

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.6220, -42.9140,
-4.2100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	356F89
RGB	53, 111, 137
RGB Percent	21%, 44%, 54%
CMY	0.7923, 0.5646, 0.4629
CMYK	0.61, 0.19, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	199°, 44%, 37%
HSV	199°, 61%, 54%
XYZ	11.6655, 13.9350, 25.7235
YIQ	96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

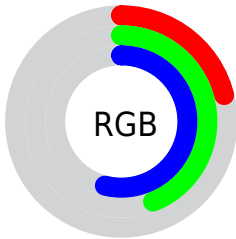
Format	Color
RYB	53, 87, 137
Decimal	3501961
CIELab	44.14, -10.74, -19.95
CIELCh	44, 22.658, 241.700
Yxy	13.9350, 0.2273, 0.2715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281692041 (0xFF356F89)
YUV	96.6220, 19.9064, -38.2565
Hunter-Lab	37.3296, -9.5454, -14.7255

Details

The YIQ color **96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **93.3780, 42.9140, 4.2100**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.6330, -41.4470, -3.2630**, and **46.8990, -45.2520, -5.8920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.0880, -50.1580, -5.0860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.1560, -35.6700, -3.3340**.

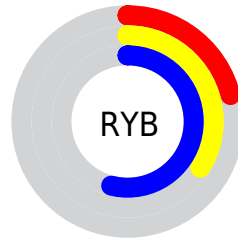
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (44%)

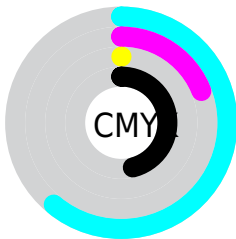
Blue (54%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (54%)

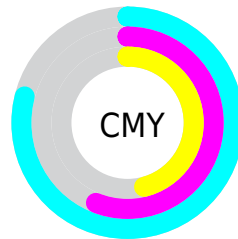


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100 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 96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.6220, -42.9140,
-4.2100

■ 96.6220, -42.9140,
-4.2100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.0020, -47.0400,
-6.5280

■ 149.6330,
-41.4470, -3.2630

■ 46.8990, -45.2520,
-5.8920

■ 176.7470,
-41.7680, -2.9520

■ 31.3630, -31.8190,
-1.5390

■ 204.5620,
-42.6850, -2.8530

■ 17.7020, -19.5320,
1.5560

■ 230.5810,
-35.6690, -8.8610

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 244.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 96.6220, -42.9140,
-4.2100

■ 96.6220, -42.9140,
-4.2100

■ 90.0880, -50.1580,
-5.0860

■ 103.1560,
-35.6700, -3.3340

■ 83.8530, -56.8060,
-5.7500

■ 109.3910,
-29.0220, -2.6700

■ 76.7320, -63.7750,
-6.1030

■ 116.5120,
-22.0530, -2.3170

■ 71.3830, -70.1020,
-7.0780

■ 123.0460,
-14.8090, -1.4410

■ 129.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 135.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 142.9360, 6.0520,
0.4520

■ 149.4700, 13.2960,
1.3280

■ 155.7050, 19.9440,
1.9920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.9000, -46.9930, -12.8890



96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



102.6290, -26.4560, 5.8960

Triad

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



96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



106.5460, 25.3060, 14.9540



100.8950, 4.1290, -14.2630

Complementary

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



96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



93.3780, 42.9140, 4.2100

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.



103.3700, 19.0290, -8.9630



96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



105.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220

Square

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



96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



107.1840, 11.8260, 16.9620



104.6150, 28.8850, -0.3550



98.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650

Rectangle

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



96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



105.0330, -12.7940, 11.6060



104.6150, 28.8850, -0.3550



101.4720, 9.8140, -12.6660

Sweetspot

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



96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



163.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660



105.1580, -31.1250, -36.1570



79.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



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.



96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



115.1660, -67.9930, -6.7530



72.5550, -31.6390, 17.2330



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



69.1660, -67.9930, -6.7530



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Inverse Universe

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



84.7280, 31.4460, 35.8460



96.2550, 49.7360, 56.8080



117.4450, 31.6390, -17.2330



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.2550, 49.7360, 56.8080



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100 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 96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100 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

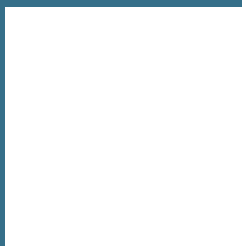
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6220, -42.9140,

-4.2100.

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

96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100

Protanopia

104.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Deuteranopia

104.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



Tritanopia

94.6940, -43.4170, -11.6170

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100

Protanomaly

101.6030, -23.5670, 3.0970

Deuteranomaly

101.2870, -25.4930, 4.9630

Tritanomaly

95.5740, -42.9590, -8.9030

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100 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(53, 111, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 111, 137)  
}
```

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(53, 111, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 111, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100 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(53, 111, 137) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 111, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 111, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 111, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 111, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 111,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 111, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 111,  
137) }
```

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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