

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.0980, -4.5330,
-33.5010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	427227
RGB	66, 114, 39
RGB Percent	26%, 45%, 15%
CMY	0.7413, 0.5529, 0.8470
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.66, 0.55
HSL	98°, 49%, 30%
HSV	98°, 66%, 45%
XYZ	8.6299, 13.3425, 4.0409
YIQ	91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

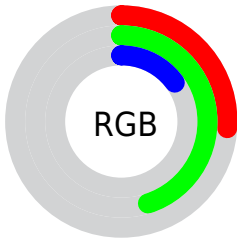
Format	Color
RYB	39, 114, 87
Decimal	4354599
CIELab	43.27, -30.77, 35.49
CIELCh	43, 46.966, 130.924
Yxy	13.3425, 0.3318, 0.5129
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282544679 (0xFF427227)
YUV	91.0980, -25.6843, -22.0109
Hunter-Lab	36.5274, -21.7506, 19.0102

Details

The YIQ color **91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **61.9020, 4.5330, 33.5010**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.7560, -3.5700, -34.4340**, and **42.3410, -9.5310, -31.0270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.7510, -5.1740, -38.4060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.4450, -3.8920, -28.5960**.

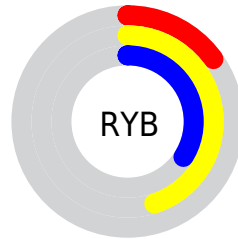
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (45%)

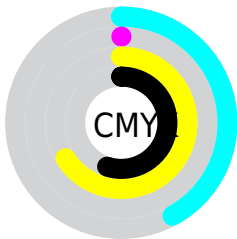
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (34%)

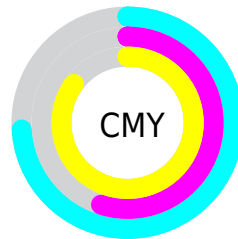


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (66%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010 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 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.0980, -4.5330,
-33.5010

91.0980, -4.5330,
-33.5010

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

65.7990, -5.1290,
-33.7130

142.7560, -3.5700,
-34.4340

42.3410, -9.5310,
-31.0270

169.8160, -3.7990,
-35.7910

25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

197.5880, -3.1570,
-36.4130

11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

225.4740, -2.8360,
-36.7240

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.8590, 3.8100,
-25.0060

251.1240, 10.9140,

-10.5740

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 91.0980, -4.5330,
-33.5010

■ 91.0980, -4.5330,
-33.5010

■ 87.7510, -5.1740,
-38.4060

■ 94.4450, -3.8920,
-28.5960

■ 83.9910, -6.0900,
-43.8340

■ 98.2050, -2.9760,
-23.1680

■ 80.6440, -6.7310,
-48.7390

■ 101.5520, -2.3350,
-18.2630

■ 79.1770, -6.9140,
-50.9300

■ 105.0130, -2.0150,
-13.0470

■ 108.3600, -1.3740,
-8.1420

■ 112.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 115.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 118.8140, 0.8240,
7.0960

■ 122.5740, 1.7400,
12.5240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.8220, 31.5950, -27.4530



91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010



78.4030, -56.8000, -38.9120

Triad

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



91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010



86.3950, -87.5710, -4.3630



100.1420, 56.3430, 30.6710

Complementary

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



91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010



61.9020, 4.5330, 33.5010

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.



103.6360, 34.7010, 37.4290



91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010



94.3330, -57.4970, 12.2870

Square

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



91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010



87.1810, -81.5170, -14.9650



105.3140, -2.6190, 30.9570



99.4020, 60.7020, 12.2380

Rectangle

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



91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010



82.6550, -66.0170, -31.5610



105.3140, -2.6190, 30.9570



101.0260, 50.9780, 34.2900

Sweetspot

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



91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010



138.8990, -1.6940, -13.3580



89.6010, 31.5000, -9.2040



68.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300



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.



91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010



112.2370, -7.1430, -52.2870



84.1650, -23.8350, -36.1150



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



83.2970, -7.3720, -53.6440



171.6000, -14.8810, -110.3130

Inverse Universe

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



61.9020, 4.5330, 33.5010



66.7630, 7.1430, 52.2870



68.8350, 23.8350, 36.1150



51.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



36.7030, 7.3720, 53.6440



75.4000, 14.8810, 110.3130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010 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 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010 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 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010.

-33.5010.

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

91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010

Protanopia

98.0640, 28.3380, -17.9820

Deuteranopia

99.7430, 33.9760, -10.0240



Tritanopia

99.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010

Protanomaly

95.4430, 16.7850, -23.3670

Deuteranomaly

96.4590, 19.8560, -18.4480

Tritanomaly

96.6140, -14.0730, -14.7850

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.8390, -1.4650, -12.0010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010 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(66, 114, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 114, 39)  
}
```

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(66, 114, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 114, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010 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(66, 114, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 114, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 114, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 114, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 114, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 114,  
39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.0980, -4.5330, -33.5010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 114, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 114,  
39) }
```

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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