

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.5000, -22.9200,
-25.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.5000, -22.9200,
-25.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B774F
RGB	59, 119, 79
RGB Percent	23%, 47%, 31%
CMY	0.7688, 0.5332, 0.6903
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.34, 0.53
HSL	140°, 34%, 35%
HSV	140°, 50%, 47%
XYZ	9.8116, 14.6924, 9.7130
YIQ	96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

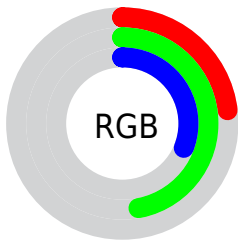
Format	Color
RYB	59, 104, 119
Decimal	3897167
CIELab	45.21, -29.29, 16.17
CIELCh	45, 33.453, 151.093
Yxy	14.6924, 0.2867, 0.4294
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282087247 (0xFF3B774F)
YUV	96.5000, -8.6275, -32.8875
Hunter-Lab	38.3307, -21.3875, 11.8074

Details

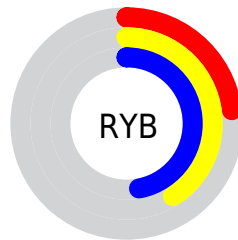
The YIQ color **96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **81.5000, 22.9200, 25.1600**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.4460, -22.8280, -26.8280**, and **45.2650, -29.5680, -25.8240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280**.

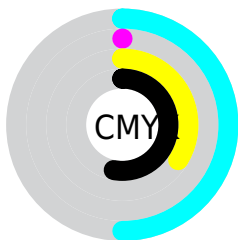
Distribution



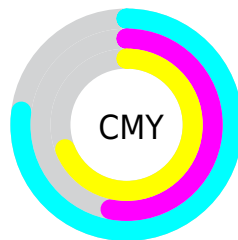
- Red (23%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600 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 96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.5000, -22.9200,
-25.1600

96.5000, -22.9200,
-25.1600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

71.4290, -24.1580,
-24.7500

148.4460,
-22.8280, -26.8280

45.2650, -29.5680,
-25.8240

175.3320,
-22.5070, -27.1390

29.0710, -17.0980,
-20.5380

202.9190,
-22.7820, -27.6620

15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

230.9190,
-22.7820, -27.6620

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

242.4830,
-15.0820, -13.0180

253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 96.5000, -22.9200,
-25.1600

■ 96.5000, -22.9200,
-25.1600

■ 92.0000, -27.5040,
-30.1920

■ 101.0000,
-18.3360, -20.1280

■ 87.5000, -32.0880,
-35.2240

■ 105.5000,
-13.7520, -15.0960

■ 83.0000, -36.6720,
-40.2560

■ 110.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 78.5000, -41.2560,
-45.2880

■ 114.5000, -4.5840,
-5.0320

■ 74.4130, -45.5650,
-49.7970

■ 118.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 123.2010, 3.9880,
4.8200

■ 127.7010, 8.5720,
9.8520

■ 132.0870, 13.4770,
14.5730

■ 136.5870, 18.0610,
19.6050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.6360, 6.0560, -21.6560



96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



83.2250, -67.6220, -30.0060

Triad

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



96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



101.6900, -45.6210, 6.3070



107.4310, 44.5630, 12.8750

Complementary

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



96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



81.5000, 22.9200, 25.1600

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.



108.7480, 36.7210, 22.8410



96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



108.9720, -10.8240, 19.9600

Square

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



96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



86.3490, -81.9300, -12.9860



109.9770, 17.1430, 25.2310



106.4330, 41.0810, -1.1190

Rectangle

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



96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



85.3910, -73.7210, -24.0970



109.9770, 17.1430, 25.2310



107.7670, 43.7370, 16.8330

Sweetspot

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



96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



147.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



106.1800, 7.3400, -22.9000



73.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



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.



96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



120.2990, -36.0760, -40.0440



99.9200, -32.5500, -15.8300



56.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



76.2880, -46.7110, -51.0550



156.2120, -95.3930, -104.9370

Inverse Universe

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



81.5000, 22.9200, 25.1600



96.5870, 36.3970, 39.7330



78.0800, 32.5500, 15.8300



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



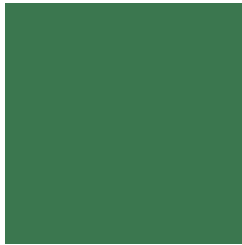
45.8260, 46.3900, 51.3660



93.7880, 95.3930, 104.9370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

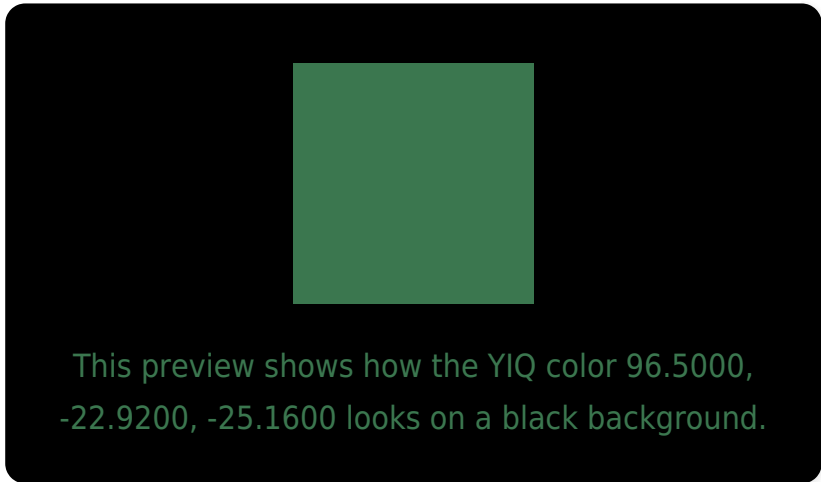
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

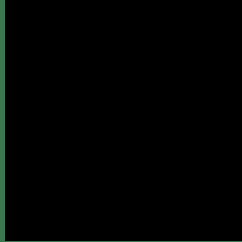
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5000, -22.9200,

-25.1600.

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

96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600

Protanopia

105.0430, 15.6360, -8.0440

Deuteranopia

106.7110, 19.8070, -1.0330



Tritanopia

101.8700, -29.1130, -6.5290

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600

Protanomaly

102.2260, 1.6990, -14.2770

Deuteranomaly

102.9430, 4.1740, -9.5700

Tritanomaly

100.0240, -26.9110, -13.3990

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600 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(59, 119, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 119, 79)  
}
```

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(59, 119, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 119, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600 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(59, 119, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 119, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 119, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 119, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 119, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 119,  
79) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 119, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 119,  
79) }
```

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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