

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.1180, -61.1520,
-59.1680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.1180, -61.1520,
-59.1680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00963E
RGB	0, 150, 62
RGB Percent	0%, 59%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4115, 0.7570
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.59, 0.41
HSL	145°, 100%, 29%
HSV	145°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	11.7847, 22.1801, 8.2111
YIQ	95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

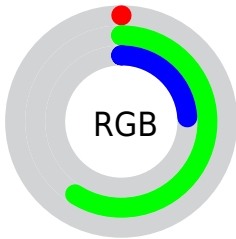
Format	Color
RYB	0, 106, 150
Decimal	38462
CIELab	54.22, -53.34, 36.57
CIELCh	54, 64.670, 145.567
Yxy	22.1801, 0.2794, 0.5259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228542 (0xFF00963E)
YUV	95.1180, -16.3272, -83.4185
Hunter-Lab	47.0957, -37.7518, 22.6298

Details

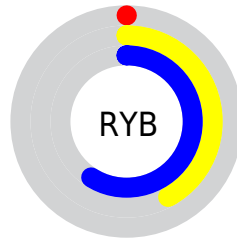
The YIQ color **95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **54.8820, 61.1520, 59.1680**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.8170, -41.0710, -54.1510**, and **58.1930, -30.2060, -47.3100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.6290, -55.1010, -53.1890**.

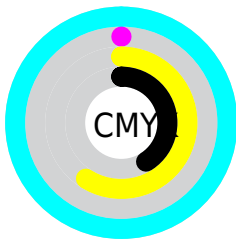
Distribution



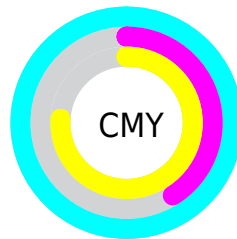
- Red (0%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680 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 95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.1180, -61.1520,
-59.1680

■ 95.1180, -61.1520,
-59.1680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.5330, -46.0230,
-52.5110

■ 158.8170,
-41.0710, -54.1510

■ 58.7800, -30.4810,
-47.8330

■ 187.7740,
-39.5120, -54.8720

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 211.8500,
-36.6700, -51.3100

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 224.0120,
-27.7780, -36.2420

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 235.8750,
-19.4820, -21.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.1510,

-10.9110, -6.0070

■ 95.1180, -61.1520,
-59.1680

■ 100.6290,
-55.1010, -53.1890

■ 106.1400,
-49.0500, -47.2100

■ 111.5370,
-42.6780, -41.5420

■ 117.0480,
-36.6270, -35.5630

■ 122.5590,
-30.5760, -29.5840

■ 128.0700,
-24.5250, -23.6050

■ 133.5810,
-18.4740, -17.6260

■ 138.9780,
-12.1020, -11.9580

■ 144.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115.3580, 26.1890, -50.6350



95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



103.9640, -80.5490, -43.5330

Triad

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



95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



109.1810, -115.9070, 2.5650



122.4630, 86.2360, 34.0760

Complementary

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



95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



54.8820, 61.1520, 59.1680

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.



124.6130, 69.0390, 53.8950



95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



128.4900, -41.0410, 33.4470

Square

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



95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



113.2440, -112.1910, -9.7190



131.7450, 24.7490, 52.5970



123.8600, 82.2990, 0.7870

Rectangle

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



95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



108.9970, -93.3430, -31.9270



131.7450, 24.7490, 52.5970



122.4770, 83.6210, 42.9250

Sweetspot

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



95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



174.4830, -24.2500, -23.0820



114.9600, 12.3900, -59.3700



86.1410, -14.1190, -13.9510



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.



95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



124.2860, -79.9010, -77.3170



103.4400, -84.5850, -36.4650



71.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



87.5040, -56.2470, -54.4470



6.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860

Inverse Universe

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



54.8820, 61.1520, 59.1680



71.7140, 79.9010, 77.3170



46.5600, 84.5850, 36.4650



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



50.4960, 56.2470, 54.4470



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

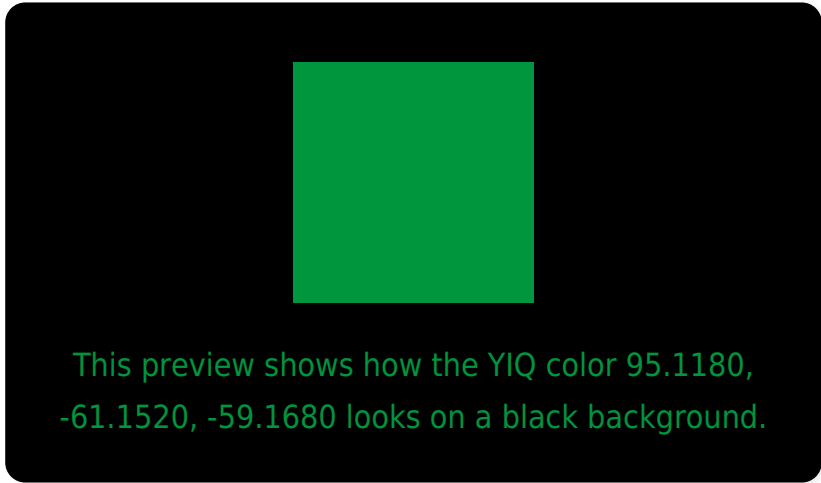
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1180, -61.1520,

-59.1680.

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

95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680

Protanopia

124.8640, 31.7770, -19.7350

Deuteranopia

127.4230, 37.8730, -9.0630



Tritanopia

117.7360, -52.4030, -13.9630

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



Protanomaly

114.2400, -2.0570, -34.3210



Deuteranomaly

115.9080, 2.1140, -27.3100



Tritanomaly

109.4560, -55.1510, -30.2470

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680



Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

94.9070, -22.5080, -21.6120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680 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, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 150, 62)  
}
```

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, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 150, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680 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, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 150, 62) }
```

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, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 150, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.1180, -61.1520, -59.1680 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, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 150,  
62) }
```

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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