

# Converting Colors

YIQ(95.1900, -35.2920,  
-65.2760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(95.1900, -35.2920,  
-65.2760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	159317
RGB	21, 147, 23
RGB Percent	8%, 58%, 9%
CMY	0.9180, 0.4233, 0.9098
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.84, 0.42
HSL	121°, 75%, 33%
HSV	121°, 86%, 58%
XYZ	10.9037, 21.1040, 4.3088
YIQ	95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

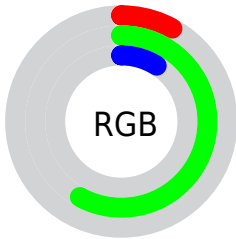
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 145, 147
Decimal	1413911
CIE Lab	53.06, -54.74, 50.92
CIE LCh	53, 74.759, 137.069
Yxy	21.1040, 0.3002, 0.5811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279603991 (0xFF159317)
YUV	95.1900, -35.5897, -65.0646
Hunter-Lab	45.9391, -38.0263, 26.5963

# Details

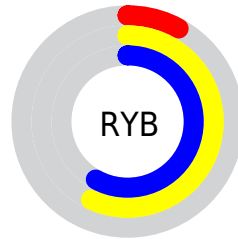
The YIQ color **95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **72.8100, 35.2920, 65.2760**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.3870, -25.4810, -61.3610**, and **55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.1090, -39.7380, -72.8100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2710, -30.8460, -57.7420**.

# Distribution



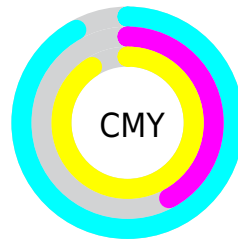
- Red (8%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760 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 95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 95.1900, -35.2920,  
-65.2760

■ 95.1900, -35.2920,  
-65.2760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 71.0270, -33.2750,  
-63.2830

■ 155.3870,  
-25.4810, -61.3610

■ 55.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850

■ 184.3440,  
-23.9220, -62.0820

■ 41.0900, -19.2500,  
-36.6100

■ 210.1810,  
-21.9050, -60.0890

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,  
-25.1040

■ 222.0440,  
-13.6090, -45.2330

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,  
-9.9370

■ 234.0920, -4.3960,  
-30.4760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 246.3680, 4.1750,

-15.0970

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 95.1900, -35.2920,  
-65.2760

■ 95.1900, -35.2920,  
-65.2760

■ 89.1090, -39.7380,  
-72.8100

■ 101.2710,  
-30.8460, -57.7420

■ 86.5170, -41.0670,  
-76.2590

■ 107.1670,  
-27.3170, -50.1090

■ 113.2480,  
-22.8710, -42.5750

■ 119.4430,  
-18.7460, -34.7300

■ 125.2250,  
-14.8960, -27.4080

■ 131.4200,  
-10.7710, -19.5630

■ 137.5010, -6.3250,  
-12.0290

■ 143.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

■ 149.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.8260, 33.7990, -45.3770



95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



100.7550, -72.8910, -50.1630

# Triad

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



95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



112.1960, -120.2630, 4.4170



110.5270, 98.5200, 53.7520

# Complementary

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



95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



72.8100, 35.2920, 65.2760

# 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.



116.5830, 69.7240, 69.0200



95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



108.3010, -98.0290, 19.9790

# Square

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



95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



114.3040, -112.4200, -11.0760



129.3660, 9.9390, 56.6830



116.7360, 97.7480, 12.6600



# Rectangle

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



95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



107.0590, -87.8860, -37.2140



129.3660, 9.9390, 56.6830



109.3990, 93.4290, 63.4210

# Sweetspot

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



95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



170.7630, -13.4750, -25.6270



132.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



84.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



112.4590, -53.4880, -98.9600



102.1440, -54.8730, -46.3050



71.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



81.2340, -38.5920, -71.5520



5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



# Inverse Universe

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



72.8100, 35.2920, 65.2760



78.5410, 53.4880, 98.9600



65.8560, 54.8730, 46.3050



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



56.6520, 38.9130, 71.2410

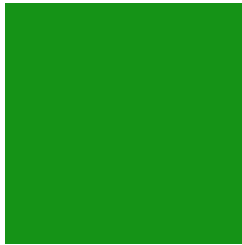


4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

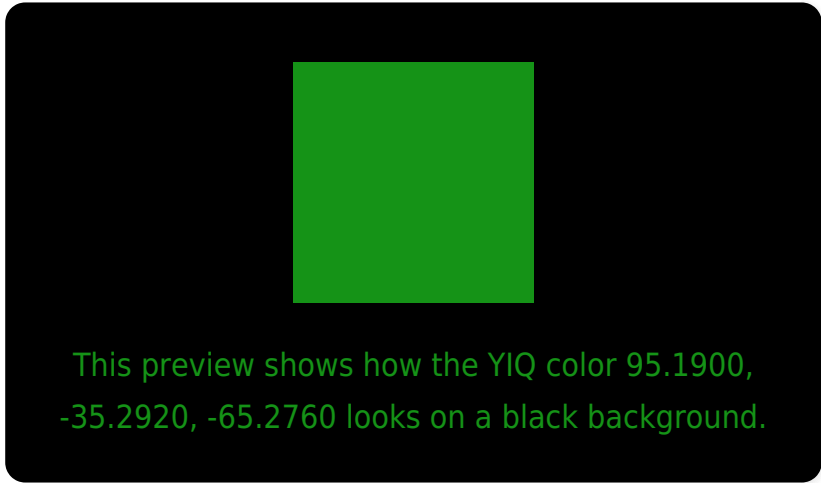
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1900, -35.2920,



# 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

95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760

### Protanopia

118.3580, 44.5250, -30.5070

### Deuteranopia

122.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



## Tritanopia

116.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



## Protanomaly

110.1260, 15.4590, -43.3970



## Deuteranomaly

112.3640, 18.0250, -34.8310



## Tritanomaly

108.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760



## Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

95.1160, -12.9710, -23.7470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760 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(21, 147, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 147, 23)  
}
```

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(21, 147, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 147, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760 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(21, 147, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 147, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 147, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 147, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 147, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 147,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.1900, -35.2920, -65.2760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 147, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 147,  
23) }
```

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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