

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.5160, -48.4940,
-79.3260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.5160, -48.4940,
-79.3260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A00E
RGB	0, 160, 14
RGB Percent	0%, 63%, 5%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3723, 0.9451
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.91, 0.37
HSL	125°, 100%, 31%
HSV	125°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	12.6615, 25.1965, 4.6108
YIQ	95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

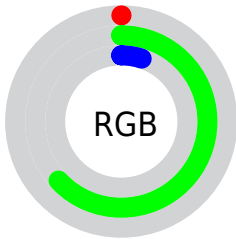
Format	Color
RYB	0, 147, 160
Decimal	40974
CIELab	57.27, -60.44, 56.61
CIELCh	57, 82.814, 136.876
Yxy	25.1965, 0.2981, 0.5933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278231054 (0xFF00A00E)
YUV	95.5160, -40.1874, -83.7675
Hunter-Lab	50.1961, -42.8180, 29.6911

Details

The YIQ color **95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **64.4840, 48.4940, 79.3260**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.0780, -29.2850, -69.5170**, and **62.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.0100, -43.7730, -71.2690**.

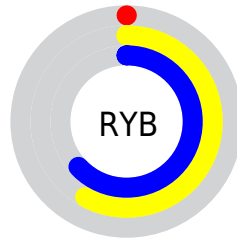
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (63%)

Blue (5%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (63%)

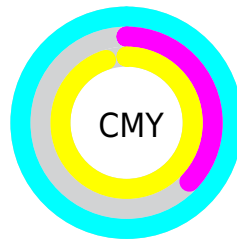


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (100%)


Magenta (37%)


Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260 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 95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 95.5160, -48.4940,
-79.3260


 95.5160, -48.4940,
-79.3260


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 78.0710, -36.5750,
-69.5590


 163.0780,
-29.2850, -69.5170


 62.8090, -29.4250,
-55.9610


 192.4480,
-27.4510, -69.7150


 47.5470, -22.2750,
-42.3630

 210.3660,
-20.9880, -60.1880

 33.4590, -15.6750,
-29.8110

 222.5280,
-12.0960, -45.1200

 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

 234.6900, -3.2040,
-30.0520

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 246.8520, 5.6880,

-14.9840

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 95.5160, -48.4940,
-79.3260

■ 102.0100,
-43.7730, -71.2690

■ 108.3900,
-38.7310, -63.5230

■ 114.8840,
-34.0100, -55.4660

■ 121.2640,
-28.9680, -47.7200

■ 127.7580,
-24.2470, -39.6630

■ 134.2520,
-19.5260, -31.6060

■ 140.6320,
-14.4840, -23.8600

■ 147.1260, -9.7630,
-15.8030

■ 153.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124.5610, 35.8630, -49.7450



95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



109.0700, -78.3920, -55.0960

Triad

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



95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



120.0550, -124.4800, -1.7600



112.8860, 108.0550, 62.6710

Complementary

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



95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



64.4840, 48.4940, 79.3260

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.



122.5230, 79.1210, 80.4410



95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



106.5540, -118.1550, 10.2690

Square

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



95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



125.1440, -123.6530, -11.2450



139.4080, 10.1210, 64.4010



125.1350, 109.8060, 14.3980

Rectangle

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



95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



116.0580, -95.3130, -40.2810



139.4080, 10.1210, 64.4010



110.9260, 102.5510, 74.3190

Sweetspot

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



95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



183.6650, -19.2510, -31.0830



137.8730, 43.6120, -52.5160



89.6480, -11.4130, -18.9410



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



124.7350, -63.2530, -103.7090



104.5220, -73.8530, -54.7570



75.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



85.3090, -43.1770, -71.0570



8.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340

Inverse Universe

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



64.4840, 48.4940, 79.3260



84.2650, 63.2530, 103.7090



55.4780, 73.8530, 54.7570



74.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



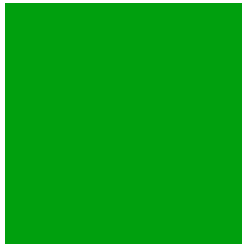
57.5770, 43.4980, 70.7460



6.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

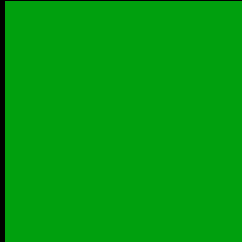
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

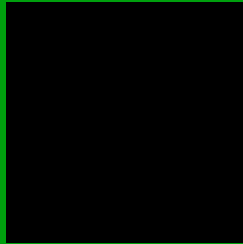
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.5160, -48.4940,

-79.3260.

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

95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260

Protanopia

126.4650, 54.1090, -39.0030

Deuteranopia

131.9560, 54.8850, -20.0190



Tritanopia

125.8500, -52.7240, -13.6520

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



Protanomaly

114.9870, 16.9280, -53.5040



Deuteranomaly

118.6640, 16.8800, -41.6160



Tritanomaly

114.9800, -51.1150, -37.3150

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260



Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

95.6160, -17.5550, -28.7790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260 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, 160, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 160, 14)  
}
```

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, 160, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 160, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260 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, 160, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 160, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 160, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 160, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 160, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 160, 14)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.5160, -48.4940, -79.3260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 160, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 160,  
14) }
```

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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