

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.4610, -71.8830,  
-46.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(97.4610, -71.8830,  
-46.4030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009362
RGB	0, 147, 98
RGB Percent	0%, 58%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4233, 0.6159
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.33, 0.42
HSL	160°, 100%, 29%
HSV	160°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	12.6449, 21.7673, 15.0747
YIQ	97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

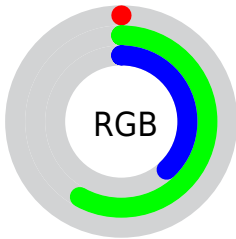
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 88, 147
Decimal	37730
CIELab	53.78, -45.52, 16.84
CIELCh	54, 48.540, 159.695
Yxy	21.7673, 0.2555, 0.4399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278227810 (0xFF009362)
YUV	97.4610, 0.2657, -85.4733
Hunter-Lab	46.6554, -33.2684, 13.5017

# Details

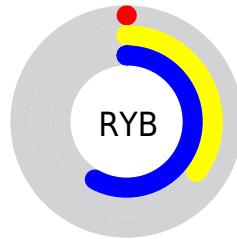
The YIQ color **97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **49.5390, 71.8830, 46.4030**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.9750, -52.7190, -41.2870**, and **61.5790, -42.4960, -33.8240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.5160, -64.5480, -41.6680**.

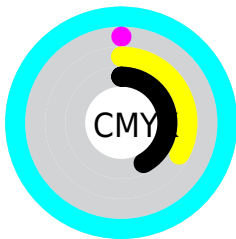
# Distribution



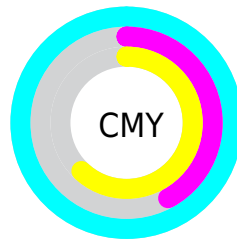
- Red (0%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (62%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030 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 97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 97.4610, -71.8830,  
-46.4030

 97.4610, -71.8830,  
-46.4030


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 79.4630, -57.0290,  
-40.2690


 160.9750,  
-52.7190, -41.2870

 61.5790, -42.4960,  
-33.8240


 189.7470,  
-52.0770, -41.9090


 44.3960, -28.5590,  
-27.5910

 215.5840,  
-50.0600, -39.9160

 28.2730, -14.8510,  
-22.7150

 227.7460,  
-41.1680, -24.8480

 12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

 239.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 97.4610, -71.8830,  
-46.4030

■ 102.5160,  
-64.5480, -41.6680

■ 107.2720,  
-57.8090, -37.1450

■ 112.3270,  
-50.4740, -32.4100

■ 117.3820,  
-43.1390, -27.6750

■ 122.4370,  
-35.8040, -22.9400

■ 127.0790,  
-28.7440, -18.7280

■ 132.1340,  
-21.4090, -13.9930

■ 137.1890,  
-14.0740, -9.2580

■ 141.9450, -7.3350,  
-4.7350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.5280, -2.9280, -35.0560



97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030



103.5370, -86.2360, -34.0760

# Triad

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



97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030



121.9030, -59.1020, 13.8420



126.9790, 66.3870, 13.8350

# Complementary

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



97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030



49.5390, 71.8830, 46.4030

# 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.



128.0500, 59.5980, 32.2540



97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030



132.2970, -3.9490, 33.0350

# Square

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



97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030



106.3650, -105.2220, -9.3660



131.2880, 35.8010, 39.5210



125.8890, 56.9920, -8.6400



# Rectangle

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



97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030



106.1420, -94.9490, -24.8450



131.2880, 35.8010, 39.5210



127.1950, 66.0190, 20.5070

# Sweetspot

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



97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030



171.7910, -27.8730, -17.9930



101.5380, -10.0290, -66.0690



85.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030



126.5950, -93.2920, -60.3960



90.1330, -81.5620, -19.6580



71.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



91.4940, -67.4820, -43.5620



6.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



# Inverse Universe

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



49.5390, 71.8830, 46.4030



64.4050, 93.2920, 60.3960



56.8670, 81.5620, 19.6580



69.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



46.5060, 67.4820, 43.5620



3.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030 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 97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030 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 97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.4610, -71.8830,



# 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

97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030

### Protanopia

126.6580, 18.1580, -9.6980

### Deuteranopia

128.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080



## Tritanopia

114.7570, -56.8960, -15.1360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030

## Protanomaly

116.1590, -14.5300, -23.0260

## Deuteranomaly

117.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850

## Tritanomaly

108.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.1010, -25.8100, -16.8340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030 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, 147, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 147, 98)  
}
```

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, 147, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 147, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030 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, 147, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 147, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 147, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 147, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 147, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 147, 98)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.4610, -71.8830, -46.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 147, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 147,  
98) }
```

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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