

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.2060, -4.7170,
-30.1650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	436F2C
RGB	67, 111, 44
RGB Percent	26%, 44%, 17%
CMY	0.7374, 0.5646, 0.8274
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.60, 0.56
HSL	99°, 43%, 30%
HSV	99°, 60%, 44%
XYZ	8.4534, 12.7468, 4.3985
YIQ	90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

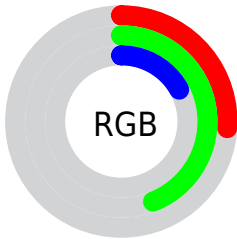
Format	Color
RYB	44, 111, 88
Decimal	4419372
CIELab	42.38, -28.45, 32.03
CIElCh	42, 42.839, 131.611
Yxy	12.7468, 0.3302, 0.4979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282609452 (0xFF436F2C)
YUV	90.2060, -22.7796, -20.3517
Hunter-Lab	35.7026, -20.2156, 17.6873

Details

The YIQ color **90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **64.7940, 4.7170, 30.1650**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4510, -4.0290, -31.6210**, and **42.0640, -7.1930, -29.3450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.8590, -5.3580, -35.0700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5530, -4.0760, -25.2600**.

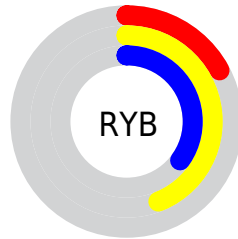
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (44%)

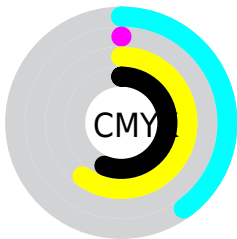
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (35%)

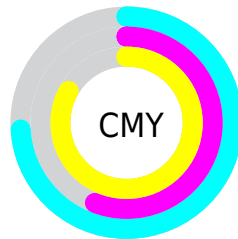


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650 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 90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.2060, -4.7170,
-30.1650

■ 90.2060, -4.7170,
-30.1650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.3200, -5.0380,
-29.8540

■ 141.4510, -4.0290,
-31.6210

■ 41.7650, -7.7890,
-29.5570

■ 168.2230, -3.3870,
-32.2430

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 195.6960, -3.3410,
-33.0770

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 224.1690, -3.2950,
-33.9110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.4290, 2.2050,
-23.4510

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,

-9.0190

■ 90.2060, -4.7170,
-30.1650

■ 90.2060, -4.7170,
-30.1650

■ 86.8590, -5.3580,
-35.0700

■ 93.5530, -4.0760,
-25.2600

■ 83.2130, -6.5950,
-40.1870

■ 97.1990, -2.8390,
-20.1430

■ 79.8660, -7.2360,
-45.0920

■ 100.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380

■ 76.5190, -7.8770,
-49.9970

■ 103.8930, -1.5570,
-10.3330

■ 107.3540, -1.2370,
-5.1170

■ 111.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 114.3470, 0.6410,
4.9050

■ 117.6940, 1.2820,
9.8100

■ 121.3400, 2.5190,
14.9270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.8910, 27.1470, -23.9330



90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



76.7560, -56.2960, -37.0320

Triad

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



90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



83.6080, -83.8570, -5.5930



99.2830, 51.3920, 26.7840

Complementary

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



90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



64.7940, 4.7170, 30.1650

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.



101.4460, 32.1800, 33.5560



90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



94.4220, -47.5020, 12.8660

Square

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



90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



84.7360, -78.7660, -15.2620



103.2170, -0.9680, 28.5680



98.1240, 55.6130, 10.8530

Rectangle

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



90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



80.1930, -64.5960, -29.7800



103.2170, -0.9680, 28.5680



99.4660, 46.6230, 30.6150

Sweetspot

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



90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



136.9530, -1.7860, -11.6900



89.8610, 27.8320, -8.8080



68.8870, -1.4200, -7.3080



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.



90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



112.8120, -7.1440, -46.7600



84.4690, -21.6350, -31.9310



54.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



82.6990, -8.5640, -54.0680



170.4040, -17.2650, -111.1610

Inverse Universe

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



64.7940, 4.7170, 30.1650



73.4870, 7.7400, 46.9720



70.5310, 21.6350, 31.9310



51.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



37.3010, 8.5640, 54.0680



76.8950, 17.8610, 111.3730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

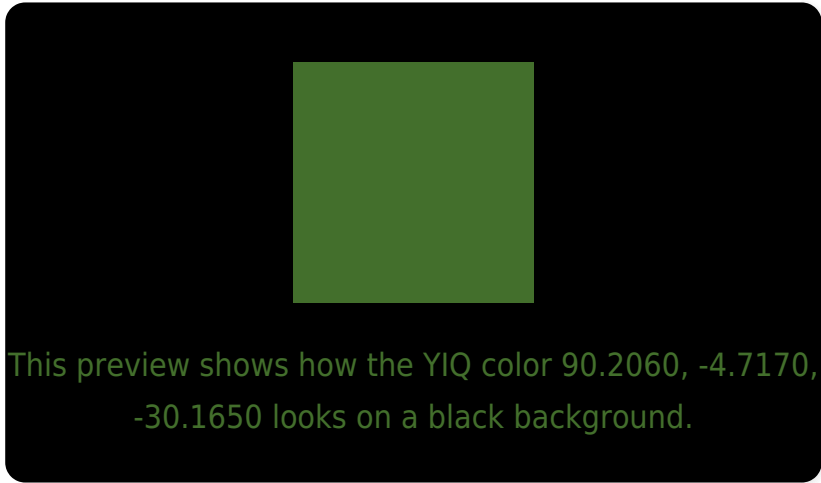
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

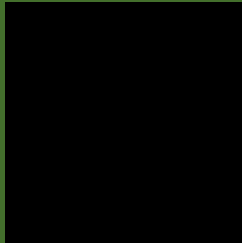
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650.

-30.1650.

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

90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650

Protanopia

96.5630, 25.4950, -16.0170

Deuteranopia

98.1280, 31.4540, -8.3700



Tritanopia

97.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650

Protanomaly

94.2410, 14.5380, -21.1900

Deuteranomaly

95.4420, 18.5260, -16.3700

Tritanomaly

94.8530, -13.2480, -13.2160

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.3660, -1.5110, -11.1670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650 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, 111, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 111, 44)  
}
```

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, 111, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 111, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650 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, 111, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 111, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 111, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 111, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 111, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 111,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 111, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 111,  
44) }
```

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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