

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.7120, -71.3320,
-50.8840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.7120, -71.3320,
-50.8840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00985C
RGB	0, 152, 92
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4037, 0.6394
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.40, 0.40
HSL	156°, 100%, 30%
HSV	156°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	13.1677, 23.2488, 13.9049
YIQ	99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

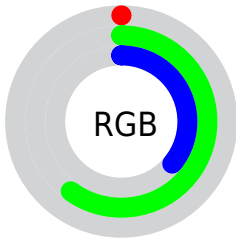
Format	Color
RYB	0, 95, 152
Decimal	39004
CIELab	55.33, -48.73, 22.26
CIELCh	55, 53.573, 155.446
Yxy	23.2488, 0.2617, 0.4620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229084 (0xFF00985C)
YUV	99.7120, -3.8020, -87.4474
Hunter-Lab	48.2170, -35.6328, 16.6538

Details

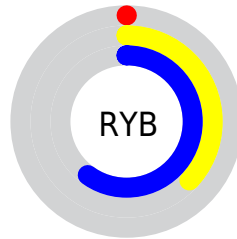
The YIQ color **99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **52.2880, 71.3320, 50.8840**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.5250, -51.5720, -45.5560**, and **63.8300, -41.9450, -38.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.8810, -64.3180, -45.8380**.

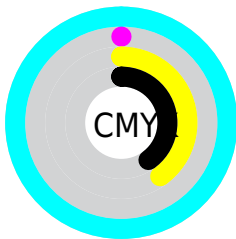
Distribution



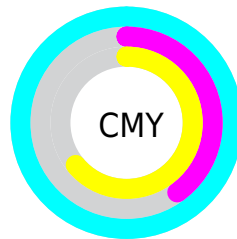
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840 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 99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99.7120, -71.3320,
-50.8840

■ 99.7120, -71.3320,
-50.8840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.1270, -56.2030,
-44.2270

■ 163.5250,
-51.5720, -45.5560

■ 63.8300, -41.9450,
-38.3050

■ 192.4820,
-50.0130, -46.2770

■ 46.6470, -28.0080,
-32.0720

■ 215.4980,
-46.9420, -41.3580

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 227.6600,
-38.0500, -26.2900

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 239.6370,
-30.0750, -11.1230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 99.7120, -71.3320,
-50.8840

■ 104.8810,
-64.3180, -45.8380

■ 110.0500,
-57.3040, -40.7920

■ 115.5180,
-49.6940, -35.5340

■ 120.6870,
-42.6800, -30.4880

■ 125.8560,
-35.6660, -25.4420

■ 131.0250,
-28.6520, -20.3960

■ 136.1940,
-21.6380, -15.3500

■ 141.6620,
-14.0280, -10.0920

■ 146.8310, -7.0140,
-5.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121.1280, 3.9500, -38.5620



99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



106.9450, -87.5650, -37.5250

Triad

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



99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



117.4530, -84.3180, 8.2740



130.1480, 73.4010, 18.8810

Complementary

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



99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



52.2880, 71.3320, 50.8840

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.



131.1910, 63.8150, 38.4310



99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



135.8600, -12.8440, 34.5480

Square

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



99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



111.0270, -110.0820, -9.3940



134.8520, 34.3330, 44.1010



129.1350, 65.1070, -7.0290

Rectangle

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



99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



110.4790, -97.5160, -27.8840



134.8520, 34.3330, 44.1010



130.0050, 72.6660, 26.6980

Sweetspot

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



99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



178.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



107.4630, -5.4440, -66.5640



86.9390, -16.3660, -11.7740



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.



99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



130.4930, -93.2450, -66.7570



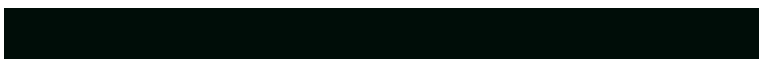
97.7470, -86.4670, -24.3790



74.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



91.8700, -65.7850, -46.7850



8.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110

Inverse Universe

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



52.2880, 71.3320, 50.8840



68.5070, 93.2450, 66.7570



54.2530, 86.4670, 24.3790



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



48.1300, 65.7850, 46.7850



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840 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 99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840 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 99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.7120, -71.3320,

-50.8840.

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

99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840

Protanopia

129.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960

Deuteranopia

131.7780, 26.8680, -2.3480



Tritanopia

118.7570, -56.8960, -15.1360

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



Protanomaly

118.7200, -11.9160, -26.3480



Deuteranomaly

119.7900, -8.9370, -19.7610



Tritanomaly

111.9160, -62.2580, -28.0980

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840



Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

100.0470, -25.7180, -18.5020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840 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, 152, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 152, 92)  
}
```

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, 152, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 152, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840 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, 152, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 152, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 152, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 152, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 152, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 152, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.7120, -71.3320, -50.8840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 152, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 152,  
92) }
```

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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