

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	43711B
RGB	67, 113, 27
RGB Percent	26%, 44%, 11%
CMY	0.7374, 0.5568, 0.8940
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.76, 0.56
HSL	92°, 61%, 27%
HSV	92°, 76%, 44%
XYZ	8.4172, 13.0856, 3.1201
YIQ	89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

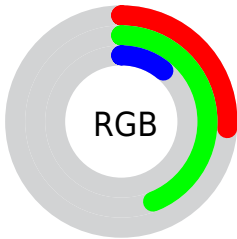
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 113, 73
Decimal	4419867
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.89, -30.98, 40.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 50.858, 127.524
Yxy	13.0856, 0.3418, 0.5314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282609947 (0xFF43711B)
YUV	89.4420, -30.7839, -19.6816
Hunter-Lab	36.1740, -21.7700, 20.2079

# Details

The YIQ color **89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **50.5580, -0.1900, 36.4980**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.2140, 0.8320, -37.1200**, and **42.3520, -8.0640, -30.0800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.3940, 0.1450, -41.1910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.4900, 0.2350, -31.8050**.

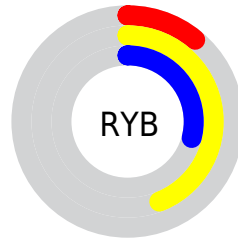
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (44%)

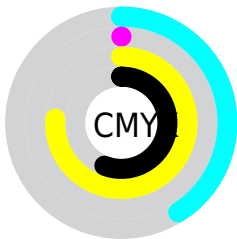
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (29%)

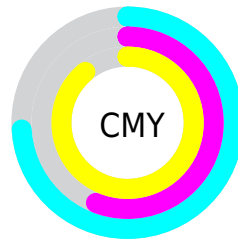


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 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 89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980

89.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.9150, 0.2360,  
-37.3320

141.2140, 0.8320,  
-37.1200

42.0530, -8.6600,  
-30.2920

168.5730, 1.1990,  
-38.2650

24.6540, -11.5500,  
-21.9660

196.0460, 1.2450,  
-39.0990

10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

223.9320, 1.5660,  
-39.4100

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.2030, 8.5330,  
-28.0030

249.8700, 14.4450,

-13.9950

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

■ 89.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980

■ 89.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980

■ 86.3940, 0.1450,  
-41.1910

■ 92.4900, 0.2350,  
-31.8050

■ 83.2320, 0.4210,  
-46.1950

■ 95.6520, -0.0410,  
-26.8010

■ 81.8790, -0.0830,  
-48.0750

■ 98.7000, 0.0040,  
-22.1080

■ 101.7480, 0.0490,  
-17.4150

■ 104.9100, -0.2270,  
-12.4110

■ 107.9580, -0.1820,  
-7.7180

■ 111.0060, -0.1370,  
-3.0250

■ 114.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 117.2160, -0.3680,  
6.6720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.9490, 38.4270, -30.1250



89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



77.4910, -54.2320, -41.4000

# Triad

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



89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



87.3240, -88.8090, -3.9530



97.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900

# Complementary

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



89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



50.5580, -0.1900, 36.4980

# 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.



101.8580, 34.1960, 41.0760



89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



81.5510, -87.7100, 3.6660

# Square

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



89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



87.7680, -81.7920, -15.4880



103.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



97.2610, 65.6530, 16.1250



# Rectangle

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



89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



81.3840, -63.8160, -32.9040



103.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



98.5580, 52.5360, 39.0960

# Sweetspot

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



89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



138.7420, 0.1860, -14.3900



79.7160, 38.6060, -5.8260



68.3170, 0.1850, -8.8630



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



111.0820, 0.4230, -57.2490



77.8240, -24.6130, -44.0450



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



87.1840, 0.3760, -50.8880



179.3740, 0.6150, -104.8010



# Inverse Universe

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



50.5580, -0.1900, 36.4980



49.9180, -0.4230, 57.2490



62.1760, 24.6130, 44.0450



51.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



32.8160, -0.3760, 50.8880



67.6260, -0.6150, 104.8010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 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 89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

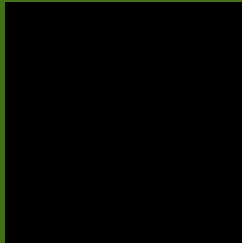
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4420, 0.1900,



# 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

89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980

### Protanopia

95.8100, 31.8690, -21.4030

### Deuteranopia

97.9020, 37.7820, -12.9220



## Tritanopia

98.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980

## Protanomaly

93.1890, 20.3160, -26.7880

## Deuteranomaly

94.8030, 24.5790, -21.4450

## Tritanomaly

95.1690, -11.3220, -15.0820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.2690, 0.1400, -13.5560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 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(67, 113, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 113, 27)  
}
```

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(67, 113, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 113, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 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(67, 113, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 113, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 113, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 113, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 113, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 113,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 113, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 113,  
27) }
```

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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