

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.5220, -39.4630,
-72.2870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.5220, -39.4630,
-72.2870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	109C13
RGB	16, 156, 19
RGB Percent	6%, 61%, 7%
CMY	0.9377, 0.3880, 0.9255
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.88, 0.39
HSL	121°, 82%, 34%
HSV	121°, 90%, 61%
XYZ	12.2276, 23.9528, 4.5944
YIQ	98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

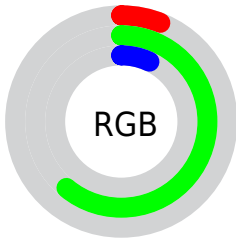
Format	Color
RYB	16, 153, 156
Decimal	1088531
CIELab	56.04, -58.11, 54.58
CIELCh	56, 79.723, 136.795
Yxy	23.9528, 0.2999, 0.5874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279278611 (0xFF109C13)
YUV	98.5220, -39.2043, -72.3718
Hunter-Lab	48.9416, -41.0512, 28.6932

Details

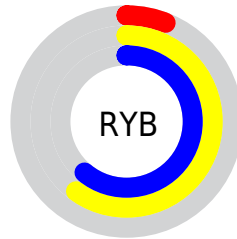
The YIQ color **98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **73.4780, 39.4630, 72.2870**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.4420, -27.3140, -66.6900**, and **60.4610, -28.3250, -53.8690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.0280, -44.1840, -80.3440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.7170, -35.3380, -64.4420**.

Distribution



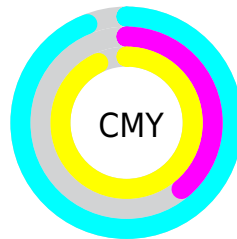
- Red (6%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870 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 98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.5220, -39.4630,
-72.2870

■ 98.5220, -39.4630,
-72.2870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.7230, -35.4750,
-67.4670

■ 161.4420,
-27.3140, -66.6900

■ 60.4610, -28.3250,
-53.8690

■ 190.5130,
-26.0760, -67.1000

■ 45.7860, -21.4500,
-40.7940

■ 210.7790,
-20.7130, -59.6650

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 222.9410,
-11.8210, -44.5970

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 235.1030, -2.9290,
-29.5290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.2650, 5.9630,

-14.4610

253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

98.5220, -39.4630,
-72.2870

98.5220, -39.4630,
-72.2870

92.0280, -44.1840,
-80.3440

104.7170,
-35.3380, -64.4420

91.9140, -43.8630,
-80.6550

111.3250,
-30.9380, -56.0740

117.8190,
-26.2170, -48.0170

124.0140,
-22.0920, -40.1720

130.5080,
-17.3710, -32.1150

■ 137.1160,
-12.9710, -23.7470

■ 143.3110, -8.8460,
-15.9020

■ 149.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 156.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121.6150, 35.7710, -48.0770



98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870



106.4940, -76.6500, -53.6260

Triad

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



98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



114.8210, 106.6800, 60.0560

Complementary

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



98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870



73.4780, 39.4630, 72.2870

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.



121.7350, 75.4080, 76.1440



98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870



105.3800, -117.6050, 11.3150

Square

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



98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870



121.8840, -119.9850, -11.6410



136.4140, 9.9840, 61.3760



123.5690, 105.5880, 13.7480

Rectangle

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



98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870



113.2540, -92.9290, -39.4330



136.4140, 9.9840, 61.3760



113.9210, 100.9470, 70.3470

Sweetspot

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



98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870



181.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



139.4420, 43.7480, -43.9640



88.4850, -9.3960, -16.9480



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870



120.3180, -57.7050, -105.1370



106.3880, -61.6120, -50.8280



75.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



84.2830, -40.2880, -73.8560



8.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Inverse Universe

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



73.4780, 39.4630, 72.2870



83.6820, 57.7050, 105.1370



65.6120, 61.6120, 50.8280



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



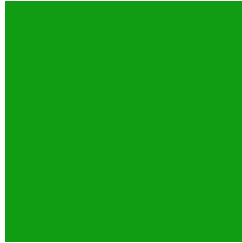
58.7170, 40.2880, 73.8560



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870 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

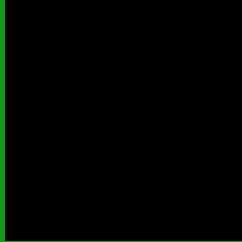
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5220, -39.4630,

-72.2870.

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

98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870

Protanopia

125.0610, 49.6150, -34.6490

Deuteranopia

128.8140, 52.4090, -19.1990



Tritanopia

123.0460, -50.3400, -12.8040

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870

Protanomaly

115.4480, 17.2480, -48.2880

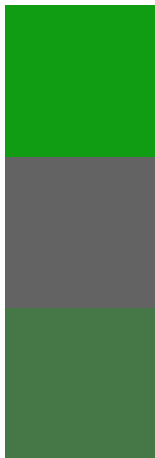
Deuteranomaly

118.0280, 18.8510, -38.7890

Tritanomaly

114.0130, -46.7140, -34.4740

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.0510, -14.3460, -26.3620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870 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(16, 156, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 156, 19)  
}
```

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(16, 156, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 156, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870 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(16, 156, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 156, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 156, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 156, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 156, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 156,  
19) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.5220, -39.4630, -72.2870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 156, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 156,  
19) }
```

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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