

Converting Colors

YIQ(100.9660, -74.8630,
-47.4630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(100.9660, -74.8630,
-47.4630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009867
RGB	0, 152, 103
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4037, 0.5963
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.32, 0.40
HSL	161°, 100%, 30%
HSV	161°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	13.6835, 23.4551, 16.6207
YIQ	100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

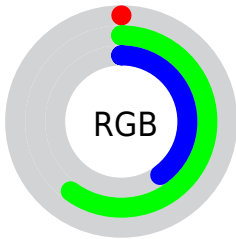
Format	Color
RYB	0, 91, 152
Decimal	39015
CIELab	55.54, -46.30, 16.45
CIELCh	56, 49.138, 160.436
Yxy	23.4551, 0.2545, 0.4363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229095 (0xFF009867)
YUV	100.9660, 1.0028, -88.5472
Hunter-Lab	48.4305, -34.3203, 13.5538

Details

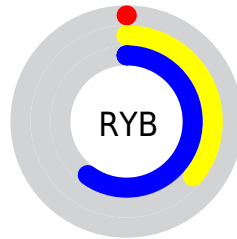
The YIQ color **100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **51.0340, 74.8630, 47.4630**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.7790, -55.1030, -42.1350**, and **65.0840, -45.4760, -34.8840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.0210, -67.5280, -42.7280**.

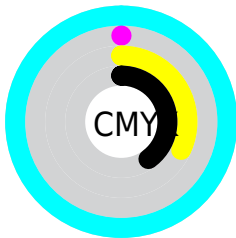
Distribution



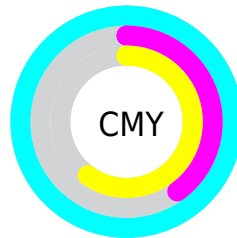
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630 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 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100.9660,
-74.8630, -47.4630

■ 100.9660,
-74.8630, -47.4630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 82.3810, -59.7340,
-40.8060

■ 164.7790,
-55.1030, -42.1350

■ 65.0840, -45.4760,
-34.8840

■ 193.8500,
-53.8650, -42.5450

■ 47.9010, -31.5390,
-28.6510

■ 216.8660,
-50.7940, -37.6260

■ 31.3050, -17.8770,
-22.9410

■ 229.0280,
-41.9020, -22.5580

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 100.9660,
-74.8630, -47.4630

■ 106.0210,
-67.5280, -42.7280

■ 111.0760,
-60.1930, -37.9930

■ 116.4300,
-52.2620, -33.0460

■ 121.4850,
-44.9270, -28.3110

■ 126.5400,
-37.5920, -23.5760

■ 131.4810,
-29.9360, -19.1520

■ 136.5360,
-22.6010, -14.4170

■ 141.8900,
-14.6700, -9.4700

■ 146.9450, -7.3350,
-4.7350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121.8160, -3.7990, -35.7910



100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



107.1560, -89.5370, -34.8250

Triad

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



100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



127.0280, -57.9560, 15.1000



131.1640, 67.3040, 13.7360

Complementary

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



100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



51.0340, 74.8630, 47.4630

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.



132.8330, 61.7070, 32.5790



100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



137.0090, -3.0780, 33.7700

Square

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



100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



109.3970, -108.2480, -9.5920



135.8860, 36.9930, 39.9450



130.2480, 57.3590, -9.7850

Rectangle

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



100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



109.7610, -98.2500, -25.5940



135.8860, 36.9930, 39.9450



131.6790, 67.5320, 20.6200

Sweetspot

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



100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



178.8940, -29.6610, -18.6290



104.4730, -11.4040, -68.6840



87.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



132.2030, -98.0600, -62.0920



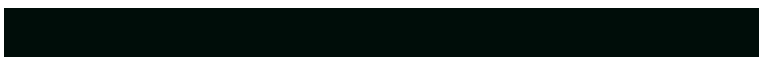
91.8770, -83.7170, -19.1490



74.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



93.0100, -68.9950, -43.6750



8.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Inverse Universe

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



51.0340, 74.8630, 47.4630



66.7970, 98.0600, 62.0920



60.1230, 83.7170, 19.1490



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.9900, 68.9950, 43.6750



4.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630 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 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630 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 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630.

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

100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630

Protanopia

130.9570, 18.7540, -9.4860

Deuteranopia

132.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



Tritanopia

118.5610, -59.2800, -15.9840

Trichromacy



Original Color

100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



Protanomaly

119.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



Deuteranomaly

121.0330, -13.9350, -17.2870



Tritanomaly

112.3610, -65.0090, -27.8010

Monochromacy



Original Color

100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630



Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

101.2040, -27.5980, -17.4700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630 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, 152, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 152, 103)  
}
```

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, 152, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 152, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630 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, 152, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 152, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 152, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 152, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 152, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 152,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.9660, -74.8630, -47.4630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 152, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 152,  
103) }
```

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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