

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.8400, -47.9050,  
-40.4250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.8400, -47.9050,  
-40.4250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1A8851
RGB	26, 136, 81
RGB Percent	10%, 53%, 32%
CMY	0.8983, 0.4665, 0.6825
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.40, 0.47
HSL	150°, 68%, 32%
HSV	150°, 81%, 53%
XYZ	10.7185, 18.4334, 10.7703
YIQ	96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

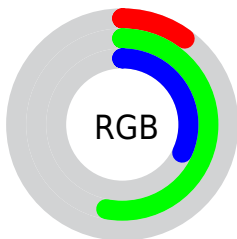
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	26, 99, 136
Decimal	1738833
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.02, -42.99, 21.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 47.993, 153.614
Yxy	18.4334, 0.2685, 0.4617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279928913 (0xFF1A8851)
YUV	96.8400, -7.8091, -62.1267
Hunter-Lab	42.9342, -30.5723, 15.1807

# Details

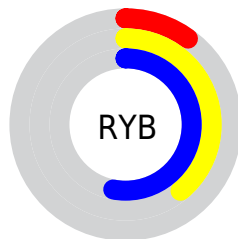
The YIQ color **96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **65.1600, 47.9050, 40.4250**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.3740, -40.6610, -39.5490**, and **53.8850, -34.6100, -33.5700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.8560, -54.0020, -45.5700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.8240, -41.8080, -35.2800**.

# Distribution



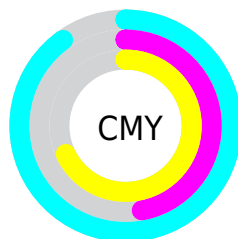
- Red (10%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250 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 96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 96.8400, -47.9050,  
-40.4250

■ 96.8400, -47.9050,  
-40.4250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 71.1820, -48.8680,  
-39.4920

■ 153.3740,  
-40.6610, -39.5490

■ 53.8850, -34.6100,  
-33.5700

■ 181.7330,  
-40.2940, -40.6940

■ 37.4030, -21.2690,  
-27.5490

■ 209.6190,  
-39.9730, -41.0050

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,  
-20.9200

■ 226.1780,  
-33.8770, -30.3330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 238.0410,  
-25.5810, -15.4770

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 96.8400, -47.9050,  
-40.4250

■ 96.8400, -47.9050,  
-40.4250

■ 91.8560, -54.0020,  
-45.5700

■ 101.8240,  
-41.8080, -35.2800

■ 87.5840, -59.2280,  
-49.9800

■ 106.5090,  
-36.3070, -30.3470

■ 111.3790,  
-29.8890, -25.5130

■ 116.0640,  
-24.3880, -20.5800

■ 121.0480,  
-18.2910, -15.4350

■ 126.0320,  
-12.1940, -10.2900

■ 130.7170, -6.6930,  
-5.3570

■ 135.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 140.2720, 5.2260,  
4.4100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.6600, 5.5080, -33.7560



96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



95.6150, -77.7080, -34.4440

# Triad

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



96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



104.6940, -77.8070, 5.9130



117.1300, 64.6440, 17.8920

# Complementary

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



96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



65.1600, 47.9050, 40.4250

# 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.



118.1790, 54.9210, 34.4170



96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



121.5130, -13.4850, 29.6430

# Square

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



96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



99.9590, -98.2070, -9.8470



121.4550, 27.9610, 38.4330



116.0080, 58.2750, -4.3570



# Rectangle

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



96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



98.6930, -86.3750, -26.0470



121.4550, 27.9610, 38.4330



117.1610, 63.3590, 24.6630

# Sweetspot

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



96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



161.0480, -18.2910, -15.4350



107.6130, 3.7220, -45.4460



79.7440, -11.3230, -9.5550



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.



96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



115.1810, -74.6310, -62.6870



102.8820, -64.9180, -23.9420



66.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



85.5950, -57.7610, -49.0330



3.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



# Inverse Universe

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



65.1600, 47.9050, 40.4250



65.9330, 74.3100, 62.9980



59.1180, 64.9180, 23.9420



64.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



47.2910, 58.0820, 48.7220



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250 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 96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250 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 96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.8400, -47.9050,

-40.4250.

# 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

96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250

### Protanopia

116.2730, 20.6800, -11.3520

### Deuteranopia

117.9950, 24.7590, -2.6730



## Tritanopia

108.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250

## Protanomaly

109.6610, -4.2600, -21.9240

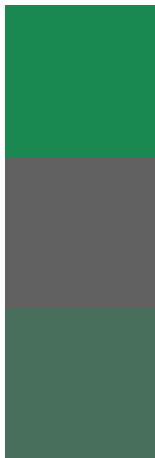
## Deuteranomaly

110.2040, -1.2350, -16.1710

## Tritanomaly

104.2060, -48.2750, -22.6990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.7600, -17.4200, -14.7000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250 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(26, 136, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 136, 81)  
}
```

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(26, 136, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 136, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250 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(26, 136, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 136, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 136, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 136, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 136, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 136,  
81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 136, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 136,  
81) }
```

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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