,  
-32.9630, -13.8510

■ 121.3880,  
-24.9400, -10.5720

■ 125.5030,  
-17.8340, -7.1940

■ 129.8030, -9.8110,  
-3.9150

■ 133.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.3470, -26.8630, -25.2870



96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100



95.9860, -85.6420, -22.8100

# Triad

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



96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100



122.9510, -6.3310, 21.1330



120.0800, 40.5770, -2.9990

# Complementary

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



96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100



48.5150, 71.2900, 29.6100

# 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.



121.1490, 45.2970, 10.5850



96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100



124.1300, 21.0860, 25.3580

# Square

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



96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100



116.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



122.4770, 38.9220, 21.4980



117.5030, 25.7240, -14.6600



# Rectangle

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



96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100



95.8210, -89.3110, -16.8870



122.4770, 38.9220, 21.4980



120.0960, 43.6480, 1.9200

# Sweetspot

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



96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100



160.8930, -27.9200, -11.6320



86.3650, -28.4150, -63.2550



79.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100



121.7800, -100.4020, -41.6660



67.1010, -60.2000, 0.6960



64.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



89.9900, -74.2700, -30.6700



1.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



# Inverse Universe

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



48.5150, 71.2900, 29.6100



54.2200, 100.4020, 41.6660



77.8990, 60.2000, -0.6960



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



40.1240, 73.9490, 30.9810



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

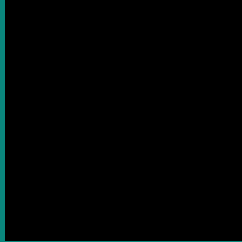
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100.



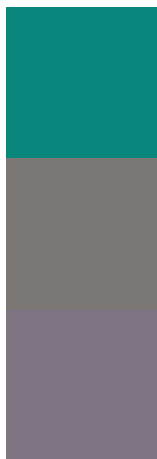
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4850, -71.2900,

-29.6100.

# 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

96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100

### Protanopia

119.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

### Deuteranopia

120.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750



## Tritanopia

103.6530, -62.5350, -17.5670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100

## Protanomaly

111.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820

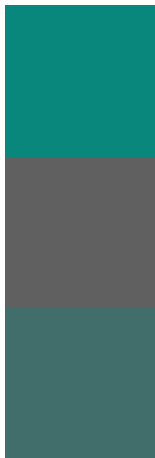
## Deuteranomaly

111.9090, -24.8490, -6.7130

## Tritanomaly

101.0500, -65.3310, -21.9630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100 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(10, 135, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 135, 125)  
}
```

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(10, 135, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 135, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100 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(10, 135, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 135, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 135, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 135, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 135, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 135,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.4850, -71.2900, -29.6100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 135, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 135,  
125) }
```

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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