

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780)
contains.

YIQ(96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(96.5350, -4.8060,
-45.0780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	407F19
RGB	64, 127, 25
RGB Percent	25%, 50%, 10%
CMY	0.7492, 0.5018, 0.9019
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.80, 0.50
HSL	97°, 67%, 30%
HSV	97°, 80%, 50%
XYZ	9.8792, 16.3439, 3.5546
YIQ	96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

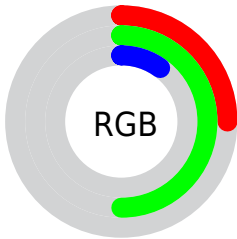
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 127, 88
Decimal	4226841
CIE Lab	47.42, -38.28, 45.43
CIE LCh	47, 59.409, 130.122
Yxy	16.3439, 0.3318, 0.5489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282416921 (0xFF407F19)
YUV	96.5350, -35.2668, -28.5332
Hunter-Lab	40.4276, -27.1287, 23.0863

Details

The YIQ color **96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **55.4650, 4.8060, 45.0780**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.8340, -4.2100, -44.8660**, and **45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.6610, -5.4010, -50.8170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.4090, -4.2110, -39.3390**.

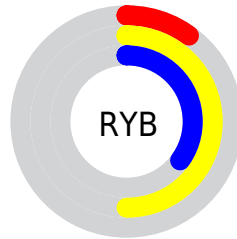
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (50%)

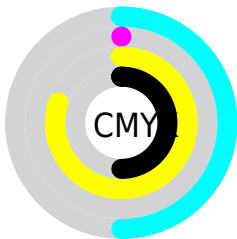
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (35%)

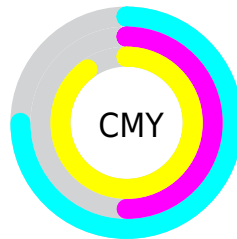


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780 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 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.5350, -4.8060,
-45.0780

■ 96.5350, -4.8060,
-45.0780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.6380, -6.5940,
-45.7140

■ 149.8340, -4.2100,
-44.8660

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 177.1930, -3.8430,
-46.0110

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 205.6660, -3.7970,
-46.8450

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 227.9810, -0.1300,
-41.7140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 239.7300, 8.4870,
-27.1690

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

96.5350, -4.8060,
-45.0780

96.5350, -4.8060,
-45.0780

92.6610, -5.4010,
-50.8170

100.4090, -4.2110,
-39.3390

88.9010, -6.3170,
-56.2450

104.1690, -3.2950,
-33.9110

108.0430, -2.7000,
-28.1720

111.6180, -2.7010,
-22.6450

115.4920, -2.1060,
-16.9060

■ 119.2520, -1.1900,
-11.4780

■ 123.1260, -0.5950,
-5.7390

■ 127.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 130.7600, 0.9160,
5.4280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.9720, 39.6200, -35.2280



96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780



86.7350, -60.9710, -45.9230

Triad

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



96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780



98.1470, -101.3720, -2.0440



105.3170, 72.3880, 42.7560

Complementary

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



96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780



55.4650, 4.8060, 45.0780

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.



111.2170, 43.7310, 49.9950



96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780



90.4990, -99.1270, 6.8330

Square

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



96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780



98.7220, -93.3460, -15.3460



115.4420, -5.5550, 40.1170



106.8340, 77.1610, 16.8170

Rectangle

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



96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780



91.8990, -72.7560, -36.0840



115.4420, -5.5550, 40.1170



106.5430, 66.0600, 47.3080

Sweetspot

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



96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780



153.9650, -2.0600, -17.7400



92.4790, 43.4670, -11.3250



76.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



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.



96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780



118.2730, -7.9650, -70.4370



86.2420, -31.9020, -49.6140



62.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



89.7870, -5.9960, -56.5560



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



55.4650, 4.8060, 45.0780



54.4280, 7.3690, 70.2250



65.7580, 31.9020, 49.6140



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



38.2130, 5.9960, 56.5560



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780 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 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780 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 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780.

-45.0780.

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

96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780

Protanopia

105.8120, 37.5550, -25.3330

Deuteranopia

108.0720, 43.0550, -14.8730



Tritanopia

107.7780, -25.8580, -4.9460

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780

Protanomaly

101.9840, 22.1510, -32.5130

Deuteranomaly

103.9400, 25.4510, -26.2370

Tritanomaly

103.5270, -18.3820, -19.2940

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.9050, -1.8310, -16.3830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780 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(64, 127, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 127, 25)  
}
```

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(64, 127, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 127, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780 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(64, 127, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 127, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 127, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 127, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 127, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 127,  
25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.5350, -4.8060, -45.0780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 127, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 127,  
25) }
```

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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