

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.3150, -23.8370,
-25.0610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.3150, -23.8370,
-25.0610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34714A
RGB	52, 113, 74
RGB Percent	20%, 44%, 29%
CMY	0.7962, 0.5568, 0.7099
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.35, 0.56
HSL	142°, 37%, 32%
HSV	142°, 54%, 44%
XYZ	8.5574, 13.0391, 8.5414
YIQ	90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

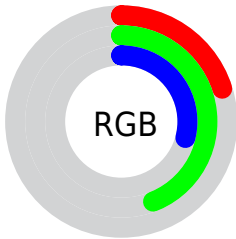
Format	Color
RYB	52, 97, 113
Decimal	3436874
CIELab	42.82, -29.45, 15.80
CIELCh	43, 33.417, 151.780
Yxy	13.0391, 0.2839, 0.4326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281626954 (0xFF34714A)
YUV	90.3150, -8.0433, -33.6023
Hunter-Lab	36.1096, -20.8902, 11.2522




Details

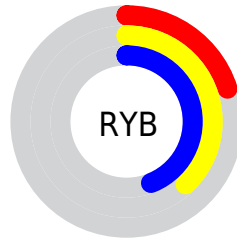
The YIQ color **90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **74.6850, 23.8370, 25.0610**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.6740, -23.4700, -26.2060**, and **40.9880, -27.2300, -24.1420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.2280, -28.1460, -29.5700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.4020, -19.5280, -20.5520**.

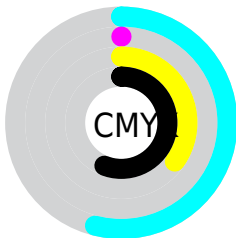
Distribution







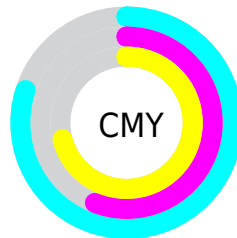
-  Red (20%)
-  Green (44%)
-  Blue (29%)






-  Red (20%)
-  Yellow (38%)
-  Blue (44%)



-  Cyan (54%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (35%)
-  Black (56%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (56%)
-  Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610 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 90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.3150, -23.8370,
-25.0610

90.3150, -23.8370,
-25.0610

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.9450, -25.6710,
-24.8630

141.6740,
-23.4700, -26.2060

40.9880, -27.2300,
-24.1420

169.1470,
-23.4240, -27.0400

25.3380, -13.4760,
-20.1000

196.7340,
-23.6990, -27.5630

10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

224.3210,
-23.9740, -28.0860

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.4070,
-17.9240, -16.5800

250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 90.3150, -23.8370,
-25.0610

■ 90.3150, -23.8370,
-25.0610

■ 86.2280, -28.1460,
-29.5700

■ 94.4020, -19.5280,
-20.5520

■ 81.8420, -33.0510,
-34.2910

■ 98.7880, -14.6230,
-15.8310

■ 77.6410, -37.0390,
-39.1110

■ 102.9890,
-10.6350, -11.0110

■ 73.5540, -41.3480,
-43.6200

■ 107.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

■ 71.0050, -44.2360,
-46.3480

■ 111.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

■ 115.5490, 2.8880,
2.7280

■ 119.7500, 6.8760,
7.5480

■ 123.8370, 11.1850,
12.0570

■ 128.2230, 16.0900,
16.7780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.6360, 6.0560, -21.6560



90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610



79.1330, -64.3670, -28.4230

Triad

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



90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610



94.9890, -45.0250, 6.5190



101.4310, 44.5630, 12.8750

Complementary

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



90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610



74.6850, 23.8370, 25.0610

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.



102.7480, 36.7210, 22.8410



90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610



102.8580, -10.5030, 19.6490

Square

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



90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610



82.1430, -78.3540, -11.7140



104.2760, 17.7390, 25.4430



100.1340, 40.4850, -1.3310

Rectangle

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



90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610



81.2990, -70.4660, -22.5140



104.2760, 17.7390, 25.4430



101.4680, 43.1410, 16.6210

Sweetspot

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



90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610



139.1140, -9.4890, -9.7530



99.7670, 7.0650, -23.4230



68.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



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.



90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610



112.2280, -37.3140, -39.6340



93.7350, -33.4670, -15.7310



53.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



75.3420, -46.8030, -49.3870



155.1350, -96.4940, -101.5020

Inverse Universe

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



74.6850, 23.8370, 25.0610



87.6580, 37.6350, 39.3230



71.2650, 33.4670, 15.7310



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.6580, 46.8030, 49.3870



91.8650, 96.4940, 101.5020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

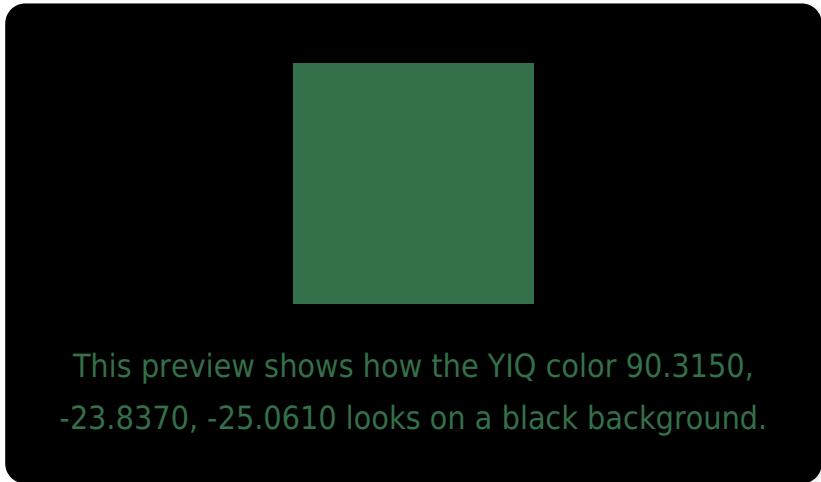
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3150, -23.8370,

-25.0610.

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

90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610

Protanopia

99.7440, 15.0400, -8.2560

Deuteranopia

101.1130, 18.6150, -1.4570



Tritanopia

95.4570, -29.3880, -7.0520

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610

Protanomaly

96.0410, 0.7820, -14.1780

Deuteranomaly

97.3450, 2.9820, -9.9940

Tritanomaly

93.7250, -27.5070, -13.6110

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.8260, -8.6180, -9.0180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610 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(52, 113, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 113, 74)  
}
```

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(52, 113, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 113, 74) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610 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(52, 113, 74) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 113, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 113, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 113, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 113, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 113,  
74) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 113, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 113,  
74) }
```

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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