

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.7800, -56.8440,
-49.1320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.7800, -56.8440,
-49.1320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F934F
RGB	15, 147, 79
RGB Percent	6%, 58%, 31%
CMY	0.9415, 0.4233, 0.6904
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.46, 0.42
HSL	149°, 82%, 32%
HSV	149°, 90%, 58%
XYZ	12.0475, 21.5493, 10.9132
YIQ	99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

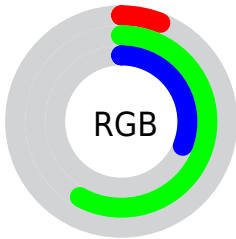
Format	Color
R _Y B	15, 104, 147
Decimal	1020751
CIE Lab	53.55, -48.60, 27.00
CIE LCh	54, 55.600, 150.943
Yxy	21.5493, 0.2707, 0.4841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279210831 (0xFF0F934F)
YUV	99.7800, -10.2445, -74.3521
Hunter-Lab	46.4212, -34.9117, 18.5564

Details

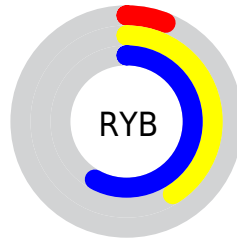
The YIQ color **99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **62.2200, 56.8440, 49.1320**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.8910, -43.9150, -46.6590**, and **59.4130, -36.3970, -39.7330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.3830, -63.2160, -54.8000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.1770, -50.4720, -43.4640**.

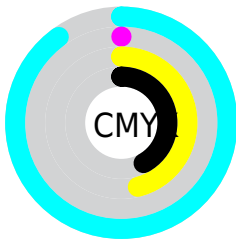
Distribution



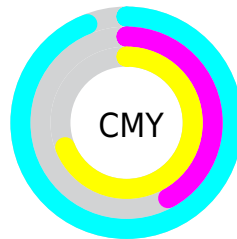
- Red (6%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (42%)





- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320 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 99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 99.7800, -56.8440,
-49.1320

 99.7800, -56.8440,
-49.1320


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 77.2970, -50.9300,
-46.1780


 159.8910,
-43.9150, -46.6590


 59.4130, -36.3970,
-39.7330


 188.5490,
-42.9520, -47.5920


 42.1160, -22.1390,
-33.8110

 214.3860,
-40.9350, -45.5990

 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

 226.2490,
-32.6390, -30.7430

 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

 238.2260,
-24.6640, -15.5760

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 99.7800, -56.8440,
-49.1320

■ 99.7800, -56.8440,
-49.1320

■ 94.3830, -63.2160,
-54.8000

■ 105.1770,
-50.4720, -43.4640

■ 110.1610,
-44.3750, -38.3190

■ 115.5580,
-38.0030, -32.6510

■ 120.8410,
-31.3100, -27.2940

■ 125.9390,
-25.5340, -21.8380

■ 131.2220,
-18.8410, -16.4810

■ 136.6190,
-12.4690, -10.8130

■ 142.0160, -6.0970,
-5.1450

■ 147.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116.6080, 11.2860, -39.3540



99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



102.6420, -82.3380, -38.6420

Triad

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



99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



103.6070, -108.4790, 0.1050



124.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

Complementary

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



99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



62.2200, 56.8440, 49.1320

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.



125.5270, 62.9890, 42.3890



99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



130.4290, -21.8760, 33.0360

Square

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



99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



109.1690, -107.6060, -10.2140



130.4540, 29.7020, 45.4300



124.3960, 68.8660, -3.5660

Rectangle

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



99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



106.9910, -93.2060, -28.9020



130.4540, 29.7020, 45.4300



124.3520, 73.3070, 31.6030

Sweetspot

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



99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



172.7870, -22.0500, -18.8980



112.8160, 4.2280, -54.6200



85.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480



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.



99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



122.7190, -82.3780, -70.9700



107.3040, -78.0300, -28.6060



71.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



88.6440, -59.4570, -51.3370



6.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750

Inverse Universe

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



62.2200, 56.8440, 49.1320



68.3950, 82.0570, 71.2810



54.6960, 78.0300, 28.6060



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



49.3560, 59.4570, 51.3370



3.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

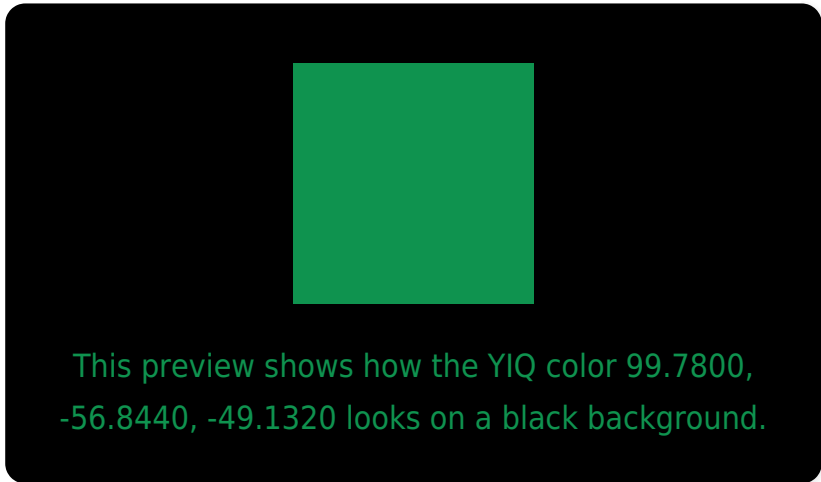
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.7800, -56.8440,

-49.1320.

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

99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320

Protanopia

124.6170, 25.4030, -14.3490

Deuteranopia

126.7520, 29.7570, -5.1470



Tritanopia

115.7360, -52.4030, -13.9630

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



Protanomaly

115.6130, -4.3050, -26.6170



Deuteranomaly

116.8570, -1.8760, -21.0760



Tritanomaly

110.0480, -53.8220, -26.7980

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320



Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

99.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320 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(15, 147, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 147, 79)  
}
```

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(15, 147, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 147, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320 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(15, 147, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 147, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 147, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 147, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 147, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 147,  
79) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.7800, -56.8440, -49.1320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 147, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 147,  
79) }
```

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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