

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4720, -25.7170,  
-24.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.4720, -25.7170,  
-24.0290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33714E
RGB	51, 113, 78
RGB Percent	20%, 44%, 31%
CMY	0.8002, 0.5568, 0.6942
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.31, 0.56
HSL	146°, 38%, 32%
HSV	146°, 55%, 44%
XYZ	8.6456, 13.0685, 9.2709
YIQ	90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

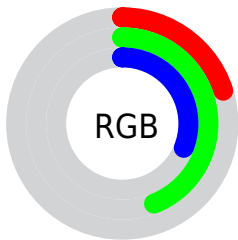
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 94, 113
Decimal	3371342
CIELab	42.87, -28.87, 13.51
CIELCh	43, 31.873, 154.927
Yxy	13.0685, 0.2790, 0.4218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281561422 (0xFF33714E)
YUV	90.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169
Hunter-Lab	36.1504, -20.5740, 10.1001

# Details

The YIQ color **90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **73.5280, 25.7170, 24.0290**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.8310, -25.3500, -25.1740**, and **41.3300, -28.1930, -23.2090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.4990, -30.3470, -28.2270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.4450, -21.0870, -19.8310**.

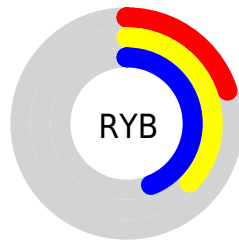
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (44%)

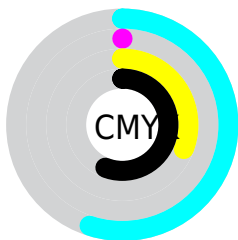
Blue (31%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (44%)

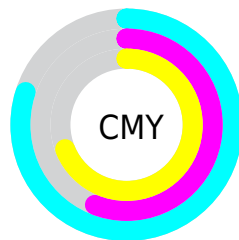


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290 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 90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.4720, -25.7170,  
-24.0290

90.4720, -25.7170,  
-24.0290

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

65.1020, -27.5510,  
-23.8310

141.8310,  
-25.3500, -25.1740

41.3300, -28.1930,  
-23.2090

169.3040,  
-25.3040, -26.0080

26.0220, -15.4020,  
-18.2340

196.8910,  
-25.5790, -26.5310

10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

224.5920,  
-26.1750, -26.7430

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.6780,  
-20.1250, -15.2370

250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 90.4720, -25.7170,  
-24.0290

■ 90.4720, -25.7170,  
-24.0290

■ 86.4990, -30.3470,  
-28.2270

■ 94.4450, -21.0870,  
-19.8310

■ 82.1130, -35.2520,  
-32.9480

■ 98.8310, -16.1820,  
-15.1100

■ 78.1400, -39.8820,  
-37.1460

■ 102.8040,  
-11.5520, -10.9120

■ 74.0530, -44.1910,  
-41.6550

■ 106.8910, -7.2430,  
-6.4030

■ 71.9170, -46.8040,  
-43.8600

■ 110.8640, -2.6130,  
-2.2050

■ 115.1360, 2.6130,  
2.2050

■ 119.2230, 6.9220,  
6.7140

■ 123.1960, 11.5520,  
10.9120

■ 127.4680, 16.7780,  
15.3220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.3090, 2.6630, -20.7370



90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



79.4750, -65.3300, -27.4900

# Triad

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



90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



97.1640, -38.1480, 8.5400



101.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710

# Complementary

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



90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



73.5280, 25.7170, 24.0290

# 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.



102.3950, 36.2170, 20.9610



90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



103.5980, -6.8350, 19.2530

# Square

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



90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



81.4420, -77.7580, -11.5020



103.8200, 19.0230, 24.1990



100.5250, 37.8260, -2.7020



# Rectangle

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



90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



81.5270, -71.1080, -21.8920



103.8200, 19.0230, 24.1990



101.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290

# Sweetspot

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



90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



139.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



97.8590, 3.8100, -25.0060



68.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560



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.



90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



112.4280, -40.7530, -37.8810



94.0060, -35.6680, -14.3880



53.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



76.3680, -49.6920, -46.5880



157.3010, -102.5930, -95.5930



# Inverse Universe

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



73.5280, 25.7170, 24.0290



85.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



69.9940, 35.6680, 14.3880



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.6320, 49.6920, 46.5880

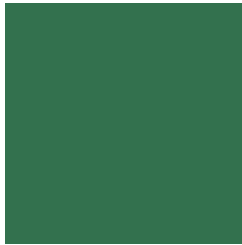


89.8130, 102.2720, 95.9040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

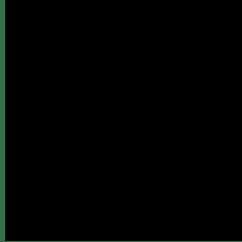
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4720, -25.7170,

-24.0290.

# 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

90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290

### Protanopia

99.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

### Deuteranopia

101.2700, 16.7350, -0.4250



## Tritanopia

95.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290

## Protanomaly

96.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460

## Deuteranomaly

97.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

## Tritanomaly

93.6540, -28.7450, -13.2010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.0540, -9.2600, -8.3960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290 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(51, 113, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 113, 78)  
}
```

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(51, 113, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 113, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290 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(51, 113, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 113, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 113, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 113, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 113, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 113,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 113, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 113,  
78) }
```

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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