

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.0710, -9.0710,
-39.3670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	407D28
RGB	64, 125, 40
RGB Percent	25%, 49%, 16%
CMY	0.7492, 0.5097, 0.8431
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.68, 0.51
HSL	103°, 52%, 32%
HSV	103°, 68%, 49%
XYZ	9.8310, 15.9152, 4.5620
YIQ	97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

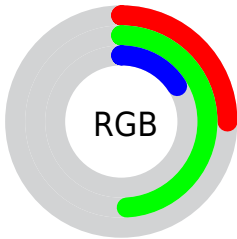
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 125, 101
Decimal	4226344
CIE Lab	46.86, -36.26, 38.92
CIE LCh	47, 53.191, 132.970
Yxy	15.9152, 0.3244, 0.5251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282416424 (0xFF407D28)
YUV	97.0710, -28.1360, -29.0033
Hunter-Lab	39.8939, -25.8266, 21.1458

Details

The YIQ color **97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **67.9290, 9.0710, 39.3670**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.7290, -8.1080, -40.3000**, and **44.6230, -19.4330, -38.8010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.0120, -10.5830, -45.0070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2440, -7.8800, -33.4160**.

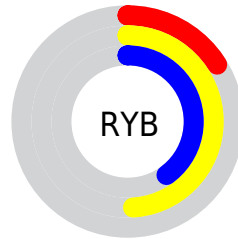
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (49%)

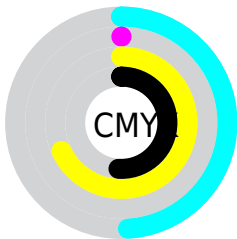
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (40%)

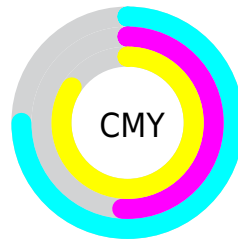


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670 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 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.0710, -9.0710,
-39.3670

■ 97.0710, -9.0710,
-39.3670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.2450, -9.6210,
-40.4130

■ 149.7290, -8.1080,
-40.3000

■ 44.6230, -19.4330,
-38.8010

■ 177.0880, -7.7410,
-41.4450

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 204.8600, -7.0990,
-42.0670

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 228.6370, -4.8530,
-38.7170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.5000, 3.4430,
-23.8610

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,

-9.6410

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 97.0710, -9.0710,
-39.3670

■ 97.0710, -9.0710,
-39.3670

■ 93.0120, -10.5830,
-45.0070

■ 101.2440, -7.8800,
-33.4160

■ 88.8390, -11.7740,
-50.9580

■ 105.3030, -6.3680,
-27.7760

■ 84.7800, -13.2860,
-56.5980

■ 109.4760, -5.1770,
-21.8250

■ 83.8400, -13.5150,
-57.9550

■ 113.5350, -3.6650,
-16.1850

■ 117.7080, -2.4740,
-10.2340

■ 121.7670, -0.9620,
-4.5940

■ 125.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 129.9990, 1.7410,
6.9970

■ 134.1720, 2.9320,
12.9480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.2320, 35.9520, -34.8320



97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670



85.7720, -62.3930, -42.1770

Triad

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



97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670



94.6590, -97.0620, -3.0620



107.1540, 65.2370, 34.6850

Complementary

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



97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670



67.9290, 9.0710, 39.3670

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.



110.6310, 42.2650, 43.5210



97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670



102.8040, -63.1370, 15.3830

Square

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



97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670



95.8040, -90.6410, -14.8090



114.2700, 0.6810, 37.2330



107.5940, 68.9090, 12.1810

Rectangle

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



97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670



90.4800, -72.8940, -33.5820



114.2700, 0.6810, 37.2330



107.9780, 60.1010, 39.6610

Sweetspot

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



97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670



152.4750, -3.4360, -14.8280



101.2220, 33.8850, -13.8830



75.5340, -1.9240, -9.1880



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670



119.0200, -14.2020, -62.0260



91.9470, -29.1530, -38.8570



61.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



85.9000, -13.7440, -59.3120



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



67.9290, 9.0710, 39.3670



73.2790, 14.7980, 62.2380



73.0530, 29.1530, 38.8570



59.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



42.1000, 13.7440, 59.3120



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

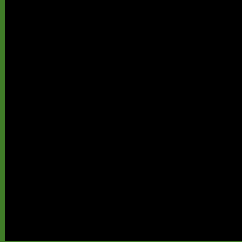
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670.

-39.3670.

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

97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670

Protanopia

106.3370, 31.8230, -20.5690

Deuteranopia

107.9560, 37.6900, -11.2540



Tritanopia

106.6640, -25.5370, -5.2570

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670

Protanomaly

102.8080, 17.0150, -27.5370

Deuteranomaly

103.6500, 20.6360, -21.5720

Tritanomaly

103.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670 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(64, 125, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 125, 40)  
}
```

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(64, 125, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 125, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670 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(64, 125, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 125, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 125, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 125, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 125, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 125,  
40) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.0710, -9.0710, -39.3670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 125, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 125,  
40) }
```

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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