

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1670, -45.6530,
-70.2370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.1670, -45.6530,
-70.2370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	039415
RGB	3, 148, 21
RGB Percent	1%, 58%, 8%
CMY	0.9887, 0.4194, 0.9177
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.86, 0.42
HSL	127°, 96%, 30%
HSV	127°, 98%, 58%
XYZ	10.7708, 21.2716, 4.2466
YIQ	90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

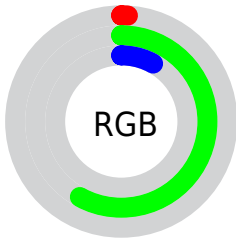
Format	Color
R_{YB}	3, 132, 148
Decimal	234517
CIE _{Lab}	53.25, -56.51, 51.56
CIE _{LCh}	53, 76.502, 137.622
Yxy	21.2716, 0.2968, 0.5862
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278424597 (0xFF039415)
YUV	90.1670, -34.0993, -76.4455
Hunter-Lab	46.1211, -39.0264, 26.8257

Details

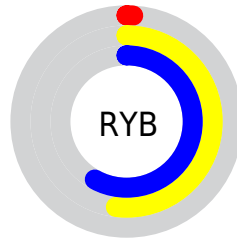
The YIQ color **90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **60.8330, 45.6530, 70.2370**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.3650, -28.4150, -63.2550**, and **56.3520, -26.4000, -50.2080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.9280, -46.4780, -71.8060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.1340, -40.8860, -63.0140**.

Distribution



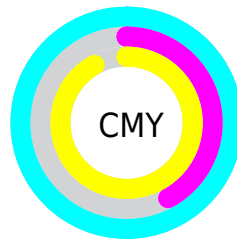
- Red (1%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (8%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370 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 90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.1670, -45.6530,
-70.2370

■ 90.1670, -45.6530,
-70.2370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.0270, -33.2750,
-63.2830

■ 154.3650,
-28.4150, -63.2550

■ 56.3520, -26.4000,
-50.2080

■ 183.3220,
-26.8560, -63.9760

■ 41.0900, -19.2500,
-36.6100

■ 208.8710,
-23.9680, -61.2480

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 220.7340,
-15.6720, -46.3920

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 232.7820, -6.4590,
-31.6350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.0580, 2.1120,

-16.2560

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 90.1670, -45.6530,
-70.2370

■ 90.1670, -45.6530,
-70.2370

■ 88.9280, -46.4780,
-71.8060

■ 96.1340, -40.8860,
-63.0140

■ 102.1010,
-36.1190, -55.7910

■ 107.7690,
-31.9480, -48.7800

■ 113.7360,
-27.1810, -41.5570

■ 119.7030,
-22.4140, -34.3340

■ 125.6700,
-17.6470, -27.1110

■ 131.6370,
-12.8800, -19.8880

■ 137.3050, -8.7090,
-12.8770

■ 143.2720, -3.9420,
-5.6540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115.1140, 32.9280, -46.1120



90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



101.4560, -73.4870, -50.3750

Triad

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



90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



113.0110, -121.1800, 4.5160



108.6630, 101.1330, 55.9570

Complementary

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



90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



60.8330, 45.6530, 70.2370

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.



115.1320, 72.6120, 71.7480



90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



108.3440, -99.5880, 20.7000

Square

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



90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



115.3470, -113.9790, -10.3550



129.0180, 11.0390, 58.7750



116.8780, 100.2240, 11.8400

Rectangle

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



90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



107.2870, -88.5280, -36.5920



129.0180, 11.0390, 58.7750



107.8340, 96.6380, 65.8380

Sweetspot

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



90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



169.0830, -17.3720, -26.5880



126.3870, 36.4130, -48.6990



83.4140, -10.6340, -16.5380



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.



90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



114.8530, -60.2290, -92.4290



98.2610, -68.4440, -48.1560



71.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



82.9440, -43.4070, -66.8870



5.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190

Inverse Universe

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



60.8330, 45.6530, 70.2370



76.1470, 60.2290, 92.4290



52.7390, 68.4440, 48.1560



69.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



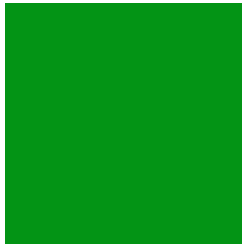
55.0560, 43.4070, 66.8870



4.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370 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 90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370 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 90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1670, -45.6530,

-70.2370.

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

90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370

Protanopia

118.9020, 45.8090, -31.7510

Deuteranopia

122.3130, 49.5660, -17.2340



Tritanopia

116.5300, -48.8270, -12.6910

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



Protanomaly

108.6910, 12.2500, -45.8140



Deuteranomaly

110.4560, 14.7700, -36.4140



Tritanomaly

107.2410, -47.3560, -33.8520

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370



Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

89.9090, -16.8220, -25.5420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370 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(3, 148, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 148, 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(3, 148, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 148, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370 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(3, 148, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 148, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 148, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 148, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 148, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 148, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1670, -45.6530, -70.2370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 148, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 148,  
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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