

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.8040, -12.6930,
-39.8050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050)
contains.

YIQ(96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050)	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(96.8040, -12.6930,
-39.8050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C7E2B
RGB	60, 126, 43
RGB Percent	24%, 49%, 17%
CMY	0.7649, 0.5058, 0.8313
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.66, 0.51
HSL	108°, 49%, 33%
HSV	108°, 66%, 49%
XYZ	9.7608, 16.0622, 4.8717
YIQ	96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

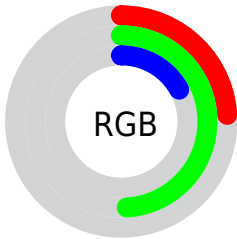
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 126, 109
Decimal	3964459
CIE Lab	47.06, -37.65, 37.72
CIE LCh	47, 53.290, 134.949
Yxy	16.0622, 0.3180, 0.5233
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282154539 (0xFF3C7E2B)
YUV	96.8040, -26.5254, -32.2771
Hunter-Lab	40.0777, -26.6630, 20.8473

Details

The YIQ color **96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **72.1960, 12.6930, 39.8050**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.3480, -11.4090, -41.0490**, and **44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.3320, -14.4800, -45.9680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2760, -10.9060, -33.6420**.

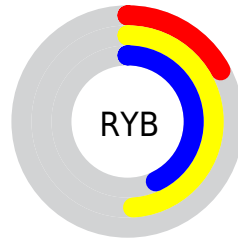
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (49%)

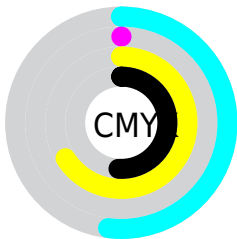
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (43%)

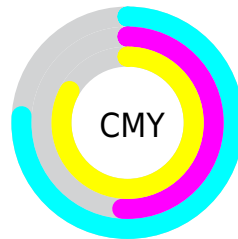


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (66%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050 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 96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.8040, -12.6930,
-39.8050

■ 96.8040, -12.6930,
-39.8050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.7930, -14.1600,
-40.7520

■ 149.3480,
-11.4090, -41.0490

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,
-39.7480

■ 176.8210,
-11.3630, -41.8830

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 205.1800,
-10.9960, -43.0280

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 227.7830, -8.2000,
-38.6320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 239.6460, 0.0960,
-23.7760

■ 251.5090, 8.3920,

-8.9200

■ 96.8040, -12.6930,
-39.8050

■ 96.8040, -12.6930,
-39.8050

■ 92.3320, -14.4800,
-45.9680

■ 101.2760,
-10.9060, -33.6420

■ 87.9740, -16.5880,
-51.8200

■ 105.6340, -8.7980,
-27.7900

■ 83.5020, -18.3750,
-57.9830

■ 110.1060, -7.0110,
-21.6270

■ 81.7360, -19.1540,
-60.3860

■ 114.4640, -4.9030,
-15.7750

■ 118.9360, -3.1160,
-9.6120

■ 123.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 127.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 132.2380, 2.5660,
8.5660

■ 136.5960, 4.6740,
14.4180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.4490, 33.8430, -35.1570



96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050



86.8150, -63.9520, -41.4560

Triad

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



96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050



94.7730, -97.3830, -2.7510



107.6980, 66.5210, 33.4410

Complementary

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



96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050



72.1960, 12.6930, 39.8050

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.



111.3000, 44.6950, 43.5350



96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050



105.2070, -56.9020, 18.0260

Square

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



96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050



96.1460, -91.6040, -13.8760



114.7650, 3.6610, 38.2930



107.9530, 69.2760, 11.0360

Rectangle

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



96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050



90.9360, -74.1780, -32.3380



114.7650, 3.6610, 38.2930



107.9350, 61.6600, 38.9400

Sweetspot

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



96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050



151.5780, -5.2240, -15.4640



105.9720, 31.5930, -16.3990



74.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050



117.7960, -19.3830, -61.7430



94.4570, -30.5290, -35.9450



61.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



82.9100, -19.7040, -61.4320



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



72.1960, 12.6930, 39.8050



79.5030, 19.9790, 61.9550



74.6570, 30.2080, 36.2560



59.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



44.7910, 19.1080, 61.2200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

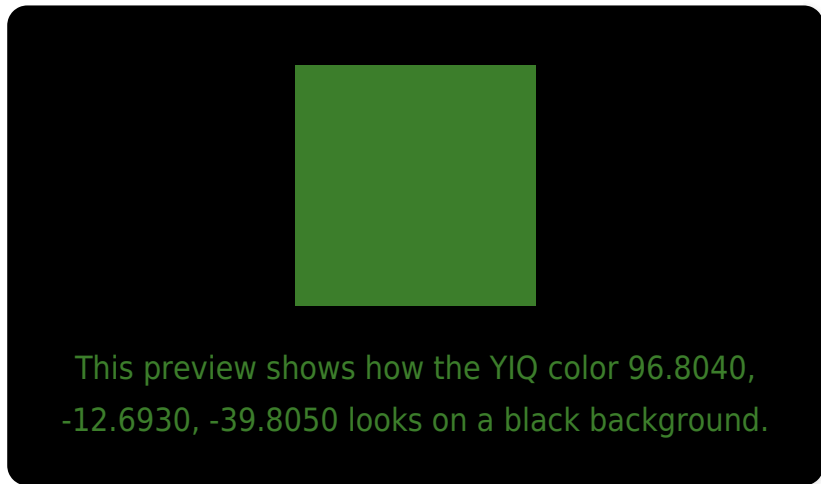
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

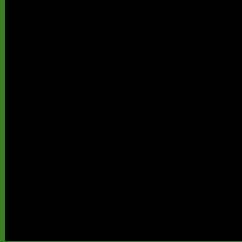
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8040, -12.6930,

-39.8050.

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

96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050

Protanopia

106.6790, 30.8600, -19.6360

Deuteranopia

108.8850, 36.4520, -10.8440



Tritanopia

106.4680, -27.9210, -6.1050

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050

Protanomaly

102.8510, 15.4560, -26.8160

Deuteranomaly

104.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740

Tritanomaly

102.9010, -22.3710, -18.5870

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.2900, -4.3530, -14.7290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050 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(60, 126, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 126, 43)  
}
```

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(60, 126, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 126, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050 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(60, 126, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 126, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 126, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 126, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 126, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 126,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.8040, -12.6930, -39.8050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 126, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 126,  
43) }
```

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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