

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.0970, -48.6320,
-76.8240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.0970, -48.6320,
-76.8240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009D11
RGB	0, 157, 17
RGB Percent	0%, 62%, 7%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3840, 0.9334
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.89, 0.38
HSL	126°, 100%, 31%
HSV	126°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	12.1691, 24.1766, 4.5546
YIQ	94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

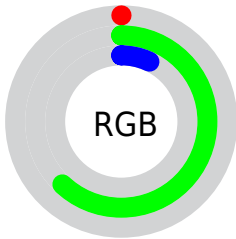
Format	Color
RYB	0, 142, 157
Decimal	40209
CIELab	56.26, -59.48, 55.17
CIELCh	56, 81.123, 137.154
Yxy	24.1766, 0.2975, 0.5911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278230289 (0xFF009D11)
YUV	94.0970, -38.0088, -82.5231
Hunter-Lab	49.1697, -41.8696, 28.9267

Details

The YIQ color **94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **62.9030, 48.6320, 76.8240**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.0180, -29.0560, -68.1600**, and **61.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.4770, -43.5900, -69.0780**.

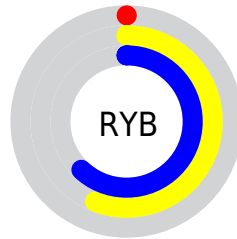
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (62%)

Blue (7%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

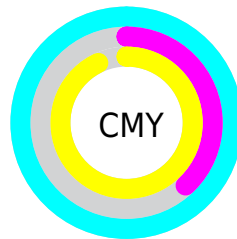


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240 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 94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.0970, -48.6320,
-76.8240

■ 94.0970, -48.6320,
-76.8240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.3100, -35.7500,
-67.9900

■ 161.0180,
-29.0560, -68.1600

■ 61.0480, -28.6000,
-54.3920

■ 190.0890,
-27.8180, -68.5700

■ 45.7860, -21.4500,
-40.7940

■ 209.7680,
-22.1800, -60.6120

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 221.9300,
-13.2880, -45.5440

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 234.0920, -4.3960,
-30.4760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.3680, 4.1750,

-15.0970

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 94.0970, -48.6320,
-76.8240

■ 100.4770,
-43.5900, -69.0780

■ 106.5580,
-39.1440, -61.5440

■ 112.9380,
-34.1020, -53.7980

■ 119.3180,
-29.0600, -46.0520

■ 125.6980,
-24.0180, -38.3060

■ 131.7790,
-19.5720, -30.7720

■ 138.1590,
-14.5300, -23.0260

■ 144.5390, -9.4880,
-15.2800

■ 150.6200, -5.0420,
-7.7460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122.2020, 35.4960, -48.6000



94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



107.1950, -77.2460, -53.8380

Triad

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



94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



113.2450, 108.4220, 61.5260

Complementary

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



94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



62.9030, 48.6320, 76.8240

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.



120.5720, 77.4250, 78.1370



94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



105.3800, -117.6050, 11.3150

Square

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



94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



122.8130, -121.2230, -11.2310



136.6530, 10.8090, 62.9450



122.9390, 107.4220, 13.5500

Rectangle

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



94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



114.0690, -93.8460, -39.3340



136.6530, 10.8090, 62.9450



111.7580, 102.9640, 72.3400

Sweetspot

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



94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



179.4910, -18.7010, -30.0370



134.3180, 40.8610, -52.2190



87.1750, -11.4590, -18.1070



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



122.2560, -63.1620, -99.8500



102.8750, -73.3490, -52.8770



75.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



85.6510, -44.1400, -70.1240



9.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

Inverse Universe

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



62.9030, 48.6320, 76.8240



81.7440, 63.1620, 99.8500



54.1250, 73.3490, 52.8770



74.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



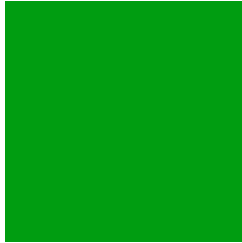
57.2350, 44.4610, 69.8130



6.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

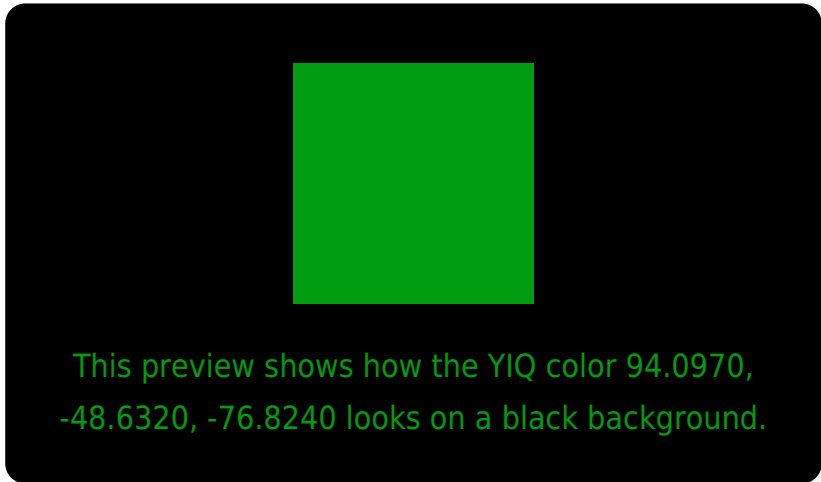
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.0970, -48.6320,

-76.8240.

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

94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240

Protanopia

125.0780, 50.9450, -36.7270

Deuteranopia

128.9990, 53.3260, -19.2980



Tritanopia

123.4480, -51.5320, -13.2280

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



Protanomaly

113.7850, 14.6810, -51.3270



Deuteranomaly

116.4190, 16.1920, -40.1600



Tritanomaly

112.8060, -50.5650, -36.2690

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240



Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

94.1430, -17.6010, -27.9450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240 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, 157, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 157, 17)  
}
```

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, 157, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 157, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240 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, 157, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 157, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 157, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 157, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 157, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 157, 17)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.0970, -48.6320, -76.8240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 157, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 157,  
17) }
```

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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