

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.0490, -39.5090,  
-71.4530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(97.0490, -39.5090,  
-71.4530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F9A13
RGB	15, 154, 19
RGB Percent	6%, 60%, 7%
CMY	0.9416, 0.3958, 0.9255
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.88, 0.40
HSL	122°, 82%, 33%
HSV	122°, 90%, 60%
XYZ	11.8779, 23.2780, 4.4826
YIQ	97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

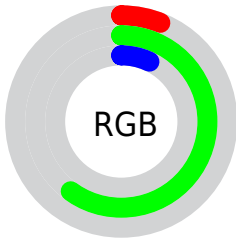
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	15, 150, 154
Decimal	1022483
CIE Lab	55.36, -57.60, 53.97
CIE LCh	55, 78.932, 136.861
Yxy	23.2780, 0.2997, 0.5873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279212563 (0xFF0F9A13)
YUV	97.0490, -38.4782, -71.9570
Hunter-Lab	48.2473, -40.4882, 28.2646

# Details

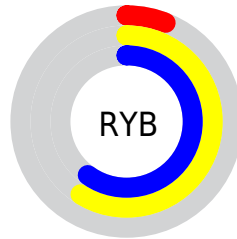
The YIQ color **97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **71.9510, 39.5090, 71.4530**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.9690, -27.3600, -65.8560**, and **59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.9680, -43.9550, -78.9870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.2440, -35.3840, -63.6080**.

# Distribution



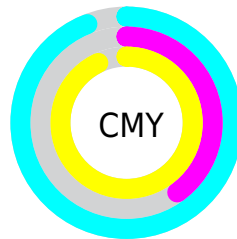
- Red (6%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530 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 97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 97.0490, -39.5090,  
-71.4530

■ 97.0490, -39.5090,  
-71.4530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.5490, -34.9250,  
-66.4210

■ 159.9690,  
-27.3600, -65.8560

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,  
-52.8230

■ 189.0400,  
-26.1220, -66.2660

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

■ 210.4800,  
-21.3090, -59.8770

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,  
-27.7190

■ 222.5280,  
-12.0960, -45.1200

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 234.3910, -3.8000,  
-30.2640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 246.9660, 5.3670,

-14.6730

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 97.0490, -39.5090,  
-71.4530

■ 97.0490, -39.5090,  
-71.4530

■ 90.9680, -43.9550,  
-78.9870

■ 103.2440,  
-35.3840, -63.6080

■ 109.7380,  
-30.6630, -55.5510

■ 115.9330,  
-26.5380, -47.7060

■ 122.4270,  
-21.8170, -39.6490

■ 128.6220,  
-17.6920, -31.8040

■ 134.8170,  
-13.5670, -23.9590

■ 141.3110, -8.8460,  
-15.9020

■ 147.5060, -4.7210,  
-8.0570

■ 154.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120.1420, 35.7250, -47.2430



97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



105.2060, -75.7790, -52.8910

# Triad

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



97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



117.1200, -123.1050, 0.8550



113.3970, 104.9380, 58.5860

# Complementary

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



97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



71.9510, 39.5090, 71.4530

# 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.



120.6100, 74.2620, 74.8860



97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



104.5050, -116.4590, 12.5730

# Square

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



97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



120.3680, -118.4720, -11.5280



134.8870, 10.0300, 60.5420



122.0850, 104.0750, 13.6350



# Rectangle

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



97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



111.8520, -91.7370, -39.0090



134.8870, 10.0300, 60.5420



111.9100, 99.4800, 69.4000

# Sweetspot

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



97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



178.9260, -15.4920, -27.6200



137.5560, 43.4270, -43.6530



88.4850, -9.3960, -16.9480



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.



97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



118.6710, -57.2010, -103.2570



104.8010, -61.3370, -50.3050



73.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



82.6360, -39.7840, -71.9760



7.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



# Inverse Universe

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



71.9510, 39.5090, 71.4530



82.4430, 56.8800, 103.5680



64.1990, 61.3370, 50.3050



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



57.3640, 39.7840, 71.9760

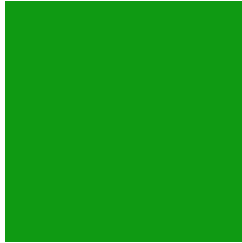


5.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

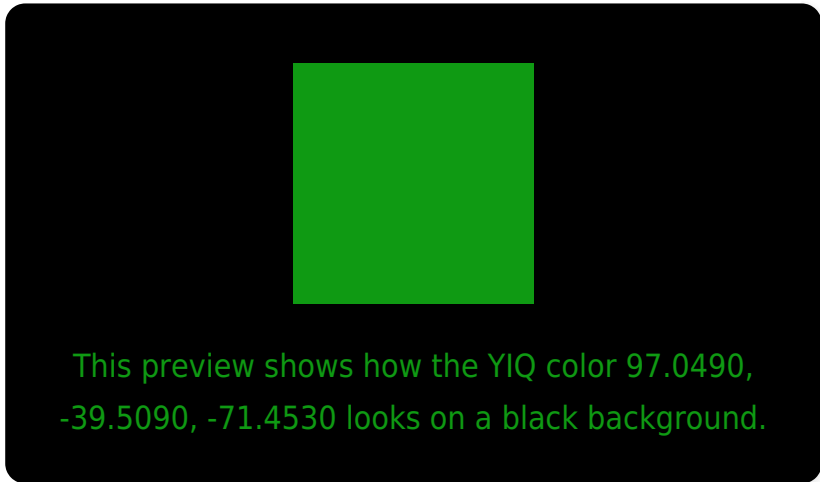
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0490, -39.5090,

-71.4530.

# 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

97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530

### Protanopia

123.2890, 48.9730, -34.0270

### Deuteranopia

127.0420, 51.7670, -18.5770



## Tritanopia

121.3450, -49.7440, -12.5920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



## Protanomaly

113.6760, 16.6060, -47.6660



## Deuteranomaly

116.2560, 18.2090, -38.1670



## Tritanomaly

112.4260, -46.4390, -33.9510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530



## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

97.1650, -14.6670, -26.0510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530 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(15, 154, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 154, 19)  
}
```

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(15, 154, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 154, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530 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(15, 154, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 154, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 154, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 154, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 154, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 154,  
19) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.0490, -39.5090, -71.4530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 154, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 154,  
19) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor