

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.5810, -72.3410,
-49.1170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170)
contains.

YIQ(99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(99.5810, -72.3410,
-49.1170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009760
RGB	0, 151, 96
RGB Percent	0%, 59%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4076, 0.6238
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.36, 0.41
HSL	158°, 100%, 30%
HSV	158°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	13.1853, 22.9970, 14.7952
YIQ	99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

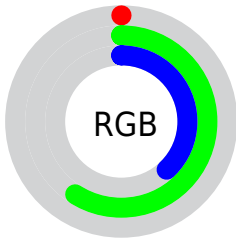
Format	Color
RYB	0, 92, 151
Decimal	38752
CIELab	55.07, -47.50, 19.71
CIELCh	55, 51.427, 157.462
Yxy	22.9970, 0.2586, 0.4511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228832 (0xFF009760)
YUV	99.5810, -1.7654, -87.3325
Hunter-Lab	47.9552, -34.8431, 15.2764

Details

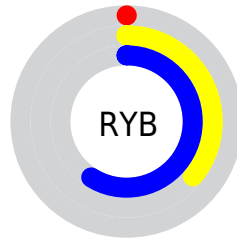
The YIQ color **99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **51.4190, 72.3410, 49.1170**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.3940, -52.5810, -43.7890**, and **63.6990, -42.9540, -36.5380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.6360, -65.0060, -44.3820**.

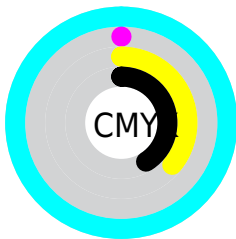
Distribution



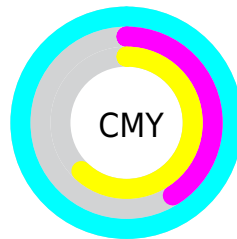
- Red (0%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170 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 99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.5810, -72.3410,
-49.1170

■ 99.5810, -72.3410,
-49.1170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 80.9960, -57.2120,
-42.4600

■ 163.3940,
-52.5810, -43.7890

■ 63.6990, -42.9540,
-36.5380

■ 192.4650,
-51.3430, -44.1990

■ 46.5160, -29.0170,
-30.3050

■ 215.9540,
-48.2260, -40.1140

■ 29.6920, -14.7130,
-25.2170

■ 227.8170,
-39.9300, -25.2580

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 99.5810, -72.3410,
-49.1170

■ 104.6360,
-65.0060, -44.3820

■ 109.8050,
-57.9920, -39.3360

■ 114.8600,
-50.6570, -34.6010

■ 120.0290,
-43.6430, -29.5550

■ 125.4970,
-36.0330, -24.2970

■ 130.5520,
-28.6980, -19.5620

■ 135.7210,
-21.6840, -14.5160

■ 140.7760,
-14.3490, -9.7810

■ 145.9450, -7.3350,
-4.7350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120.9150, 0.2360, -37.3320



99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



106.5860, -87.9320, -36.3800

Triad

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



99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



121.6890, -70.2430, 12.0050



129.7130, 70.1920, 16.4640

Complementary

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



99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



51.4190, 72.3410, 49.1170

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.



131.0120, 62.7610, 35.5050



99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



135.1980, -7.9840, 34.5760

Square

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



99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



110.0980, -108.8440, -9.8040



134.8690, 35.6630, 42.0230



128.7540, 61.8060, -7.7780

Rectangle

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



99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



109.4190, -97.2870, -26.5270



134.8690, 35.6630, 42.0230



129.7550, 70.3740, 24.1820

Sweetspot

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



99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



175.9650, -28.4230, -19.0390



105.0820, -8.7450, -67.3130



87.0530, -16.6870, -11.4630



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.



99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



129.3020, -94.0250, -63.6330



94.1110, -84.4960, -21.5520



74.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



92.3260, -67.0690, -45.5410



8.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110

Inverse Universe

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



51.4190, 72.3410, 49.1170



66.8120, 93.7040, 63.9440



56.8890, 84.4960, 21.5520



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



47.6740, 67.0690, 45.5410



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170 looks on a 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 99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5810, -72.3410,

-49.1170.

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

99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170

Protanopia

129.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410

Deuteranopia

131.6360, 24.3920, -1.5280



Tritanopia

118.3440, -57.1710, -15.6590

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



Protanomaly

118.2900, -13.5210, -24.7930



Deuteranomaly

119.9470, -10.8170, -18.7290



Tritanomaly

111.7310, -63.1750, -27.9990

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170



Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

100.2750, -26.3600, -17.8800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170 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(0, 151, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 151, 96)  
}
```

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(0, 151, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 151, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170 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(0, 151, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 151, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 151, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 151, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 151, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 151, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.5810, -72.3410, -49.1170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 151, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 151,  
96) }
```

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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