

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.8260, -79.6800,  
-31.7440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.8260, -79.6800,  
-31.7440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	018B83
RGB	1, 139, 131
RGB Percent	0%, 55%, 51%
CMY	0.9963, 0.4547, 0.4866
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.06, 0.45
HSL	176°, 99%, 27%
HSV	176°, 99%, 55%
XYZ	13.3438, 20.1245, 24.6258
YIQ	96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

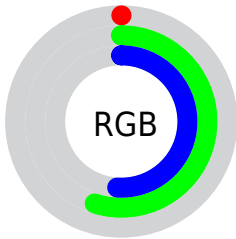
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	1, 72, 139
Decimal	101251
CIELab	51.98, -33.14, -4.65
CIELCh	52, 33.465, 187.989
Yxy	20.1245, 0.2297, 0.3464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278291331 (0xFF018B83)
YUV	96.8260, 16.8478, -84.0394
Hunter-Lab	44.8603, -25.4102, -1.1446

# Details

The YIQ color **96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **43.1740, 79.6800, 31.7440**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.6820, -61.4790, -25.6950**, and **61.0040, -50.5220, -20.5220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.5270, -80.2760, -31.9560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1260, -71.6570, -28.4650**.

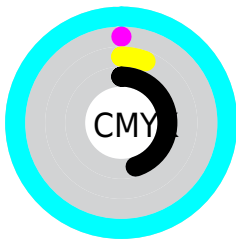
# Distribution



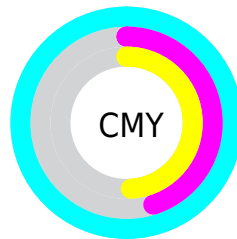
- Red (0%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440 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 96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.8260, -79.6800,  
-31.7440

96.8260, -79.6800,  
-31.7440

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

78.4150, -65.1010,  
-26.1330

159.6820,  
-61.4790, -25.6950

61.0040, -50.5220,  
-20.5220

188.1660,  
-59.9660, -25.5820

44.2940, -36.5390,  
-15.1230

217.1660,  
-59.9660, -25.5820

28.8720, -23.4270,  
-10.4590

230.4820,  
-48.8720, -17.3840

10.1560, -9.3070,  
-2.0350

239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 96.8260, -79.6800,  
-31.7440

■ 96.8260, -79.6800,  
-31.7440

■ 96.5270, -80.2760,  
-31.9560

■ 101.1260,  
-71.6570, -28.4650

■ 105.4260,  
-63.6340, -25.1860

■ 109.6120,  
-55.2900, -22.2180

■ 113.9120,  
-47.2670, -18.9390

■ 117.9130,  
-39.8400, -15.8720

■ 122.2130,  
-31.8170, -12.5930

■ 126.5130,  
-23.7940, -9.3140

■ 130.6990,  
-15.4500, -6.3460

■ 134.9990, -7.4270,  
-3.0670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



111.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440



99.0180, -88.6680, -23.0360

# Triad

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



96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440



127.1470, -3.9470, 21.9810



123.4390, 40.9440, -4.1440

# Complementary

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



96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440



43.1740, 79.6800, 31.7440

# 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.



124.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870



96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440



127.3260, 23.4700, 26.2060

# Square

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



96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440



121.1150, -36.4520, 10.8440



126.1460, 41.3520, 21.5120



121.2640, 24.8990, -16.2290



# Rectangle

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



96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440



98.8530, -92.3370, -17.1130



126.1460, 41.3520, 21.5120



123.4550, 44.0150, 0.7750

# Sweetspot

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



96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440



164.5120, -31.2210, -12.3810



84.6970, -32.5860, -70.2660



81.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180



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.



96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440



125.6270, -104.3450, -41.7930



62.5180, -65.7480, 2.1240



66.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



92.3210, -76.7000, -30.6840



3.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



# Inverse Universe

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



43.1740, 79.6800, 31.7440



55.3730, 104.3450, 41.7930



77.4820, 65.7480, -2.1240



64.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



40.6790, 76.7000, 30.6840



1.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440 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 96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

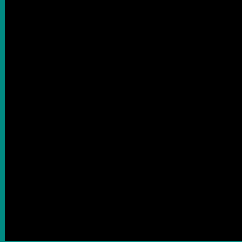
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8260, -79.6800,



# 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

96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440

### Protanopia

123.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

### Deuteranopia

124.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850



## Tritanopia

106.8590, -66.1110, -18.8390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440

## Protanomaly

114.1920, -27.3240, -11.4200

## Deuteranomaly

114.6420, -28.4710, -7.1510

## Tritanomaly

103.4730, -71.0160, -23.5600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.7080, -28.8370, -11.5330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440 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(1, 139, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 139, 131)  
}
```

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(1, 139, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 139, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440 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(1, 139, 131) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 139, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 139, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 139, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 139, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 139,  
131) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.8260, -79.6800, -31.7440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 139, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 139,  
131) }
```

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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