

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.0980, -21.7280,  
-24.7360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.0980, -21.7280,  
-24.7360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	316B43
RGB	49, 107, 67
RGB Percent	19%, 42%, 26%
CMY	0.8080, 0.5803, 0.7373
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.37, 0.58
HSL	139°, 37%, 31%
HSV	139°, 54%, 42%
XYZ	7.5375, 11.5775, 7.1454
YIQ	85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

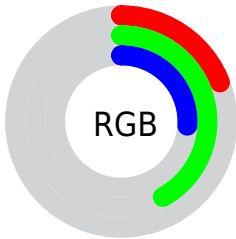
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	49, 93, 107
Decimal	3238723
CIELab	40.54, -28.88, 16.81
CIElCh	41, 33.410, 149.801
Yxy	11.5775, 0.2870, 0.4409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281428803 (0xFF316B43)
YUV	85.0980, -8.9223, -31.6579
Hunter-Lab	34.0257, -20.0027, 11.3671

# Details

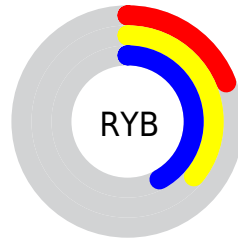
The YIQ color **85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **70.9020, 21.7280, 24.7360**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.3430, -21.0400, -26.1920**, and **37.2550, -23.6080, -23.7040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.0110, -26.0370, -29.2450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1850, -17.4190, -20.2270**.

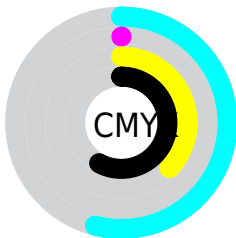
# Distribution



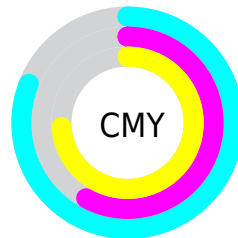
- Red (19%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360 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 85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.0980, -21.7280,  
-24.7360

85.0980, -21.7280,  
-24.7360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.7280, -23.5620,  
-24.5380

136.3430,  
-21.0400, -26.1920

37.2550, -23.6080,  
-23.7040

162.9300,  
-21.3150, -26.7150

21.7190, -10.1750,  
-19.3510

190.5170,  
-21.5900, -27.2380

2.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

218.6910,  
-22.1400, -28.2840

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

237.2990,  
-17.7400, -19.9160

249.1620, -9.4440,

-5.0600

■ 85.0980, -21.7280,  
-24.7360

■ 85.0980, -21.7280,  
-24.7360

■ 81.0110, -26.0370,  
-29.2450

■ 89.1850, -17.4190,  
-20.2270

■ 77.1090, -29.4290,  
-33.8530

■ 93.0870, -14.0270,  
-15.6190

■ 73.0220, -33.7380,  
-38.3620

■ 97.1740, -9.7180,  
-11.1100

■ 68.8210, -37.7260,  
-43.1820

■ 101.3750, -5.7300,  
-6.2900

■ 66.5710, -40.0180,  
-45.6980

■ 105.1630, -2.0170,  
-1.9930

■ 109.2500, 2.2920,  
2.5160

■ 113.4510, 6.2800,  
7.3360

■ 117.5380, 10.5890,  
11.8450

■ 121.3260, 14.3020,  
16.1420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.2340, 7.2480, -21.2320



85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360



74.6990, -60.1490, -27.7730

# Triad

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



85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360



88.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



95.6590, 43.9210, 13.4970

# Complementary

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



85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360



70.9020, 21.7280, 24.7360

# 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.



96.6770, 35.4830, 23.2510



85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360



96.9610, -12.2910, 19.0130

# Square

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



85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360



77.8230, -74.4570, -10.7530



98.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



94.6610, 40.4390, -0.4970



# Rectangle

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



85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360



76.8650, -66.2480, -21.8640



98.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



95.8100, 42.1780, 17.5540

# Sweetspot

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



85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360



131.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290



95.3050, 8.4860, -21.6420



66.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360



105.6090, -34.0130, -38.8850



88.2900, -30.7160, -16.0280



51.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



72.7830, -43.7310, -49.9950



152.4790, -91.7710, -104.4990



# Inverse Universe

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



70.9020, 21.7280, 24.7360



83.3910, 34.0130, 38.8850



67.7100, 30.7160, 16.0280



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.2170, 43.7310, 49.9950

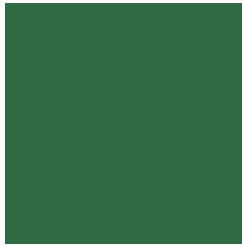


92.5210, 91.7710, 104.4990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

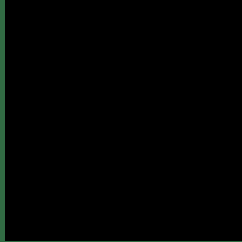
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0980, -21.7280,

-24.7360.

# 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

85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360

### Protanopia

93.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

### Deuteranopia

94.9990, 18.9360, -1.7680



## Tritanopia

90.3540, -27.6000, -6.4160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360

## Protanomaly

90.2260, 1.6990, -14.2770

## Deuteranomaly

91.5300, 3.8990, -10.0930

## Tritanomaly

88.5080, -25.3980, -13.2860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360 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(49, 107, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 107, 67)  
}
```

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(49, 107, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 107, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360 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(49, 107, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 107, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 107, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 107, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 107, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 107,  
67) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 107, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 107,  
67) }
```

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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