

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.7450, -23.3730,  
-55.5090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.7450, -23.3730,  
-55.5090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	218415
RGB	33, 132, 21
RGB Percent	13%, 52%, 8%
CMY	0.8709, 0.4822, 0.9176
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.84, 0.48
HSL	114°, 73%, 30%
HSV	114°, 84%, 52%
XYZ	9.0169, 16.8899, 3.4942
YIQ	89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

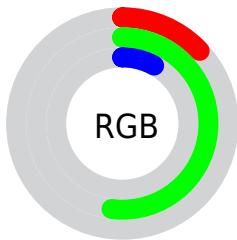
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 132, 120
Decimal	2196501
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.12, -48.34, 47.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 67.423, 135.810
Yxy	16.8899, 0.3067, 0.5745
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280386581 (0xFF218415)
YUV	89.7450, -33.8913, -49.7654
Hunter-Lab	41.0974, -32.7568, 23.7271

# Details

The YIQ color **89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **63.2550, 23.3730, 55.5090**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.1370, -18.6050, -53.8130**, and **47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.6750, -26.3520, -62.0960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8150, -20.3940, -48.9220**.

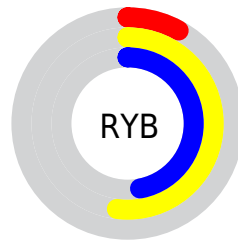
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (52%)

Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (47%)

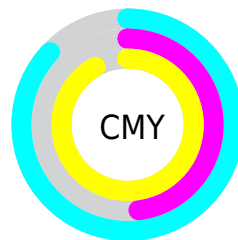


Cyan (75%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090 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 89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.7450, -23.3730,  
-55.5090

■ 89.7450, -23.3730,  
-55.5090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 62.2220, -29.1500,  
-55.4380

■ 146.1370,  
-18.6050, -53.8130

■ 47.5470, -22.2750,  
-42.3630

■ 173.9090,  
-17.9630, -54.4350

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,  
-29.8110

■ 202.6810,  
-17.3210, -55.0570

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,  
-18.3050

■ 221.1750,  
-12.6000, -47.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 232.9240, -3.9830,  
-32.4550

■ 245.0860, 4.9090,

-17.3870

253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

89.7450, -23.3730,  
-55.5090

89.7450, -23.3730,  
-55.5090

84.6750, -26.3520,  
-62.0960

94.8150, -20.3940,  
-48.9220

81.6700, -27.9560,  
-66.0680

99.5860, -18.0110,  
-42.5470

104.7700,  
-15.3530, -35.6490

109.8400,  
-12.3740, -29.0620

114.9100, -9.3950,  
-22.4750

■ 119.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880

■ 124.7510, -4.0330,  
-9.5130

■ 129.9350, -1.3750,  
-2.6150

■ 135.0050, 1.6040,  
3.9720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.9170, 32.2850, -39.9630



89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090



90.5820, -64.9140, -46.0500

# Triad

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



89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090



101.3730, -107.7000, 2.5080



101.1940, 86.0960, 47.6320

# Complementary

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



89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090



63.2550, 23.3730, 55.5090

# 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.



107.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090



95.5910, -93.2140, 15.3140

# Square

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



89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090



102.6490, -100.2700, -11.0060



116.6980, 5.7680, 49.6720



105.9890, 86.7900, 13.0140



# Rectangle

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



89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090



95.7290, -78.0290, -34.1330



116.6980, 5.7680, 49.6720



101.0120, 81.0970, 55.6330

# Sweetspot

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



89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090



154.7360, -8.8450, -21.4290



111.7150, 39.2060, -27.7220



76.8600, -5.9580, -13.1740



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090



105.7590, -36.2970, -85.6170



91.0590, -44.3280, -44.6800



63.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



80.4960, -27.4060, -65.0220



1.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



# Inverse Universe

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



63.2550, 23.3730, 55.5090



65.2410, 36.2970, 85.6170



61.9410, 44.3280, 44.6800



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.5040, 27.4060, 65.0220

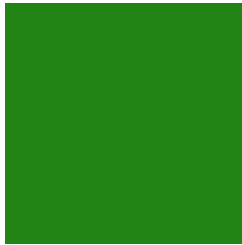


0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

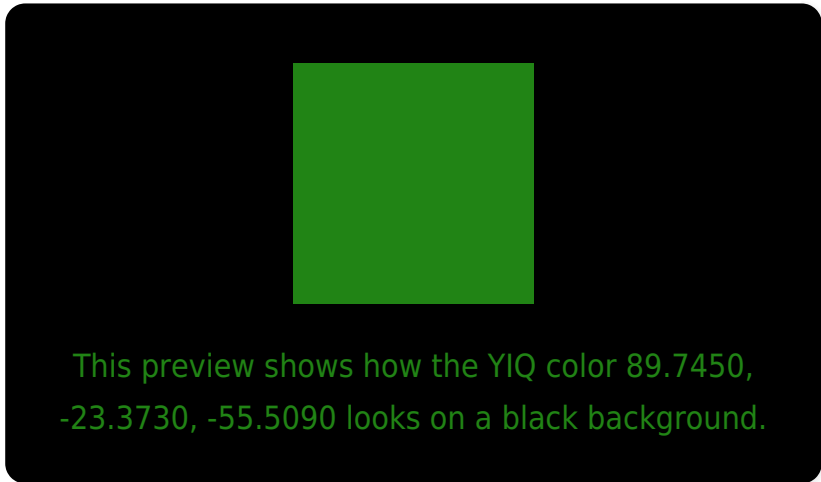
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7450, -23.3730,

-55.5090.

# 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

89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090

### Protanopia

107.0140, 39.8020, -27.5100

### Deuteranopia

109.7300, 44.0180, -15.8060



## Tritanopia

106.2000, -38.9700, -9.6100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090

## Protanomaly

100.8860, 16.3750, -37.9690

## Deuteranomaly

102.4830, 19.3080, -30.5480

## Tritanomaly

99.9980, -33.1900, -26.2620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090 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(33, 132, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 132, 21)  
}
```

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(33, 132, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 132, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090 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(33, 132, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 132, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 132, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 132, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 132, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 132,  
21) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 132, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 132,  
21) }
```

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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