

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.2840, -67.2510,
-53.2590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.2840, -67.2510,
-53.2590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009651
RGB	0, 150, 81
RGB Percent	0%, 59%, 32%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4115, 0.6826
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.46, 0.41
HSL	152°, 100%, 29%
HSV	152°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	12.3995, 22.4260, 11.4490
YIQ	97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

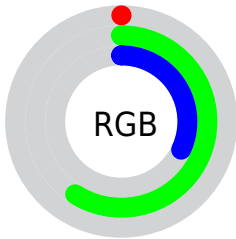
Format	Color
RYB	0, 97, 150
Decimal	38481
CIELab	54.48, -50.19, 27.11
CIELCh	54, 57.045, 151.623
Yxy	22.4260, 0.2680, 0.4846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228561 (0xFF009651)
YUV	97.2840, -8.0280, -85.3181
Hunter-Lab	47.3561, -36.1355, 18.8151

Details

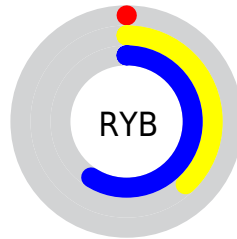
The YIQ color **97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **52.7160, 67.2510, 53.2590**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.9830, -47.1700, -48.2420**, and **61.4020, -37.8640, -40.6800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.5670, -60.5580, -47.9020**.

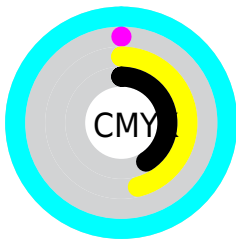
Distribution



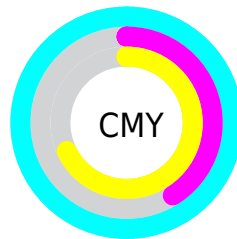
- Red (0%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590 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 97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.2840, -67.2510,
-53.2590

■ 97.2840, -67.2510,
-53.2590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.6990, -52.1220,
-46.6020

■ 160.9830,
-47.1700, -48.2420

■ 61.4020, -37.8640,
-40.6800

■ 189.7550,
-46.5280, -48.8640

■ 44.1050, -23.6060,
-34.7580

■ 214.1300,
-43.0900, -45.0900

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 225.9930,
-34.7940, -30.2340

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 237.8560,
-26.4980, -15.3780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 97.2840, -67.2510,
-53.2590

■ 102.5670,
-60.5580, -47.9020

■ 107.8500,
-53.8650, -42.5450

■ 113.1330,
-47.1720, -37.1880

■ 118.4160,
-40.4790, -31.8310

■ 123.6990,
-33.7860, -26.4740

■ 128.8680,
-26.7720, -21.4280

■ 134.1510,
-20.0790, -16.0710

■ 139.4340,
-13.3860, -10.7140

■ 144.7170, -6.6930,
-5.3570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118.3690, 10.4610, -40.9230



97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



104.8590, -84.4470, -38.9670

Triad

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



97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



105.3510, -110.6340, 0.6140



126.4630, 77.0680, 24.0120

Complementary

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



97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



52.7160, 67.2510, 53.2590

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.



127.8370, 65.0520, 43.5480



97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



132.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050

Square

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



97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



111.0270, -110.0820, -9.3940



132.8780, 31.4440, 46.9000



126.3530, 70.4250, -4.2870

Rectangle

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



97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



109.2080, -95.3150, -29.2270



132.8780, 31.4440, 46.9000



126.4340, 76.0120, 32.1400

Sweetspot

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



97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



175.2810, -26.4970, -20.9050



108.9800, 0.4700, -63.6100



86.7110, -15.7240, -12.3960



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



127.1360, -87.9260, -69.5420



102.2150, -88.0250, -29.1850



71.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



89.4420, -61.7040, -49.1600



6.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Inverse Universe

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



52.7160, 67.2510, 53.2590



68.8640, 87.9260, 69.5420



47.7850, 88.0250, 29.1850



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



48.4440, 62.0250, 48.8490



3.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590 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 97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590 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 97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.2840, -67.2510,

-53.2590.

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

97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590

Protanopia

127.0900, 25.4490, -15.1830

Deuteranopia

129.0510, 30.3530, -4.9350



Tritanopia

117.5400, -54.7870, -14.8110

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



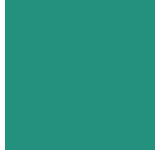
Protanomaly

115.9930, -8.4310, -28.9350



Deuteranomaly

117.3620, -4.8560, -22.1360



Tritanomaly

110.3570, -59.1860, -28.7060

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590



Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

97.0040, -24.1590, -19.2230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590 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, 150, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 150, 81)  
}
```

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, 150, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 150, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590 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, 150, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 150, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 150, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 150, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.2840, -67.2510, -53.2590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 150, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 150,  
81) }
```

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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