

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.6750, -77.9370,
-35.8010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.6750, -77.9370,
-35.8010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008D7A
RGB	0, 141, 122
RGB Percent	0%, 55%, 48%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4468, 0.5219
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.45
HSL	172°, 100%, 28%
HSV	172°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	13.0418, 20.4705, 21.6518
YIQ	96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

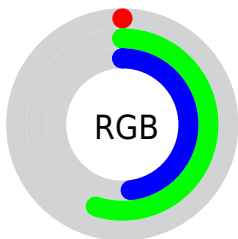
Format	Color
RYB	0, 76, 141
Decimal	36218
CIELab	52.37, -36.79, 1.13
CIELCh	52, 36.803, 178.234
Yxy	20.4705, 0.2364, 0.3711
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226298 (0xFF008D7A)
YUV	96.6750, 12.4852, -84.7840
Hunter-Lab	45.2443, -27.7245, 3.2977

Details

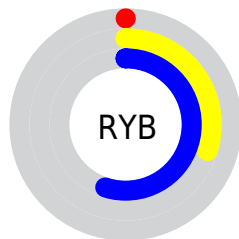
The YIQ color **96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **44.3250, 77.9370, 35.8010**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.4170, -59.4150, -30.0630**, and **61.1520, -48.1830, -24.3670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.0890, -70.2350, -32.2110**.

Distribution



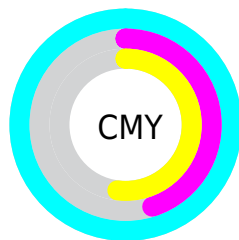
- Red (0%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010 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 96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.6750, -77.9370,
-35.8010

■ 96.6750, -77.9370,
-35.8010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.5630, -62.7620,
-29.9780

■ 159.7160,
-58.8190, -29.8510

■ 61.1520, -48.1830,
-24.3670

■ 188.6020,
-58.4980, -30.1620

■ 44.5560, -34.5210,
-18.6570

■ 217.4880,
-58.1770, -30.4730

■ 28.6610, -21.4550,
-13.1590

■ 230.1830,
-49.4680, -17.5960

■ 9.9620, -6.0050,
-6.8130

■ 239.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 96.6750, -77.9370,
-35.8010

■ 101.0890,
-70.2350, -32.2110

■ 105.5030,
-62.5330, -28.6210

■ 109.9170,
-54.8310, -25.0310

■ 114.3310,
-47.1290, -21.4410

■ 118.9300,
-38.5100, -17.9500

■ 123.3440,
-30.8080, -14.3600

■ 127.7580,
-23.1060, -10.7700

■ 132.1720,
-15.4040, -7.1800

■ 136.5860, -7.7020,
-3.5900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.8050, -22.4610, -27.9730



96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010



100.3230, -88.2090, -25.8490

Triad

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



96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010



126.6880, -15.7760, 21.6000



124.1950, 47.6830, 0.3790

Complementary

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



96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010



44.3250, 77.9370, 35.8010

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.



125.9480, 50.4770, 15.8290



96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010



128.7860, 16.3630, 28.3550

Square

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



96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010



117.4870, -55.2950, 5.4170



127.1230, 40.1590, 26.6150



122.1080, 34.2060, -14.1940

Rectangle

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



96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010



100.5000, -92.8410, -18.9930



127.1230, 40.1590, 26.6150



125.0260, 49.8370, 5.3970

Sweetspot

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



96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010



166.6430, -30.2120, -14.1480



89.0460, -26.2590, -69.2910



81.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010



126.1340, -101.6390, -46.7830



70.0780, -70.5610, -4.2650



68.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



92.5830, -74.6820, -34.2180



5.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

Inverse Universe

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



44.3250, 77.9370, 35.8010



57.8660, 101.6390, 46.7830



70.9220, 70.5610, 4.2650



66.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



42.4170, 74.6820, 34.2180



2.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010 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 96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

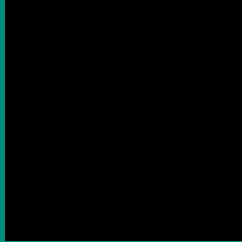
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010.



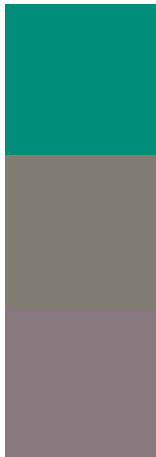
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6750, -77.9370,

-35.8010.

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

96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010

Protanopia

124.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

Deuteranopia

125.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



Tritanopia

108.6530, -62.5350, -17.5670

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010

Protanomaly

114.0520, -24.1140, -14.5300

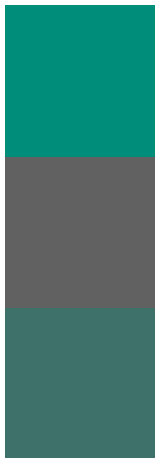
Deuteranomaly

115.1000, -24.0690, -9.8370

Tritanomaly

104.0280, -68.2650, -23.8570

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010 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(0, 141, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 141, 122)  
}
```

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(0, 141, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 141, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010 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(0, 141, 122) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 141, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 141, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 141, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 141, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 141,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.6750, -77.9370, -35.8010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 141, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 141,  
122) }
```

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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