

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.5890, -41.5700,
-83.6660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(96.5890, -41.5700,
-83.6660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	05A200
RGB	5, 162, 0
RGB Percent	2%, 64%, 0%
CMY	0.9809, 0.3644, 0.9999
CMYK	0.97, 0.00, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	118°, 100%, 32%
HSV	118°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	12.9930, 25.8953, 4.3135
YIQ	96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

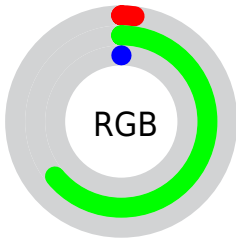
Format	Color
RYB	0, 162, 157
Decimal	369152
CIELab	57.94, -61.13, 59.30
CIELCh	58, 85.164, 135.870
Yxy	25.8953, 0.3008, 0.5994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278559232 (0xFF05A200)
YUV	96.5890, -47.6184, -80.3236
Hunter-Lab	50.8874, -43.4769, 30.5954

Details

The YIQ color **96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **65.4110, 41.5700, 83.6660**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.2800, -27.0380, -71.6940**, and **63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.1970, -37.1700, -75.2980**.

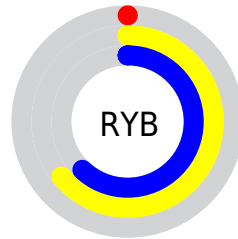
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (64%)

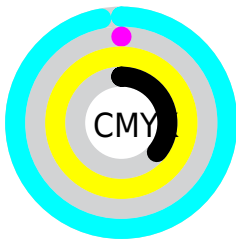
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (62%)

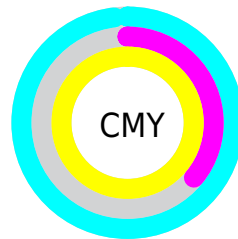


Cyan (97%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660 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 96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.5890, -41.5700,
-83.6660

■ 96.5890, -41.5700,
-83.6660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.2450, -37.1250,
-70.6050

■ 164.2800,
-27.0380, -71.6940

■ 63.9830, -29.9750,
-57.0070

■ 193.6500,
-25.2040, -71.8920

■ 48.7210, -22.8250,
-43.4090

■ 210.5080,
-18.5120, -61.0080

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,
-30.8570

■ 222.5560, -9.2990,
-46.2510

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 234.8320, -0.7280,
-30.8720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.9940, 8.1640,

-15.8040

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 96.5890, -41.5700,
-83.6660

■ 103.1970,
-37.1700, -75.2980

■ 109.5060,
-33.3660, -67.1420

■ 116.2280,
-29.2870, -58.4630

■ 122.8360,
-24.8870, -50.0950

■ 129.1450,
-21.0830, -41.9390

■ 135.7530,
-16.6830, -33.5710

■ 142.3610,
-12.2830, -25.2030

■ 149.0830, -8.2040,
-16.5240

■ 155.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126.3440, 37.9720, -49.4200



96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



110.6030, -78.5750, -57.2870

Triad

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



96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



121.8160, -125.3050, -3.3290



109.8200, 108.4210, 67.0530

Complementary

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



96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



65.4110, 41.5700, 83.6660

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.



123.2290, 80.1290, 84.2010



96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



108.3150, -118.9800, 8.7000

Square

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



96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



127.2470, -125.4410, -11.8810



141.2660, 7.6450, 65.2210



125.8690, 113.6110, 17.0270

Rectangle

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



96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



117.7050, -95.8170, -42.1610



141.2660, 7.6450, 65.2210



107.2730, 103.1920, 79.2240

Sweetspot

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



96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



186.1660, -16.4080, -33.0480



140.5970, 53.3770, -47.7670



91.6050, -9.8540, -19.6620



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



126.2380, -54.7240, -109.6040



103.7580, -68.9460, -61.0900



78.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



86.3110, -37.4910, -74.9870



10.8650, -4.3540, -9.2020

Inverse Universe

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



65.4110, 41.5700, 83.6660



85.4630, 54.1280, 109.3920



58.2420, 68.9460, 61.0900



76.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



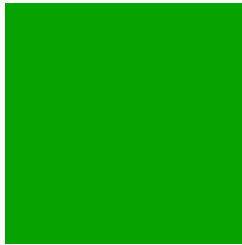
58.6890, 37.4910, 74.9870



7.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

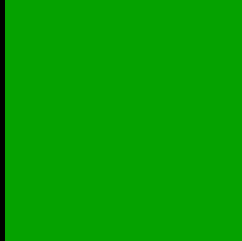
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660 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 96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.5890, -41.5700,

-83.6660.

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

96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660

Protanopia

128.2370, 54.7510, -39.6250

Deuteranopia

132.9130, 56.4440, -20.7400



Tritanopia

127.5510, -53.3200, -13.8640

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



Protanomaly

116.4880, 19.7710, -55.4690



Deuteranomaly

119.6490, 21.2360, -43.4680



Tritanomaly

116.2960, -49.1890, -39.1810

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660



Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

97.2310, -15.0330, -30.4330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660 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(5, 162, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 162, 0)  
}
```

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(5, 162, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 162, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660 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(5, 162, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 162, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 162, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 162, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 162, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 162, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.5890, -41.5700, -83.6660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 162, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 162,  
0) }
```

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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