

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.9740, -52.1190,
-63.1830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.9740, -52.1190,
-63.1830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	099930
RGB	9, 153, 48
RGB Percent	4%, 60%, 19%
CMY	0.9651, 0.3998, 0.8119
CMYK	0.94, 0.00, 0.69, 0.40
HSL	136°, 89%, 32%
HSV	136°, 94%, 60%
XYZ	12.0453, 23.0727, 6.6115
YIQ	97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

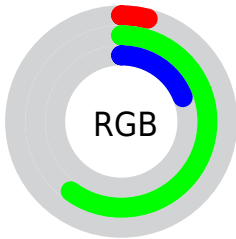
Format	Color
R_{YB}	9, 122, 153
Decimal	629040
CIE _{Lab}	55.15, -55.52, 44.06
CIE _{LCh}	55, 70.878, 141.567
Yxy	23.0727, 0.2887, 0.5529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278819120 (0xFF099930)
YUV	97.9740, -24.6372, -78.0302
Hunter-Lab	48.0341, -39.2980, 25.4631

Details

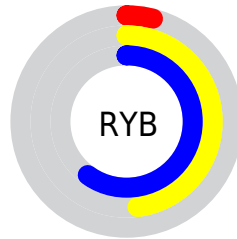
The YIQ color **97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **64.0260, 52.1190, 63.1830**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.8790, -35.6140, -59.4380**, and **58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.4850, -55.2360, -67.2680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.7130, -46.7100, -56.5820**.

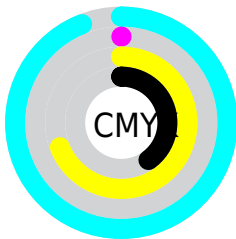
Distribution



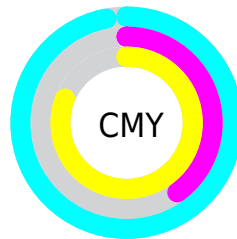
- Red (4%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (40%)





- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830 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 97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 97.9740, -52.1190,
-63.1830

 97.9740, -52.1190,
-63.1830


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 76.2420, -41.0700,
-59.6780


 160.8790,
-35.6140, -59.4380


 58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000


 189.2490,
-33.7800, -59.6360

 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

 211.5640,
-30.1130, -54.5050

 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

 223.7260,
-21.2210, -39.4370

 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

 235.5890,
-12.9250, -24.5810

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 247.8650, -4.3540,

-9.2020

■ 97.9740, -52.1190,
-63.1830

■ 97.9740, -52.1190,
-63.1830

■ 94.4850, -55.2360,
-67.2680

■ 103.7130,
-46.7100, -56.5820

■ 109.7510,
-40.7050, -49.7690

■ 115.4900,
-35.2960, -43.1680

■ 121.3430,
-30.2080, -36.2560

■ 127.0820,
-24.7990, -29.6550

■ 133.1200,
-18.7940, -22.8420

■ 138.8590,
-13.3850, -16.2410

■ 144.5980, -7.9760,
-9.6400

■ 150.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118.3370, 30.6820, -49.4620



97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



105.5140, -79.4020, -47.8020

Triad

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



97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



114.0710, -121.4090, 3.1590



120.8650, 94.2120, 43.7160

Complementary

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



97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



64.0260, 52.1190, 63.1830

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.



124.2640, 71.8800, 62.9840



97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



126.6710, -60.6640, 31.1440

Square

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



97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



117.5640, -116.0880, -10.6800



134.6290, 19.3840, 56.2160



124.5840, 92.0640, 5.5360

Rectangle

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



97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



111.0030, -93.4800, -34.9520



134.6290, 19.3840, 56.2160



120.8080, 90.3590, 52.9750

Sweetspot

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



97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



177.5820, -20.2150, -24.6230



125.2220, 23.5760, -52.8400



86.3970, -11.9640, -14.4600



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.



97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



122.9690, -72.0590, -87.2830



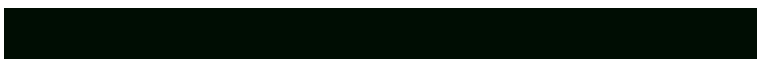
106.0680, -74.9100, -41.1020



73.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620



86.5120, -50.6980, -61.4020



7.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660

Inverse Universe

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



64.0260, 52.1190, 63.1830



76.0310, 72.0590, 87.2830



55.9320, 74.9100, 41.1020



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



53.4880, 50.6980, 61.4020



4.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

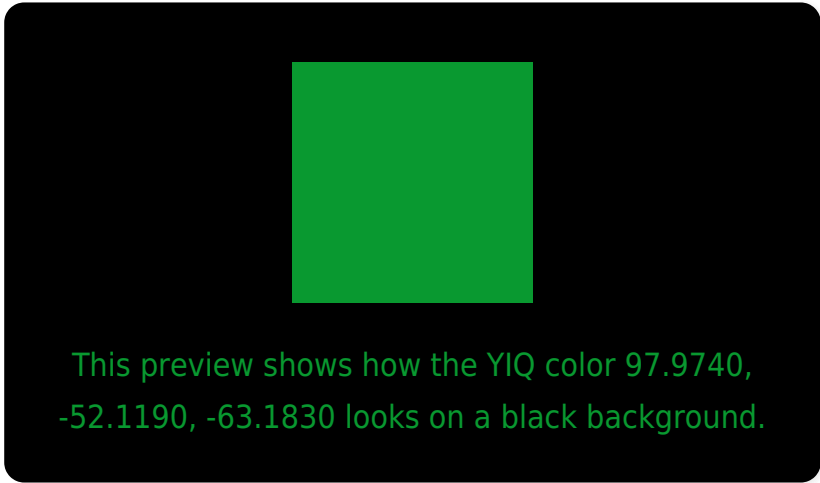
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.9740, -52.1190,

-63.1830.

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

97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830

Protanopia

125.6380, 38.1050, -24.2870

Deuteranopia

128.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810



Tritanopia

120.4480, -51.5320, -13.2280

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



Protanomaly

115.6120, 5.4630, -38.4490



Deuteranomaly

117.3940, 9.3130, -31.1270



Tritanomaly

112.3700, -52.0330, -31.6890

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830



Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

98.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830 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(9, 153, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 153, 48)  
}
```

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(9, 153, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 153, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830 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(9, 153, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 153, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 153, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 153, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 153, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 153, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.9740, -52.1190, -63.1830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 153, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 153,  
48) }
```

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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