

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.9590, -54.6490,  
-17.3130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.9590, -54.6490,  
-17.3130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	227B80
RGB	34, 123, 128
RGB Percent	13%, 48%, 50%
CMY	0.8669, 0.5175, 0.4983
CMYK	0.73, 0.04, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	183°, 58%, 32%
HSV	183°, 73%, 50%
XYZ	11.6381, 16.0714, 22.8914
YIQ	96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

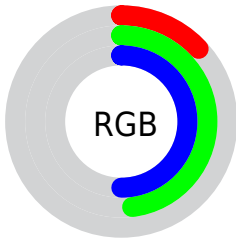
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	34, 80, 128
Decimal	2259840
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.07, -23.56, -10.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 25.667, 203.380
Yxy	16.0714, 0.2300, 0.3176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280449920 (0xFF227B80)
YUV	96.9590, 15.3032, -55.2150
Hunter-Lab	40.0892, -18.3365, -5.7928




# Details

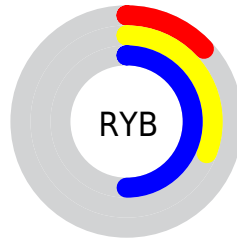
The YIQ color **96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **65.0410, 54.6490, 17.3130**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.



A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.0520, -50.4770, -15.8290**, and **52.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.4850, -62.1220, -19.5460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.4330, -47.1760, -15.0800**.

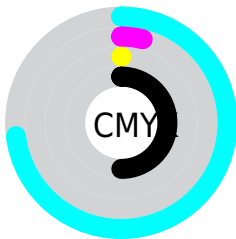
# Distribution







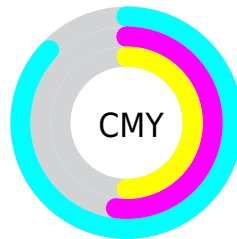
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (48%)
-  Blue (50%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (31%)
-  Blue (50%)



-  Cyan (73%)
-  Magenta (4%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (50%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (52%)
-  Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130 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 96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.9590, -54.6490,  
-17.3130

96.9590, -54.6490,  
-17.3130

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

69.2680, -60.0130,  
-19.2210

152.0520,  
-50.4770, -15.8290

52.4440, -45.7090,  
-14.1330

179.3510,  
-49.8810, -15.6170

36.3210, -32.0010,  
-9.2570

207.9380,  
-50.1560, -16.1400

22.1870, -19.7600,  
-5.3280

232.2760,  
-45.2960, -16.1120

1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 96.9590, -54.6490,  
-17.3130

■ 96.9590, -54.6490,  
-17.3130

■ 92.4850, -62.1220,  
-19.5460

■ 101.4330,  
-47.1760, -15.0800

■ 88.5980, -69.8700,  
-22.3020

■ 105.3200,  
-39.4280, -12.3240

■ 85.6190, -74.3630,  
-23.4750

■ 109.4950,  
-32.5510, -10.3030

■ 113.9690,  
-25.0780, -8.0700

■ 117.8560,  
-17.3300, -5.3140

■ 122.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

■ 126.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 130.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

■ 134.8660, 12.2410,  
3.9290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.3280, -33.8790, -19.2790



96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



99.3430, -55.4300, -8.6620

# Triad

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



96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



114.4980, 8.0660, 19.0260



111.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760

# Complementary

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



96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



65.0410, 54.6490, 17.3130

# 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.



112.1320, 34.7990, 2.5990



96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



113.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020

# Square

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



96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



112.9020, -13.8030, 13.3730



113.3420, 34.5680, 12.2960



108.1900, 10.5480, -14.9560



# Rectangle

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



96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



104.5450, -44.0150, -0.7750



113.3420, 34.5680, 12.2960



111.2790, 29.7110, -4.3130

# Sweetspot

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



96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



153.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



89.7480, -27.4550, -47.6070



76.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



117.6500, -84.8160, -26.7680



69.3700, -41.7240, 7.2680



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



85.6190, -74.3630, -23.4750



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



72.2520, 27.4550, 47.6070



79.3860, 42.7180, 73.8700



92.6300, 41.7240, -7.2680



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.0660, 37.4470, 64.7670



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

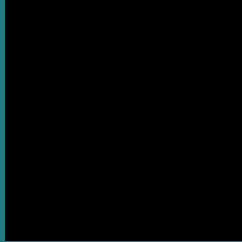
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.9590, -54.6490,



# 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

96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130

### Protanopia

111.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

### Deuteranopia

111.8180, -4.9990, 8.0010



## Tritanopia

97.7250, -53.8700, -14.9100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130

## Protanomaly

106.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080

## Deuteranomaly

106.2670, -22.7410, -0.8610

## Tritanomaly

97.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130 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(34, 123, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 123, 128)  
}
```

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(34, 123, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 123, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130 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(34, 123, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 123, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 123, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 123, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 123, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 123,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 123, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 123,  
128) }
```

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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