

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.6460, -78.9930,
-27.6730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.6460, -78.9930,
-27.6730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	048889
RGB	4, 136, 137
RGB Percent	2%, 53%, 54%
CMY	0.9846, 0.4664, 0.4631
CMYK	0.97, 0.01, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	180°, 94%, 28%
HSV	180°, 97%, 54%
XYZ	13.3707, 19.4531, 26.6869
YIQ	96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

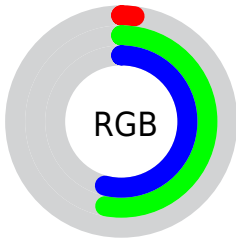
Format	Color
RYB	4, 70, 137
Decimal	297097
CIELab	51.21, -29.67, -9.28
CIELCh	51, 31.088, 197.365
Yxy	19.4531, 0.2247, 0.3269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278487177 (0xFF048889)
YUV	96.6460, 19.8945, -81.2505
Hunter-Lab	44.1057, -23.0725, -5.0005

Details

The YIQ color **96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **44.3540, 78.9930, 27.6730**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.9040, -61.9840, -22.0480**, and **59.8130, -51.3020, -17.3980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.4500, -81.3770, -28.5210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.8320, -70.6490, -24.7050**.

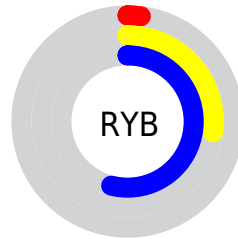
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (53%)

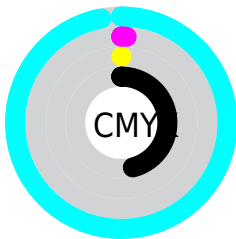
Blue (54%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (54%)

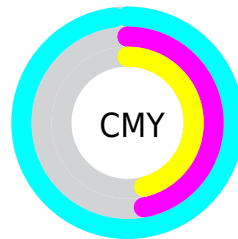


Cyan (97%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730 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 96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.6460, -78.9930,
-27.6730

■ 96.6460, -78.9930,
-27.6730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.3380, -66.2020,
-22.6980

■ 158.9040,
-61.9840, -22.0480

■ 60.4000, -51.5770,
-17.9210

■ 187.5020,
-60.7920, -21.6240

■ 43.6900, -37.5940,
-12.5220

■ 216.3880,
-60.4710, -21.9350

■ 28.2680, -24.4820,
-7.8580

■ 230.7810,
-48.2760, -17.1720

■ 7.7910, -9.5370,
2.1350

■ 239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 96.6460, -78.9930,
-27.6730

■ 96.6460, -78.9930,
-27.6730

■ 95.4500, -81.3770,
-28.5210

■ 100.8320,
-70.6490, -24.7050

■ 104.7190,
-62.9010, -21.9490

■ 108.9050,
-54.5570, -18.9810

■ 113.0910,
-46.2130, -16.0130

■ 117.5650,
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 121.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 125.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 129.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 134.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109.1270, -37.8670, -24.0990



96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730



96.8980, -88.2100, -20.3220

Triad

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



96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730



125.0510, 5.1310, 22.6590



121.2100, 34.1590, -7.8330

Complementary

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



96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730



44.3540, 78.9930, 27.6730

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.



122.3180, 43.1430, 5.5670



96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730



124.7840, 27.8720, 23.5200

Square

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



96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730



121.8670, -23.8900, 14.4620



124.0980, 41.3070, 16.8190



118.4310, 17.0590, -17.3170

Rectangle

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



96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730



108.5470, -64.6920, -6.0040



124.0980, 41.3070, 16.8190



121.2970, 38.4680, -3.3240

Sweetspot

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



96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730



162.8650, -30.7170, -10.5010



82.0710, -36.5750, -69.5590



79.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720



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.



96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730



124.3050, -106.1340, -36.9020



57.9040, -60.8430, 6.8450



66.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



92.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730



3.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Inverse Universe

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



58.8150, 36.8960, 69.2480



73.6990, 49.8670, 92.9950



82.5090, 61.1180, -6.3220



64.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.8150, 36.8960, 69.2480



2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730 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 96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

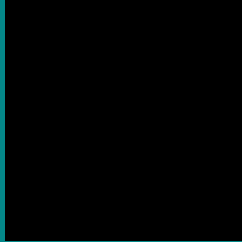
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730.



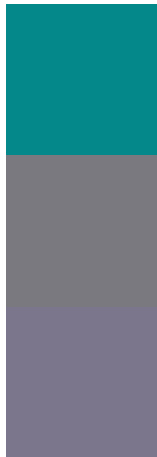
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6460, -78.9930,

-27.6730.

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

96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730

Protanopia

121.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Deuteranopia

122.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



Tritanopia

103.0650, -69.6870, -20.1110

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730

Protanomaly

112.5170, -29.6170, -8.4090

Deuteranomaly

113.2550, -31.6350, -4.8750

Tritanomaly

100.6300, -72.8960, -22.5280

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.7620, -28.9290, -9.8650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730 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(4, 136, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 136, 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(4, 136, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 136, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730 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(4, 136, 137) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 136, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 136, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 136, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 136, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 136,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.6460, -78.9930, -27.6730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 136, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 136,  
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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