

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200)
contains.

YIQ(98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	22
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	28

Color

**YIQ(98.1590, 10.6920,
-50.6200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D8000
RGB	77, 128, 0
RGB Percent	30%, 50%, 0%
CMY	0.6982, 0.4979, 0.9998
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 1.00, 0.50
HSL	84°, 100%, 25%
HSV	84°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	10.7786, 17.0196, 2.7181
YIQ	98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

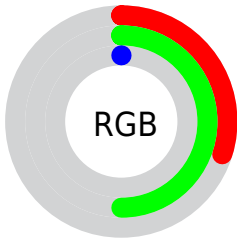
Format	Color
RYB	0, 128, 51
Decimal	5079040
CIELab	48.28, -35.07, 52.38
CIELCh	48, 63.041, 123.804
Yxy	17.0196, 0.3532, 0.5577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283269120 (0xFF4D8000)
YUV	98.1590, -48.3924, -18.5564
Hunter-Lab	41.2548, -25.5595, 24.9721

Details

The YIQ color **98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **29.8410, -10.6920, 50.6200**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.8260, 7.4360, -46.6760**, and **52.0650, -8.9340, -36.3420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1360, 9.4990, -45.5170**.

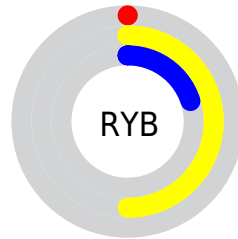
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (50%)

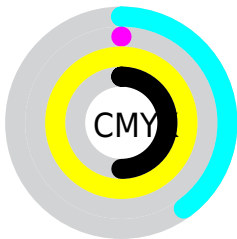
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (20%)

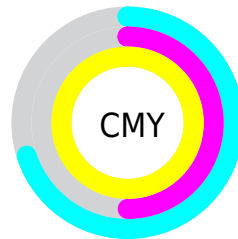


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200 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 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.1590, 10.6920,
-50.6200

■ 98.1590, 10.6920,
-50.6200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.4110, 1.4750,
-43.2690

■ 152.8260, 7.4360,
-46.6760

■ 52.0650, -8.9340,
-36.3420

■ 180.5980, 8.0780,
-47.2980

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 208.3700, 8.7200,
-47.9200

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 230.6850, 12.3870,
-42.7890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.5480, 20.6830,
-27.9330

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,

-17.1050

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 98.1590, 10.6920,
-50.6200

■ 101.1360, 9.4990,
-45.5170

■ 104.1130, 8.3060,
-40.4140

■ 106.9760, 7.4340,
-35.6220

■ 109.9530, 6.2410,
-30.5190

■ 112.9300, 5.0480,
-25.4160

■ 116.2060, 4.4510,
-20.1010

■ 119.1830, 3.2580,
-14.9980

■ 122.0460, 2.3860,
-10.2060

■ 125.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.9730, 47.0470, -32.1610



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900

Triad

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



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



101.4240, -103.7100, -3.7260



106.1310, 73.2120, 49.8520

Complementary

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



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



29.8410, -10.6920, 50.6200

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.



114.3890, 37.4950, 52.8790



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



95.1610, -103.9870, 6.8050

Square

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



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



100.7280, -93.4830, -18.3710



116.3740, -20.0430, 38.3650



106.9260, 83.0740, 25.2980

Rectangle

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



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



92.5200, -70.3710, -40.7630



116.3740, -20.0430, 38.3650



108.1610, 64.5000, 53.5560

Sweetspot

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



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



154.3200, 4.1300, -19.7900



67.0350, 62.8130, 1.5090



76.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740



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.



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



127.3420, 13.9500, -65.6180



79.6210, -26.2600, -63.7640



62.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



29.8410, -10.6920, 50.6200



38.6580, -13.9500, 65.6180



48.3790, 26.2600, 63.7640



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

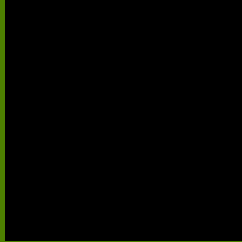
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200.

-50.6200.

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

98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200

Deuteranopia

109.3020, 48.0990, -18.1810

Tritanopia

111.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200

Deuteranomaly

105.2090, 34.7590, -29.7290

Tritanomaly

106.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.9610, 3.7630, -18.6450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200 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(77, 128, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 128, 0)  
}
```

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(77, 128, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 128, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200 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(77, 128, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 128, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 128, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 128, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 128, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 128, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 128, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 128,  
0) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor