

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.8380, -46.7050,
-84.2170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.8380, -46.7050,
-84.2170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A405
RGB	0, 164, 5
RGB Percent	0%, 64%, 2%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3566, 0.9804
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.97, 0.36
HSL	122°, 100%, 32%
HSV	122°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	13.3150, 26.5864, 4.5730
YIQ	96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

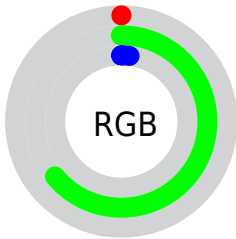
Format	Color
RYB	0, 159, 164
Decimal	41989
CIELab	58.59, -61.83, 59.08
CIELCh	59, 85.518, 136.300
Yxy	26.5864, 0.2994, 0.5978
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232069 (0xFF00A405)
YUV	96.8380, -45.2761, -84.9269
Hunter-Lab	51.5620, -44.1388, 30.8349

Details

The YIQ color **96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **67.1620, 46.7050, 84.2170**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.3830, -28.8260, -72.3300**, and **64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.4460, -42.3050, -75.8490**.

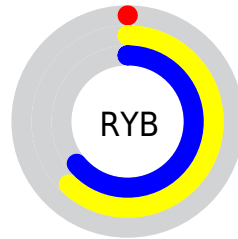
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (64%)

Blue (2%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (64%)

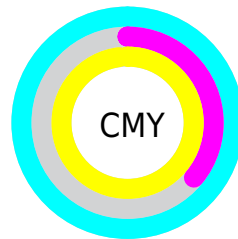


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170 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 96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.8380, -46.7050,
-84.2170

■ 96.8380, -46.7050,
-84.2170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 80.4190, -37.6750,
-71.6510

■ 165.3830,
-28.8260, -72.3300

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 194.8670,
-27.3130, -72.2170

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 210.7360,
-19.1540, -60.3860

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 222.8980,
-10.2620, -45.3180

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 235.0600, -1.3700,
-30.2500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.3360, 7.2010,

-14.8710

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 96.8380, -46.7050,
-84.2170

■ 103.4460,
-42.3050, -75.8490

■ 110.3530,
-37.3090, -67.2690

■ 116.9610,
-32.9090, -58.9010

■ 123.8680,
-27.9130, -50.3210

■ 130.4760,
-23.5130, -41.9530

■ 136.9700,
-18.7920, -33.8960

■ 143.8770,
-13.7960, -25.3160

■ 150.4850, -9.3960,
-16.9480

■ 157.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127.8170, 38.0180, -50.2540



96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



112.1190, -80.0880, -57.4000

Triad

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



96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



122.9900, -125.8550, -4.3750



111.5810, 107.5960, 65.4840

Complementary

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



96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



67.1620, 46.7050, 84.2170

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.



124.8270, 81.3210, 84.6250



96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



108.9020, -119.2550, 8.1770

Square

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



96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



128.1760, -126.6790, -11.4710



143.2770, 9.1120, 66.1680



128.2280, 113.9780, 15.8820

Rectangle

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



96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



119.2210, -97.3300, -42.2740



143.2770, 9.1120, 66.1680



109.1480, 102.0460, 77.9660

Sweetspot

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



96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



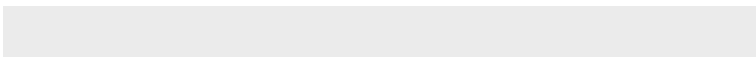
187.7960, -18.2420, -32.8500



144.4070, 50.8560, -51.6400



91.4200, -10.7710, -19.5630



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



126.4160, -61.0970, -109.7450



105.9580, -72.3850, -59.3370



78.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



85.5710, -41.1590, -74.5910



10.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030

Inverse Universe

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



67.1620, 46.7050, 84.2170



87.6980, 60.7760, 110.0560



58.0420, 72.3850, 59.3370



76.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



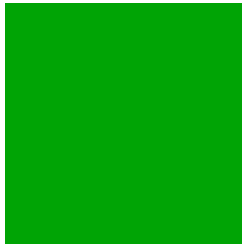
59.4290, 41.1590, 74.5910



7.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

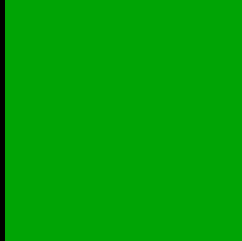
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170 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 96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8380, -46.7050,

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

96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170

Protanopia

129.4220, 55.6680, -39.7240

Deuteranopia

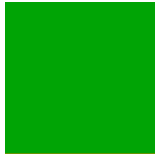
134.7990, 56.7650, -21.0510



Tritanopia

129.2520, -53.9160, -14.0760

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



Protanomaly

117.8900, 18.5790, -55.8930



Deuteranomaly

120.8660, 19.1270, -43.7930



Tritanomaly

117.5130, -51.2980, -39.5060

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170



Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

96.8610, -16.8670, -30.2350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170 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, 164, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 164, 5)  
}
```

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, 164, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 164, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170 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, 164, 5) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 164, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 164, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 164, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 164, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 164, 5) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.8380, -46.7050, -84.2170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 164, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 164,  
5) }
```

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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