

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.3790, -31.0300,
-54.4060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060)
contains.

YIQ(90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(90.3790, -31.0300,
-54.4060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B8620
RGB	27, 134, 32
RGB Percent	11%, 53%, 13%
CMY	0.8944, 0.4743, 0.8745
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.76, 0.47
HSL	123°, 67%, 32%
HSV	123°, 80%, 53%
XYZ	9.2417, 17.3987, 4.2369
YIQ	90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

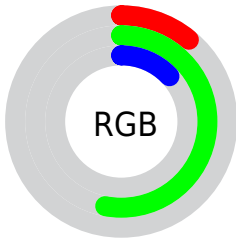
Format	Color
RYB	27, 129, 134
Decimal	1803808
CIELab	48.76, -49.21, 43.88
CIELCh	49, 65.934, 138.279
Yxy	17.3987, 0.2993, 0.5635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279993888 (0xFF1B8620)
YUV	90.3790, -28.7808, -55.5834
Hunter-Lab	41.7117, -33.4469, 23.1758

Details

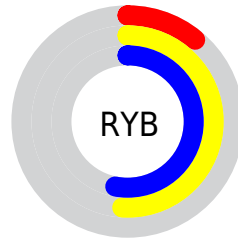
The YIQ color **90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **70.6210, 31.0300, 54.4060**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.4400, -23.8320, -52.6960**, and **48.7210, -22.8250, -43.4090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.0100, -34.6050, -61.2050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.7480, -27.4550, -47.6070**.

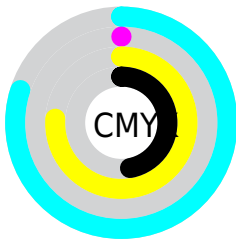
Distribution



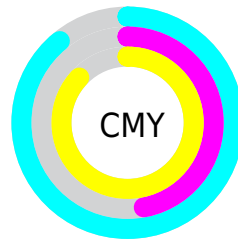
- Red (11%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060 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 90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 90.3790, -31.0300,
-54.4060

■ 90.3790, -31.0300,
-54.4060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.3960, -29.7000,
-56.4840

■ 147.4400,
-23.8320, -52.6960

■ 48.7210, -22.8250,
-43.4090

■ 175.6850,
-23.1440, -54.1520

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 203.8700,
-22.2270, -54.2510

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 221.1900,
-16.9560, -45.1480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.9390, -8.3390,
-30.6030

■ 245.2150, 0.2320,

-15.2240

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

90.3790, -31.0300,
-54.4060

90.3790, -31.0300,
-54.4060

85.0100, -34.6050,
-61.2050

95.7480, -27.4550,
-47.6070

79.3420, -38.7760,
-68.2160

101.4160,
-23.2840, -40.5960

106.6710,
-19.3880, -34.1080

112.3390,
-15.2170, -27.0970

117.7080,
-11.6420, -20.2980

■ 123.0770, -8.0670,
-13.4990

■ 128.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 134.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 139.6680, 4.1710,
7.0110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.0800, 30.2680, -41.9560



90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060



91.9670, -67.4360, -44.3960

Triad

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



90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060



101.4870, -108.0210, 2.8190



104.9610, 85.1340, 43.0380

Complementary

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



90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060



70.6210, 31.0300, 54.4060

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.



108.9420, 60.9230, 57.8110



90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060



106.7250, -69.9240, 22.7480

Square

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



90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060



103.6920, -101.8290, -10.2850



118.3350, 11.2240, 49.9120



108.7990, 84.2690, 9.1410

Rectangle

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



90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060



97.5870, -80.5050, -33.3130



118.3350, 11.2240, 49.9120



104.7790, 80.1350, 51.0390

Sweetspot

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



90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060



156.2950, -11.9170, -20.8210



120.6060, 31.9630, -34.1250



76.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



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.



90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060



105.3540, -48.2180, -84.3300



96.3070, -47.7220, -38.2340



63.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



76.9940, -37.6760, -66.1240



1.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Inverse Universe

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



70.6210, 31.0300, 54.4060



74.7600, 47.8970, 84.6410



64.6930, 47.7220, 38.2340



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



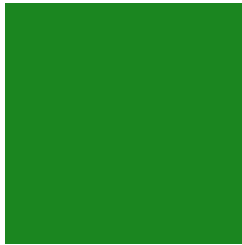
53.0060, 37.6760, 66.1240



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

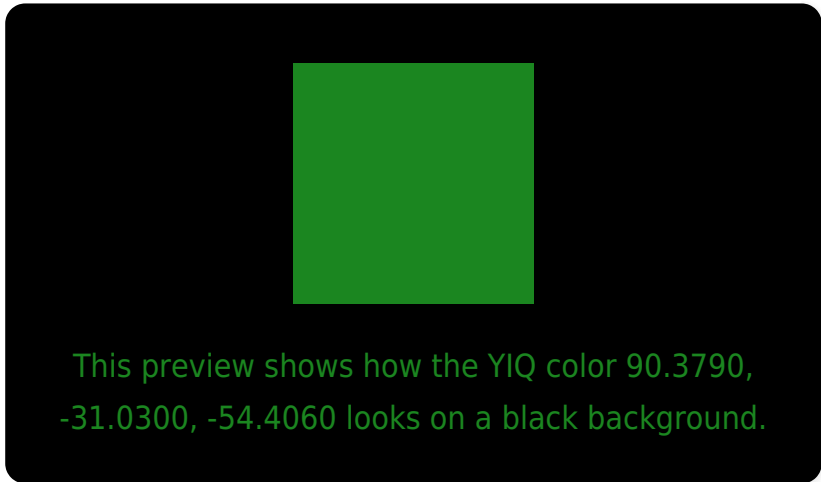
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3790, -31.0300,

-54.4060.

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

90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060

Protanopia

109.1540, 36.5920, -24.4000

Deuteranopia

111.8270, 42.3670, -13.4170



Tritanopia

106.7050, -41.9500, -10.6700

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060

Protanomaly

102.4280, 11.9730, -35.2830

Deuteranomaly

103.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840

Tritanomaly

100.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.1210, -11.3670, -19.7750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060 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(27, 134, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 134, 32)  
}
```

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(27, 134, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 134, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060 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(27, 134, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 134, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 134, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 134, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 134, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 134,  
32) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.3790, -31.0300, -54.4060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 134, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 134,  
32) }
```

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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