

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.5190, -50.2940,
-13.6380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.5190, -50.2940,
-13.6380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	287781
RGB	40, 119, 129
RGB Percent	16%, 47%, 51%
CMY	0.8433, 0.5332, 0.4943
CMYK	0.69, 0.08, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	187°, 53%, 33%
HSV	187°, 69%, 51%
XYZ	11.4330, 15.2353, 23.0886
YIQ	96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

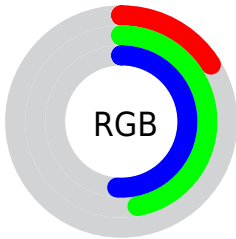
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 82, 129
Decimal	2652033
CIE _{Lab}	45.95, -20.23, -12.45
CIE _{LCh}	46, 23.750, 211.601
Yxy	15.2353, 0.2298, 0.3062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280842113 (0xFF287781)
YUV	96.5190, 16.0131, -49.5672
Hunter-Lab	39.0325, -16.0224, -7.7487

Details

The YIQ color **96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **72.4810, 50.2940, 13.6380**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550**, and **50.2100, -44.9300, -11.7300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.0450, -57.7670, -15.8710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.9930, -42.8210, -11.4050**.

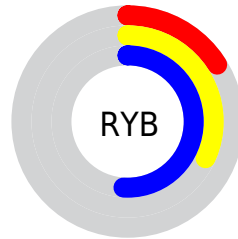
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (47%)

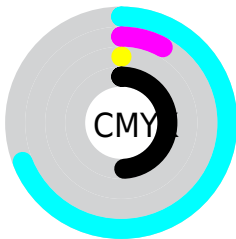
Blue (51%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (51%)

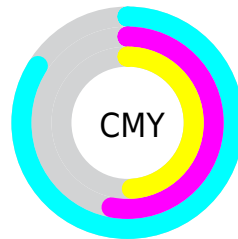


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 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 96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.5190, -50.2940,
-13.6380

■ 96.5190, -50.2940,
-13.6380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.0340, -59.2340,
-16.8180

■ 151.0140,
-47.3140, -12.5780

■ 50.2100, -44.9300,
-11.7300

■ 178.0140,
-47.3140, -12.5780

■ 34.6740, -31.4970,
-7.3770

■ 206.1280,
-47.6350, -12.2670

■ 20.4260, -18.9350,
-3.7590

■ 232.8740,
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 241.5450,
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 96.5190, -50.2940,
-13.6380

■ 96.5190, -50.2940,
-13.6380

■ 92.0450, -57.7670,
-15.8710

■ 100.9930,
-42.8210, -11.4050

■ 86.9840, -64.9650,
-17.5810

■ 106.0540,
-35.6230, -9.6950

■ 82.5100, -72.4380,
-19.8140

■ 110.5280,
-28.1500, -7.4620

■ 82.2110, -73.0340,
-20.0260

■ 115.5890,
-20.9520, -5.7520

■ 119.7640,
-14.0750, -3.7310

■ 124.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

■ 129.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 134.3600, 7.7940,
1.9220

■ 138.8340, 15.2670,
4.1550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.0120, -35.8050, -17.4130



96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



100.5400, -45.6190, -4.7470

Triad

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



96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



111.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970



107.4410, 20.2670, -9.3730

Complementary

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



96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



72.4810, 50.2940, 13.6380

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.



108.9850, 30.7190, -0.5530



96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



111.4430, 27.0940, 15.5900

Square

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



96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



110.5500, -6.8800, 14.5600



110.4510, 32.6430, 8.6350



105.2540, 4.4960, -15.4080

Rectangle

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



96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



104.4430, -34.8000, 2.9280



110.4510, 32.6430, 8.6350



108.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

Sweetspot

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



96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



155.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280



93.2690, -27.3640, -43.7480



76.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380



117.6340, -78.7190, -21.6230



71.2780, -38.4690, 8.8510



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



80.9230, -72.1630, -19.2910



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



75.6170, 27.6850, 43.4370



84.6970, 43.0400, 68.0320



97.7220, 38.4690, -8.8510



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.1540, 40.0150, 62.2790



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 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 96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

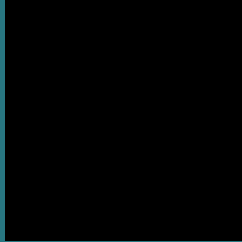
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380.

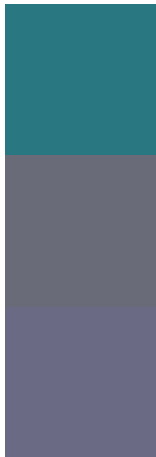


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5190, -50.2940,

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

96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Protanopia

108.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420

Deuteranopia

109.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



Tritanopia

96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Protanomaly

103.8110, -21.4570, -2.1050

Deuteranomaly

104.9080, -23.1080, 0.2840

Tritanomaly

96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 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(40, 119, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 119, 129)  
}
```

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(40, 119, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 119, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 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(40, 119, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 119, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 119, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 119, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 119, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 119,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.5190, -50.2940, -13.6380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 119, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 119,  
129) }
```

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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