

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.0580, -60.9230,
-57.8110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.0580, -60.9230,
-57.8110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	049843
RGB	4, 152, 67
RGB Percent	2%, 60%, 26%
CMY	0.9847, 0.4037, 0.7374
CMYK	0.97, 0.00, 0.56, 0.40
HSL	146°, 95%, 31%
HSV	146°, 97%, 60%
XYZ	12.2989, 22.9065, 9.0763
YIQ	98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

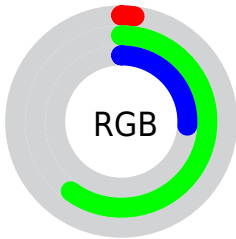
Format	Color
RYB	4, 108, 152
Decimal	301123
CIELab	54.98, -53.03, 35.01
CIELCh	55, 63.544, 146.572
Yxy	22.9065, 0.2777, 0.5173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278491203 (0xFF049843)
YUV	98.0580, -15.3116, -82.4889
Hunter-Lab	47.8607, -37.8867, 22.2587

Details

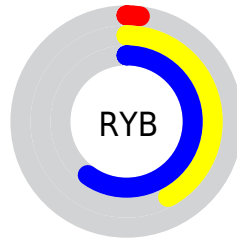
The YIQ color **98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **57.9420, 60.9230, 57.8110**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.7460, -42.3090, -53.7410**, and **60.1650, -33.0030, -46.1790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.6340, -62.6650, -59.2810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.5690, -54.8720, -51.8320**.

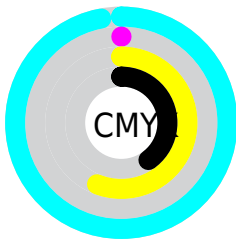
Distribution



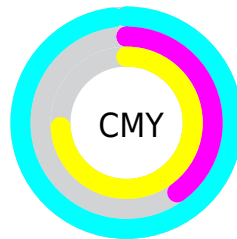
- Red (2%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110 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 98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.0580, -60.9230,
-57.8110

■ 98.0580, -60.9230,
-57.8110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.2770, -48.1780,
-52.0020

■ 161.7460,
-42.3090, -53.7410

■ 60.1650, -33.0030,
-46.1790

■ 189.8170,
-41.0710, -54.1510

■ 43.4380, -20.3500,
-38.7020

■ 213.0180,
-37.0830, -49.3310

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 224.8810,
-28.7870, -34.4750

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 236.7440,
-20.4910, -19.6190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 98.0580, -60.9230,
-57.8110

■ 98.0580, -60.9230,
-57.8110

■ 96.6340, -62.6650,
-59.2810

■ 103.5690,
-54.8720, -51.8320

■ 108.9660,
-48.5000, -46.1640

■ 114.7760,
-41.8530, -39.9730

■ 120.2870,
-35.8020, -33.9940

■ 125.7980,
-29.7510, -28.0150

■ 131.1950,
-23.3790, -22.3470

■ 136.7060,
-17.3280, -16.3680

■ 142.5160,
-10.6810, -10.1770

■ 148.0270, -4.6300,
-4.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117.8570, 23.3460, -48.6700



98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



105.5940, -82.3830, -43.3350

Triad

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



98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



109.7680, -116.1820, 2.0420



125.2240, 85.4110, 32.5070

Complementary

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



98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



57.9420, 60.9230, 57.8110

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.



127.2600, 68.5350, 52.0150



98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



131.7570, -37.4190, 33.8850

Square

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



98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



114.6460, -113.3830, -10.1430



134.2890, 26.0330, 51.3530



126.1480, 81.4280, 0.0520

Rectangle

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



98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



110.5130, -94.8560, -32.0400



134.2890, 26.0330, 51.3530



124.9390, 82.2000, 41.1440

Sweetspot

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



98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



177.8960, -23.9750, -22.5590



116.5900, 10.5560, -59.1720



86.5540, -13.8440, -13.4280



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.



98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



126.5030, -82.0100, -77.6420



106.3800, -84.3560, -35.1080



74.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



89.0200, -57.7600, -54.5600



8.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Inverse Universe

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



57.9420, 60.9230, 57.8110



72.4970, 82.0100, 77.6420



49.6200, 84.3560, 35.1080



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



51.0940, 57.4390, 54.8710



4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

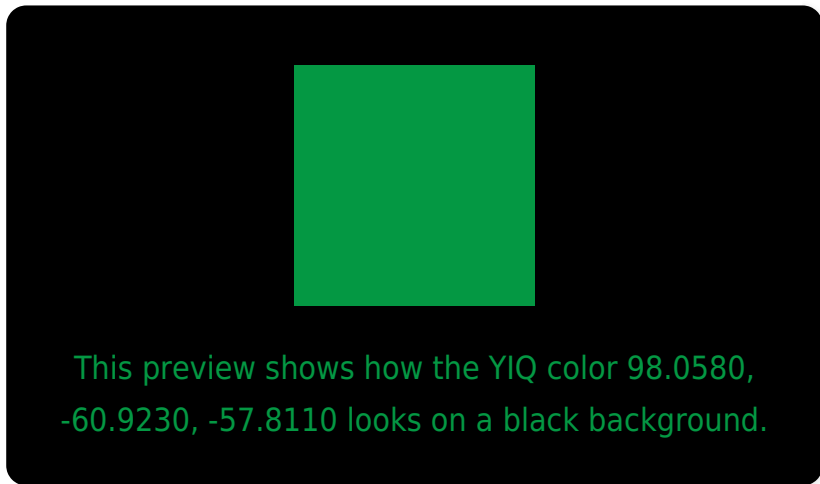
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.0580, -60.9230,

-57.8110.

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

98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110

Protanopia

127.0920, 31.1350, -19.1130

Deuteranopia

129.3520, 36.6350, -8.6530



Tritanopia

119.4370, -52.9990, -14.1750

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



Protanomaly

116.8810, -2.4240, -33.1760



Deuteranomaly

118.1360, 1.4720, -26.6880



Tritanomaly

111.5700, -55.4720, -29.9360

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110



Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

98.3200, -22.2330, -21.0890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110 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(4, 152, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 152, 67)  
}
```

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(4, 152, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 152, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110 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(4, 152, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 152, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 152, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 152, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 152, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 152, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.0580, -60.9230, -57.8110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 152, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 152,  
67) }
```

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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