

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.6250, -50.4190,  
-82.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(99.6250, -50.4190,  
-82.9870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00A70E
RGB	0, 167, 14
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 5%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3448, 0.9451
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.92, 0.34
HSL	125°, 100%, 33%
HSV	125°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	13.9106, 27.6947, 5.0272
YIQ	99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

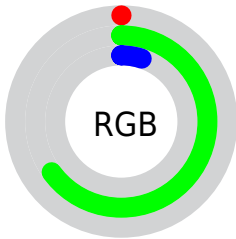
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 154, 167
Decimal	42766
CIELab	59.61, -62.42, 58.62
CIELCh	60, 85.626, 136.799
Yxy	27.6947, 0.2983, 0.5939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232846 (0xFF00A70E)
YUV	99.6250, -42.2131, -87.3711
Hunter-Lab	52.6257, -44.9118, 31.1742

# Details

The YIQ color **99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **67.3750, 50.4190, 82.9870**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.8990, -30.3390, -72.4430**, and **66.3310, -31.0750, -59.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.4180, -45.1020, -74.7180**.

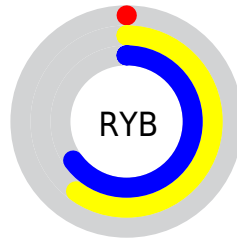
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (65%)

Blue (5%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (65%)

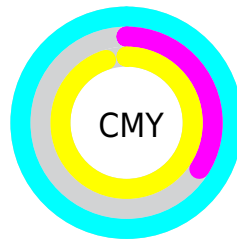


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870 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 99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.6250, -50.4190,  
-82.9870

■ 99.6250, -50.4190,  
-82.9870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.1800, -38.5000,  
-73.2200

■ 168.4860,  
-30.6140, -72.9660

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,  
-59.0990

■ 197.8560,  
-28.7800, -73.1640

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,  
-45.5010

■ 211.1920,  
-20.4380, -59.1420

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,  
-32.9490

■ 223.6530,  
-10.9500, -43.8620

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 235.8150, -2.0580,  
-28.7940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.0910, 6.5130,

-13.4150

■ 254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

■ 99.6250, -50.4190,  
-82.9870

■ 106.4180,  
-45.1020, -74.7180

■ 113.0260,  
-40.7020, -66.3500

■ 119.8190,  
-35.3850, -58.0810

■ 126.6120,  
-30.0680, -49.8120

■ 133.5190,  
-25.0720, -41.2320

■ 140.0130,  
-20.3510, -33.1750

■ 146.8060,  
-15.0340, -24.9060

■ 153.5990, -9.7170,  
-16.6370

■ 160.2070, -5.3170,  
-8.2690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.8770, 37.7890, -51.6110



99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



114.2220, -81.8760, -58.0360

# Triad

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



99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



124.1640, -126.4050, -5.4210



114.6300, 105.9000, 63.1800

# Complementary

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



99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



67.3750, 50.4190, 82.9870

# 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.



126.7020, 80.1750, 83.3670



99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



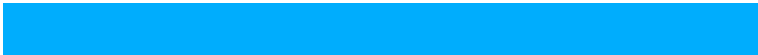
110.0760, -119.8050, 7.1310

# Square

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



99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



130.3930, -128.7880, -11.7960



145.8750, 10.3040, 66.5920



131.0000, 114.6200, 15.2600



# Rectangle

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



99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



121.4380, -99.4390, -42.5990



145.8750, 10.3040, 66.5920



112.1970, 100.3500, 75.6620

# Sweetspot

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



99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



190.7250, -19.4800, -32.4400



143.7760, 45.2630, -54.9050



93.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



129.4310, -65.4530, -107.8930



109.0870, -77.0620, -57.1740



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



88.2440, -44.5520, -73.6720



11.9680, -6.1420, -9.8380



# Inverse Universe

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



67.3750, 50.4190, 82.9870



87.5690, 65.4530, 107.8930



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



79.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



59.7560, 44.5520, 73.6720

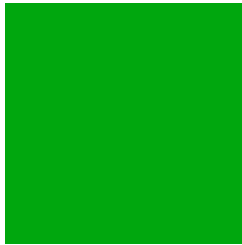


8.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

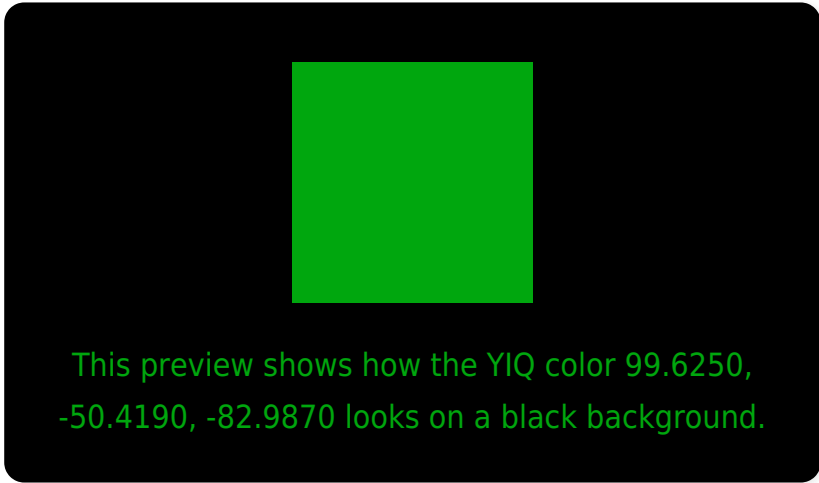
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.6250, -50.4190,

-82.9870.

# 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

99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870

### Protanopia

132.0800, 56.6310, -40.6570

### Deuteranopia

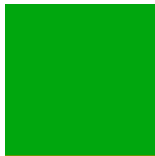
137.0980, 57.3610, -20.8390



## Tritanopia

131.0670, -54.8330, -13.9770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



## Protanomaly

120.2920, 17.3870, -56.3170



## Deuteranomaly

123.6810, 18.2100, -43.6940



## Tritanomaly

119.5560, -52.8570, -38.7850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870



## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

99.7900, -18.1050, -29.8250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870 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, 167, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 167, 14)  
}
```

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, 167, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 167, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870 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, 167, 14) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 167, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 167, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 167, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 167, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 167, 14)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.6250, -50.4190, -82.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 167, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 167,  
14) }
```

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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