

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.8950, -76.1010,
-47.0530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.8950, -76.1010,
-47.0530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00996A
RGB	0, 153, 106
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 42%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3997, 0.5846
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.31, 0.40
HSL	162°, 100%, 30%
HSV	162°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	13.9997, 23.8427, 17.4814
YIQ	101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

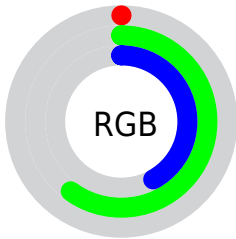
Format	Color
RYB	0, 90, 153
Decimal	39274
CIELab	55.93, -45.99, 15.32
CIELCh	56, 48.470, 161.580
Yxy	23.8427, 0.2531, 0.4310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229354 (0xFF00996A)
YUV	101.8950, 2.0238, -89.3619
Hunter-Lab	48.8290, -34.2730, 12.9536

Details

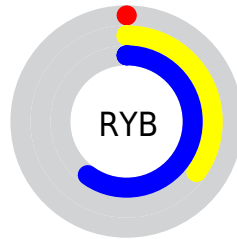
The YIQ color **101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **51.1050, 76.1010, 47.0530**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.0070, -55.7450, -41.5130**, and **65.8990, -46.3930, -34.7850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.9500, -68.7660, -42.3180**.

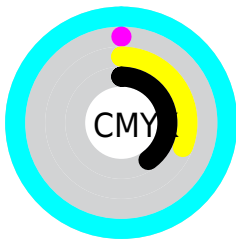
Distribution



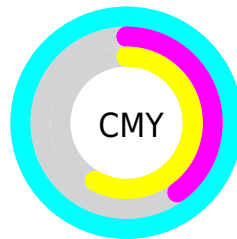
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530 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 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101.8950,
-76.1010, -47.0530

■ 101.8950,
-76.1010, -47.0530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.3100, -60.9720,
-40.3960

■ 166.0070,
-55.7450, -41.5130

■ 65.8990, -46.3930,
-34.7850

■ 195.0780,
-54.5070, -41.9230

■ 48.7160, -32.4560,
-28.5520

■ 217.5070,
-51.1610, -36.4810

■ 32.3480, -19.4360,
-22.2200

■ 229.3700,
-42.8650, -21.6250

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 101.8950,
-76.1010, -47.0530

■ 106.9500,
-68.7660, -42.3180

■ 112.1900,
-60.5140, -37.6820

■ 117.2450,
-53.1790, -32.9470

■ 122.3000,
-45.8440, -28.2120

■ 127.6540,
-37.9130, -23.2650

■ 132.5950,
-30.2570, -18.8410

■ 137.6500,
-22.9220, -14.1060

■ 142.7050,
-15.5870, -9.3710

■ 147.9450, -7.3350,
-4.7350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122.7450, -5.0370, -35.3810



101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530



108.0850, -90.7750, -34.4150

Triad

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



101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530



129.1210, -53.7840, 16.5840



132.9250, 66.4790, 12.1670

Complementary

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



101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530



51.1050, 76.1010, 47.0530

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.



133.8930, 61.4780, 31.2220



101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530



137.7920, -0.9690, 34.0950

Square

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



101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530



110.0980, -108.8440, -9.8040



136.9570, 38.2310, 39.5350



131.0630, 56.4420, -9.6860

Rectangle

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



101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530



110.5760, -99.1670, -25.4950



136.9570, 38.2310, 39.5350



132.8530, 66.9820, 19.5740

Sweetspot

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



101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530



179.0080, -29.9820, -18.3180



104.1630, -13.4670, -69.8430



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.



101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530



132.5450, -99.0230, -61.1590



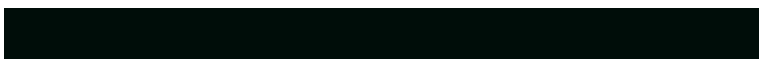
90.8170, -83.4880, -17.7920



74.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



93.2380, -69.6370, -43.0530



8.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Inverse Universe

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



51.1050, 76.1010, 47.0530



66.4550, 99.0230, 61.1590



62.1830, 83.4880, 17.7920



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.7620, 69.6370, 43.0530



4.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530 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 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530 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 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530.

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

101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530

Protanopia

131.8860, 17.5160, -9.0760

Deuteranopia

133.9500, 20.6320, 0.5360



Tritanopia

119.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530

Protanomaly

120.7890, -16.3640, -22.8280

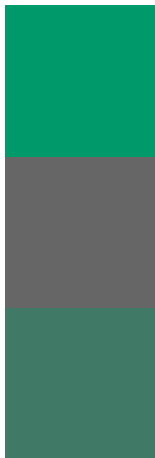
Deuteranomaly

122.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650

Tritanomaly

113.1760, -65.9260, -27.7020

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530

Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

102.2040, -27.5980, -17.4700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530 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, 153, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 153, 106)  
}
```

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, 153, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 153, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530 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, 153, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 153, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 153, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 153, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 153, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 153,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.8950, -76.1010, -47.0530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 153, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 153,  
106) }
```

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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