

# Converting Colors

YIQ(109.2470, -83.0240,  
-48.2400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(109.2470, -83.0240,  
-48.2400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00A377
RGB	0, 163, 119
RGB Percent	0%, 64%, 47%
CMY	0.9999, 0.3605, 0.5336
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.27, 0.36
HSL	164°, 100%, 32%
HSV	164°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	16.4346, 27.5488, 21.8803
YIQ	109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

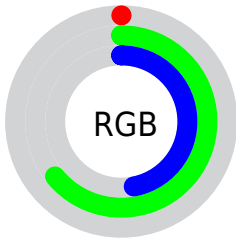
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 94, 163
Decimal	41847
CIELab	59.48, -46.79, 12.99
CIELCh	59, 48.555, 164.483
Yxy	27.5488, 0.2495, 0.4183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278231927 (0xFF00A377)
YUV	109.2470, 4.8082, -95.8096
Hunter-Lab	52.4869, -35.9606, 12.0245

# Details

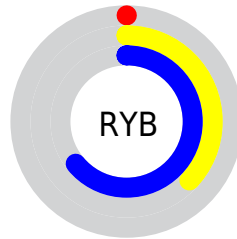
The YIQ color **109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **53.7530, 83.0240, 48.2400**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.9570, -61.4760, -42.2760**, and **72.5500, -52.7200, -35.7600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.4870, -74.7720, -43.6040**.

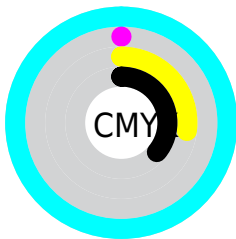
# Distribution



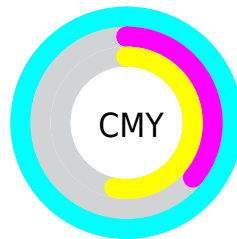
- Red (0%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (53%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400 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 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 109.2470,  
-83.0240, -48.2400


 109.2470,  
-83.0240, -48.2400


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 90.5480, -67.5740,  
-41.8940


 174.9570,  
-61.4760, -42.2760


 72.5500, -52.7200,  
-35.7600


 204.1420,  
-60.5590, -42.3750


 55.3670, -38.7830,  
-29.5270

 220.4130,  
-53.5920, -30.9680

 38.2980, -25.1670,  
-22.9830

 232.5750,  
-44.7000, -15.9000

 23.0070, -11.0460,  
-20.0860

 241.5450,  
-26.8200, -9.5400

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 109.2470,  
-83.0240, -48.2400

■ 114.4870,  
-74.7720, -43.6040

■ 120.1400,  
-66.2450, -38.4450

■ 125.3800,  
-57.9930, -33.8090

■ 130.7340,  
-50.0620, -28.8620

■ 136.2730,  
-41.2140, -24.0140

■ 141.5130,  
-32.9620, -19.3780

■ 146.8670,  
-25.0310, -14.4310

■ 152.1070,  
-16.7790, -9.7950

■ 157.7600, -8.2520,  
-4.6360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540



109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



115.4370, -97.6980, -35.6020

# Triad

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



109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



140.5240, -47.5490, 19.2270



142.0560, 67.4880, 10.4000

# Complementary

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



109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



53.7530, 83.0240, 48.2400

# 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.



143.6220, 63.6790, 29.8790



109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



147.7710, 3.5240, 35.2680

# Square

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



109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



116.0480, -114.5750, -10.5670



145.8110, 41.5780, 39.4500



140.4110, 55.3420, -11.7780



# Rectangle

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



109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



117.3410, -105.8150, -26.1590



145.8110, 41.5780, 39.4500



142.2830, 68.5870, 18.0190

# Sweetspot

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



109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



190.8120, -32.3660, -19.1660



109.4350, -17.4090, -75.4970



94.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660



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.



109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



142.0000, -107.7340, -62.9820



93.7180, -87.5230, -16.2510



78.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



97.1990, -73.9010, -42.8690



12.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



# Inverse Universe

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



53.7530, 83.0240, 48.2400



69.8860, 108.0550, 62.6710



69.2820, 87.5230, 16.2510



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



47.8010, 73.9010, 42.8690



5.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400 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 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

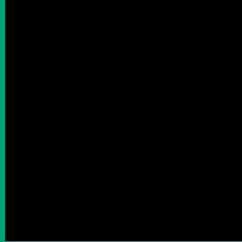
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400.

-48.2400.

# 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

109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400

### Protanopia

141.2280, 16.5530, -8.1430

### Deuteranopia

143.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680



## Tritanopia

127.2720, -65.8360, -18.3160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



## Protanomaly

129.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430



## Deuteranomaly

130.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690



## Tritanomaly

120.7130, -71.9320, -28.9880

# Monochromacy



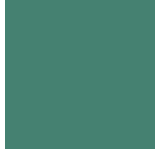
## Original Color

109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400



## Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

109.2360, -30.6240, -17.6960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400 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, 163, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 163, 119)  
}
```

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, 163, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 163, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400 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, 163, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 163, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 163, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 163, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 163, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 163,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.2470, -83.0240, -48.2400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 163, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 163,  
119) }
```

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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