

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.0140, -49.5960,
-70.3640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640)
contains.

YIQ(91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(91.0140, -49.5960,
-70.3640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00961A
RGB	0, 150, 26
RGB Percent	0%, 59%, 10%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4115, 0.8981
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.83, 0.41
HSL	130°, 100%, 29%
HSV	130°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	11.1025, 21.9072, 4.6191
YIQ	91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

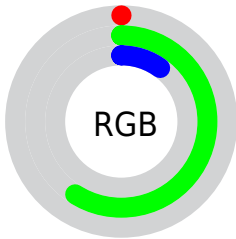
Format	Color
RYB	0, 128, 150
Decimal	38426
CIELab	53.93, -57.00, 50.81
CIELCh	54, 76.360, 138.284
Yxy	21.9072, 0.2951, 0.5822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228506 (0xFF00961A)
YUV	91.0140, -32.0519, -79.8193
Hunter-Lab	46.8051, -39.5674, 26.9123

Details

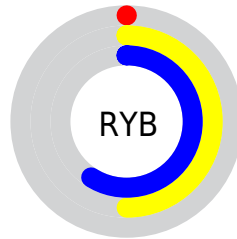
The YIQ color **91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **58.9860, 49.5960, 70.3640**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.8810, -29.9280, -63.3680**, and **56.9390, -26.6750, -50.7310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.8670, -44.5080, -63.4520**.

Distribution



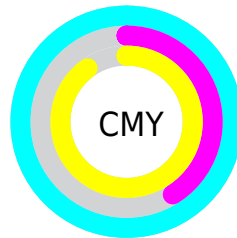
- Red (0%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640 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 91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.0140, -49.5960,
-70.3640

■ 91.0140, -49.5960,
-70.3640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.2010, -33.8250,
-64.3290

■ 156.4680,
-30.2030, -63.8910

■ 56.9390, -26.6750,
-50.7310

■ 184.9520,
-28.6900, -63.7780

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 209.3270,
-25.2520, -60.0040

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 221.0760,
-16.6350, -45.4590

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 233.2380, -7.7430,
-30.3910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.4000, 1.1490,

-15.3230

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

91.0140, -49.5960,
-70.3640

96.8670, -44.5080,
-63.4520

102.8340,
-39.7410, -56.2290

108.6870,
-34.6530, -49.3170

114.6540,
-29.8860, -42.0940

120.5070,
-24.7980, -35.1820

■ 126.3600,
-19.7100, -28.2700

■ 132.3270,
-14.9430, -21.0470

■ 138.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350

■ 144.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116.2880, 32.3780, -47.1580



91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



102.9720, -75.0000, -50.4880

Triad

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



91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



113.5980, -121.4550, 3.9930



111.6090, 101.2250, 54.2890

Complementary

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



91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



58.9860, 49.5960, 70.3640

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.



117.3170, 73.5290, 71.6490



91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



113.8290, -90.6480, 23.8800

Square

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



91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



116.8630, -115.4920, -10.4680



130.9150, 12.8270, 59.4110



119.0520, 99.6740, 10.7940

Rectangle

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



91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



108.8030, -90.0410, -36.7050



130.9150, 12.8270, 59.4110



110.8940, 96.4090, 64.4810

Sweetspot

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



91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



172.8870, -19.7560, -27.4360



125.4250, 33.2500, -51.9500



85.2290, -11.5510, -16.4390



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.



91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



118.9280, -64.8140, -91.9340



99.4500, -73.3500, -47.3500



71.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



83.7420, -45.6540, -64.7100



6.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080

Inverse Universe

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



58.9860, 49.5960, 70.3640



77.0720, 64.8140, 91.9340



50.5500, 73.3500, 47.3500



69.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



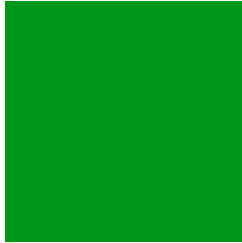
54.2580, 45.6540, 64.7100



3.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

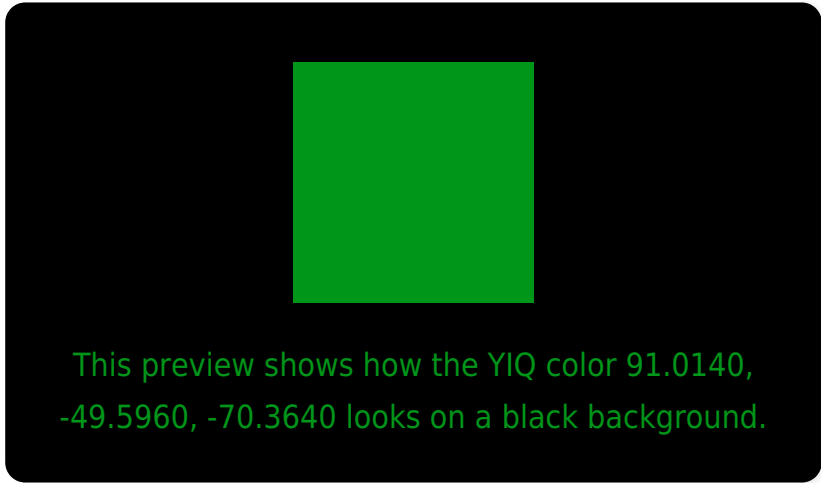
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640.

-70.3640.

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

91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640

Protanopia

121.0590, 43.9290, -30.7190

Deuteranopia

124.4270, 49.2450, -16.9230



Tritanopia

117.9320, -50.0190, -13.1150

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



Protanomaly

110.4350, 10.0950, -45.3050



Deuteranomaly

112.0860, 12.9360, -36.2160



Tritanomaly

108.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640



Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

90.7240, -17.7390, -25.4430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640 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, 150, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 150, 26)  
}
```

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, 150, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 150, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640 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, 150, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 150, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 150, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 150, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150, 26)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.0140, -49.5960, -70.3640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 150, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 150,  
26) }
```

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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