

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.2030, -0.6350,
-38.0670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	497A21
RGB	73, 122, 33
RGB Percent	29%, 48%, 13%
CMY	0.7139, 0.5215, 0.8705
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.73, 0.52
HSL	93°, 57%, 30%
HSV	93°, 73%, 48%
XYZ	9.9811, 15.4487, 3.8959
YIQ	97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

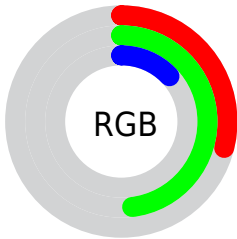
Format	Color
RYB	33, 122, 82
Decimal	4815393
CIELab	46.24, -32.39, 41.41
CIELCh	46, 52.576, 128.034
Yxy	15.4487, 0.3404, 0.5268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283005473 (0xFF497A21)
YUV	97.2030, -31.6521, -21.2260
Hunter-Lab	39.3049, -23.4550, 21.6365

Details

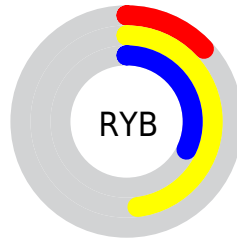
The YIQ color **97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **57.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.8610, 0.3280, -39.0000**, and **48.8310, -8.1550, -33.9390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.7420, -0.9550, -43.2830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.6640, -0.3150, -32.8510**.

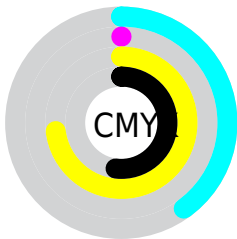
Distribution



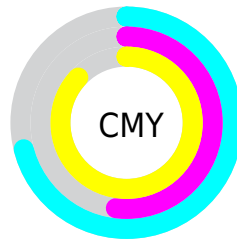
- Red (29%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670 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 97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.2030, -0.6350,
-38.0670

■ 97.2030, -0.6350,
-38.0670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.3340, 0.3740,
-39.8340

■ 149.8610, 0.3280,
-39.0000

■ 48.8310, -8.1550,
-33.9390

■ 176.7470, 0.6490,
-39.3110

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 204.8070, 0.4200,
-40.6680

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 230.6440, 2.4370,
-38.6750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.3930, 11.0540,
-24.1300

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

-11.5070

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

97.2030, -0.6350,
-38.0670

97.2030, -0.6350,
-38.0670

93.7420, -0.9550,
-43.2830

100.6640, -0.3150,
-32.8510

90.5800, -0.6790,
-48.2870

103.8260, -0.5910,
-27.8470

88.0590, -0.7700,
-52.1460

107.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200

110.8620, -0.2720,
-17.1040

114.3230, 0.0480,
-11.8880

■ 117.4850, -0.2280,
-6.8840

■ 120.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 124.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 127.6830, -0.1850,
8.8630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.1510, 40.6740, -32.3020



97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670



83.6860, -59.2750, -43.6190

Triad

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



97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670



93.9750, -95.1360, -4.9280



105.7670, 62.0730, 36.9610

Complementary

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



97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670



57.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670

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.



110.2820, 35.9380, 42.5460



97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670



91.2030, -86.6100, 5.7580

Square

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



97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670



94.3050, -87.7980, -16.7740



112.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



106.1150, 69.0000, 16.0400

Rectangle

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



97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670



88.2800, -69.4550, -35.3350



112.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



107.3520, 56.1120, 40.3680

Sweetspot

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



97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670



148.3290, -0.0890, -14.9130



88.3740, 39.5690, -6.7590



73.3170, 0.1850, -8.8630



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670



119.1310, -1.2730, -59.5530



85.6990, -25.7590, -45.3030



59.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



90.1190, -0.9990, -53.5030



181.7110, -1.9520, -107.8400

Inverse Universe

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



57.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



57.8690, 1.2730, 59.5530



69.3010, 25.7590, 45.3030



56.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



34.8810, 0.9990, 53.5030



70.2890, 1.9520, 107.8400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670 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 97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

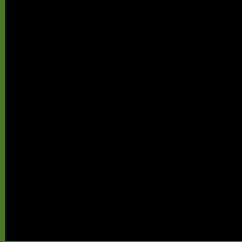
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.2030, -0.6350,

-38.0670.

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

97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670

Protanopia

103.8810, 33.1070, -21.8130

Deuteranopia

106.2720, 39.6160, -13.1200



Tritanopia

106.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670

Protanomaly

101.5480, 20.6830, -27.9330

Deuteranomaly

103.1620, 24.9460, -22.5900

Tritanomaly

103.1580, -12.7890, -16.0290

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.9700, -0.4560, -13.7680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670 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(73, 122, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 122, 33)  
}
```

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(73, 122, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 122, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670 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(73, 122, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 122, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 122, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 122, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 122, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 122,  
33) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 122, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 122,  
33) }
```

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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