

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.4190, 7.0240,
-50.2240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	498004
RGB	73, 128, 4
RGB Percent	29%, 50%, 2%
CMY	0.7139, 0.4979, 0.9842
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.97, 0.50
HSL	87°, 94%, 26%
HSV	87°, 97%, 50%
XYZ	10.4879, 16.8675, 2.8188
YIQ	97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

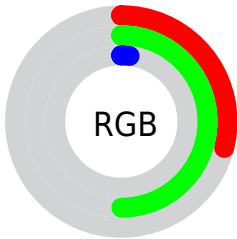
Format	Color
R_{YB}	4, 128, 59
Decimal	4816900
CIE _{Lab}	48.09, -36.44, 51.34
CIE _{LCh}	48, 62.958, 125.367
Yxy	16.8675, 0.3476, 0.5590
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283006980 (0xFF498004)
YUV	97.4190, -46.0556, -21.4155
Hunter-Lab	41.0701, -26.2900, 24.6798

Details

The YIQ color **97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **34.5810, -7.0240, 50.2240**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.7440, 4.7310, -47.2130**, and **50.2710, -12.5100, -37.6140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.3650, 7.1160, -51.8920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.6950, 6.4270, -44.9090**.

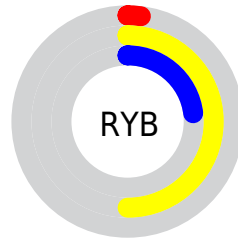
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (50%)

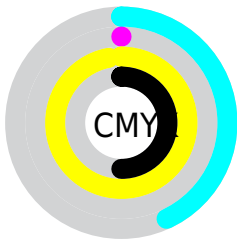
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (23%)

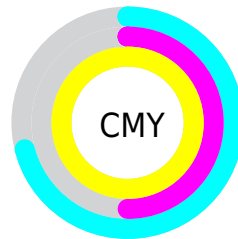


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240 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 97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.4190, 7.0240,
-50.2240

■ 97.4190, 7.0240,
-50.2240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.9160, -1.5050,
-44.3290

■ 151.7440, 4.7310,
-47.2130

■ 50.2710, -12.5100,
-37.6140

■ 179.6300, 5.0520,
-47.5240

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 207.9890, 5.4190,
-48.6690

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050


■ 229.7170, 9.3610,
-43.0150


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.5800, 17.6570,
-28.1590

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,

-16.4830

 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

 97.4190, 7.0240,
-50.2240


 97.4190, 7.0240,
-50.2240

 96.3650, 7.1160,
-51.8920

 100.6950, 6.4270,
-44.9090

 103.6720, 5.2340,
-39.8060

 106.8340, 4.9580,
-34.8020

 110.1100, 4.3610,
-29.4870

 113.0870, 3.1680,
-24.3840

■ 116.3630, 2.5710,
-19.0690

■ 119.6390, 1.9740,
-13.7540

■ 122.5020, 1.1020,
-8.9620

■ 125.7780, 0.5050,
-3.6470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.0760, 45.2590, -32.7970



97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240



86.8830, -58.6320, -49.7680

Triad

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



97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240



100.9510, -103.7560, -2.8920



105.2020, 74.4500, 49.4420

Complementary

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



97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240



34.5810, -7.0240, 50.2240

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.



113.1720, 39.6040, 53.2040



97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240



94.4600, -103.3910, 7.0170

Square

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



97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240



100.3690, -93.8500, -17.2260



116.1680, -16.4670, 39.6370



106.6870, 82.2490, 23.7290

Rectangle

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



97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240



92.2750, -71.0590, -39.3070



116.1680, -16.4670, 39.6370



107.2320, 65.7380, 53.1460

Sweetspot

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



97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240



153.9500, 2.2960, -19.5920



72.7740, 59.0540, -1.9540



76.8070, 1.5610, -11.7750



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240



124.9500, 9.1820, -67.3140



79.1800, -29.3320, -63.1560



62.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



96.3650, 7.1160, -51.8920



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



34.5810, -7.0240, 50.2240



41.0500, -9.1820, 67.3140



52.8200, 29.3320, 63.1560



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



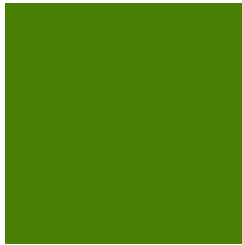
31.6350, -7.1160, 51.8920



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

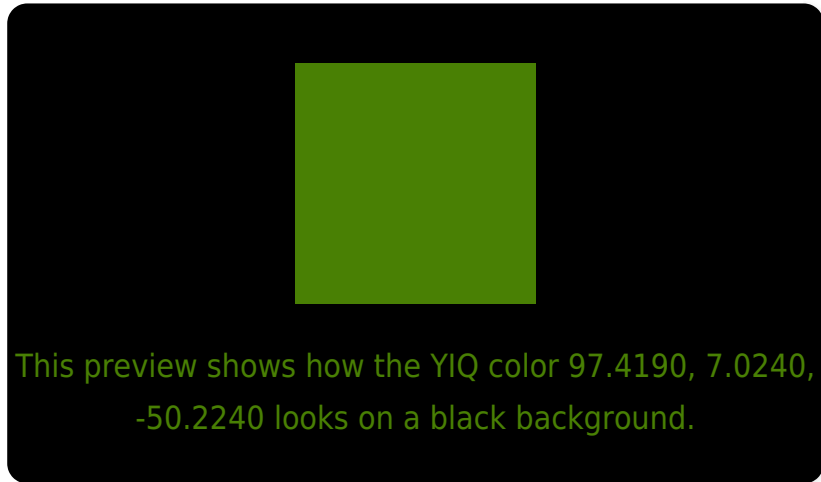
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

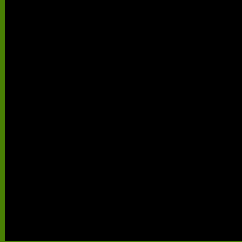
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4190, 7.0240,

-50.2240.

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

97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240

Protanopia

105.1900, 44.9380, -32.4860

Deuteranopia

109.1170, 47.1820, -18.0820



Tritanopia

110.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240

Protanomaly

102.2590, 31.3220, -39.0300

Deuteranomaly

104.8390, 32.9250, -29.5310

Tritanomaly

106.0070, -11.0460, -20.0860

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.8900, 2.5250, -18.2350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240 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, 128, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 128, 4)  
}
```

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, 128, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 128, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240 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, 128, 4) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 128, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 128, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 128, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 128, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 128, 4)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.4190, 7.0240, -50.2240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 128, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 128,  
4) }
```

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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