

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.4400, -59.3630,
-64.0590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.4400, -59.3630,
-64.0590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009A35
RGB	0, 154, 53
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 21%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3958, 0.7923
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.66, 0.40
HSL	141°, 100%, 30%
HSV	141°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	12.2079, 23.3892, 7.2345
YIQ	96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

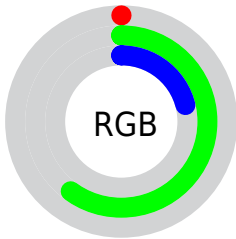
Format	Color
RYB	0, 115, 154
Decimal	39477
CIELab	55.47, -55.79, 42.22
CIELCh	55, 69.966, 142.883
Yxy	23.3892, 0.2850, 0.5461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229557 (0xFF009A35)
YUV	96.4400, -21.4159, -84.5779
Hunter-Lab	48.3623, -39.5760, 24.9845

Details

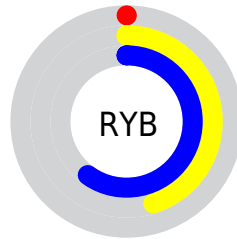
The YIQ color **96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **57.5600, 59.3630, 64.0590**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.4380, -38.6860, -58.8300**, and **59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.0650, -53.6330, -57.7690**.

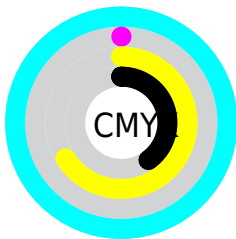
Distribution



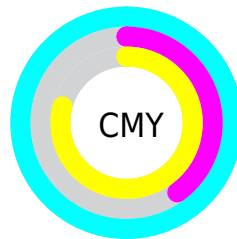
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590 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 96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.4400, -59.3630,
-64.0590

■ 96.4400, -59.3630,
-64.0590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.6270, -43.5920,
-58.0240

■ 161.4380,
-38.6860, -58.8300

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,
-52.8230

■ 190.3950,
-37.1270, -59.5510

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,
-39.7480

■ 211.8350,
-32.3140, -53.1620

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 223.5840,
-23.6970, -38.6170

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 235.8600,
-15.1260, -23.2380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.0220, -6.2340,

-8.1700

■ 96.4400, -59.3630,
-64.0590

■ 102.0650,
-53.6330, -57.7690

■ 107.9890,
-47.3070, -51.2670

■ 113.6140,
-41.5770, -44.9770

■ 119.5380,
-35.2510, -38.4750

■ 125.2770,
-29.8420, -31.8740

■ 130.9020,
-24.1120, -25.5840

■ 136.8260,
-17.7860, -19.0820

■ 142.4510,
-12.0560, -12.7920

■ 148.3750, -5.7300,
-6.2900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118.3260, 29.2150, -50.4090



96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



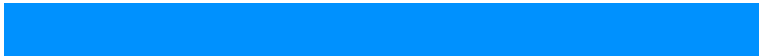
106.5570, -80.9610, -47.0810

Triad

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



96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



114.0710, -121.4090, 3.1590



123.0990, 93.4330, 41.3130

Complementary

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



96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



57.5600, 59.3630, 64.0590

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.



125.7970, 71.6970, 60.7930



96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



129.2480, -54.9790, 32.7410

Square

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



96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



117.6780, -116.4090, -10.3690



135.2980, 21.8140, 56.2300



126.0460, 90.6430, 3.7550

Rectangle

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



96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



111.9320, -94.7180, -34.5420



135.2980, 21.8140, 56.2300



122.3410, 90.1760, 50.7840

Sweetspot

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



96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



178.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



121.1950, 19.0380, -58.7060



88.2010, -14.3480, -15.3080



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.



96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



125.8530, -77.4240, -83.6640



104.9900, -83.4380, -40.7340



73.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620



87.6520, -53.9080, -58.2920



8.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550

Inverse Universe

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



57.5600, 59.3630, 64.0590



75.1470, 77.4240, 83.6640



49.0100, 83.4380, 40.7340



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



52.3480, 53.9080, 58.2920



4.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590 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 96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590 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 96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.4400, -59.3630,

-64.0590.

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

96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590

Protanopia

127.0940, 36.8210, -23.0430

Deuteranopia

129.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600



Tritanopia

120.8500, -52.7240, -13.6520

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



Protanomaly

115.8720, 1.7950, -38.0530



Deuteranomaly

117.6540, 5.6450, -30.7310



Tritanomaly

112.1030, -55.6550, -32.1270

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590



Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

96.0380, -21.4990, -23.3790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590 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, 154, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 154, 53)  
}
```

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, 154, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 154, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590 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, 154, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 154, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 154, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 154, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 154, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 154, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.4400, -59.3630, -64.0590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 154, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 154,  
53) }
```

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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