

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.8310, -35.6590,
-64.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.8310, -35.6590,
-64.1310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19961D
RGB	25, 150, 29
RGB Percent	10%, 59%, 11%
CMY	0.9023, 0.4115, 0.8863
CMYK	0.83, 0.00, 0.81, 0.41
HSL	122°, 72%, 34%
HSV	122°, 83%, 59%
XYZ	11.5349, 22.1235, 4.8239
YIQ	98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

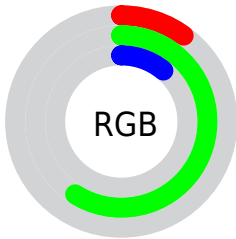
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 146, 150
Decimal	1676829
CIE Lab	54.16, -54.86, 50.19
CIE LCh	54, 74.353, 137.541
Yxy	22.1235, 0.2997, 0.5749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279866909 (0xFF19961D)
YUV	98.8310, -34.4267, -64.7498
Hunter-Lab	47.0356, -38.5375, 26.8442

Details

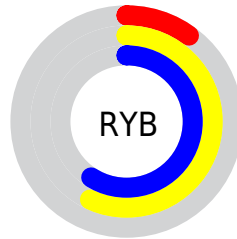
The YIQ color **98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **76.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.3160, -26.7190, -60.9510**, and **56.9390, -26.6750, -50.7310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.6360, -39.7840, -71.9760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.0260, -31.5340, -56.2860**.

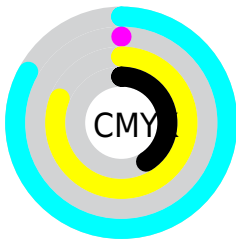
Distribution



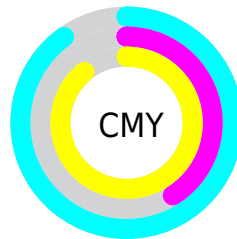
- Red (10%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310 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 98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.8310, -35.6590,
-64.1310

■ 98.8310, -35.6590,
-64.1310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.2010, -33.8250,
-64.3290

■ 158.3160,
-26.7190, -60.9510

■ 57.5260, -26.9500,
-51.2540

■ 187.2730,
-25.1600, -61.6720

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 211.3490,
-22.3180, -58.1100

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 223.0980,
-13.7010, -43.5650

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 235.2600, -4.8090,
-28.4970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.5360, 3.7620,

-13.1180

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 98.8310, -35.6590,
-64.1310

■ 98.8310, -35.6590,
-64.1310

■ 92.6360, -39.7840,
-71.9760

■ 105.0260,
-31.5340, -56.2860

■ 88.6200, -42.8550,
-76.8950

■ 111.1070,
-27.0880, -48.7520

■ 117.3020,
-22.9630, -40.9070

■ 123.3830,
-18.5170, -33.3730

■ 129.5780,
-14.3920, -25.5280

■ 135.6590, -9.9460,
-17.9940

■ 141.8540, -5.8210,
-10.1490

■ 147.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 154.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117.1850, 34.1660, -46.5220



98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310



102.9720, -75.0000, -50.4880

Triad

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



98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310



114.1850, -121.7300, 3.4700



114.5870, 98.2910, 52.3950

Complementary

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



98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310



76.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310

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.



120.0560, 69.7700, 68.1860



98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310



114.7860, -89.0890, 23.1590

Square

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



98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310



116.5210, -114.5290, -11.4010



131.9640, 11.1310, 57.1070



120.3230, 97.4730, 12.1370

Rectangle

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



98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310



108.6890, -89.7200, -37.0160



131.9640, 11.1310, 57.1070



114.0460, 92.9250, 61.5410

Sweetspot

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



98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310



173.9910, -14.1170, -25.0050



135.1520, 38.9330, -39.2990



85.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



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.



98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310



114.5620, -55.2760, -99.5960



105.7850, -55.2400, -45.1600



71.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



81.4620, -39.2340, -70.9300



5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Inverse Universe

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



76.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



79.3240, 55.5970, 99.2850



69.2150, 55.2400, 45.1600



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



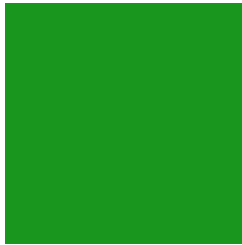
56.4240, 39.5550, 70.6190



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

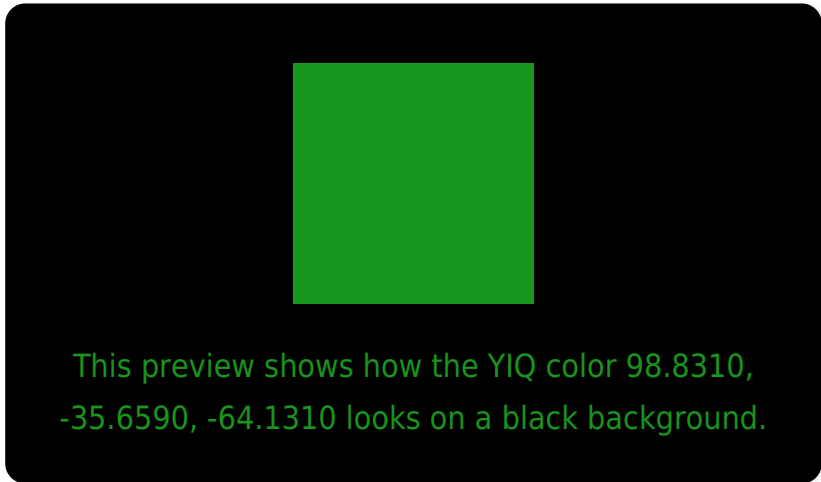
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.8310, -35.6590,

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

98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310

Protanopia

121.7000, 43.5620, -29.5740

Deuteranopia

124.6550, 48.6030, -16.3010



Tritanopia

119.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310

Protanomaly

113.4680, 14.4960, -42.4640

Deuteranomaly

115.3040, 18.2540, -33.4740

Tritanomaly

111.9750, -43.5510, -31.2230

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

99.2300, -13.2920, -23.4360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310 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(25, 150, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 150, 29)  
}
```

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(25, 150, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 150, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310 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(25, 150, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 150, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 150, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 150, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 150, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 150,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 150, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 150,  
29) }
```

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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