

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.1290, 11.3770,
-35.4950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	506F12
RGB	80, 111, 18
RGB Percent	31%, 44%, 7%
CMY	0.6864, 0.5646, 0.9293
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.84, 0.56
HSL	80°, 72%, 25%
HSV	80°, 84%, 44%
XYZ	9.1007, 13.1195, 2.6262
YIQ	91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

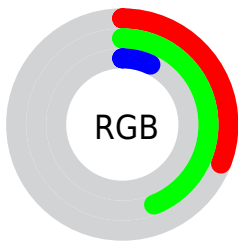
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 111, 49
Decimal	5271314
CIE _{Lab}	42.94, -25.32, 43.84
CIE _{LCh}	43, 50.626, 120.009
Yxy	13.1195, 0.3663, 0.5280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283461394 (0xFF506F12)
YUV	91.1290, -36.0526, -9.7601
Hunter-Lab	36.2208, -18.5372, 21.0557

Details

The YIQ color **91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **37.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950**, and **45.9510, 0.5550, -26.5890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.6790, 12.5240, -39.7640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5790, 10.2300, -31.2260**.

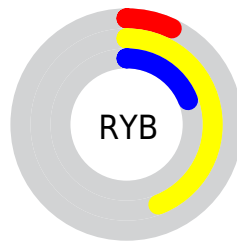
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (44%)

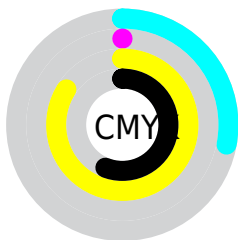
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (19%)

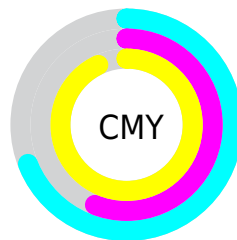


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950 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 91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.1290, 11.3770,
-35.4950

91.1290, 11.3770,
-35.4950

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

66.9270, 9.1300,
-33.3180

143.1290, 11.3770,
-35.4950

45.9510, 0.5550,
-26.5890

170.0150, 11.6980,
-35.8060

24.3660, -10.6790,
-21.2310

197.7870, 12.3400,
-36.4280

10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

225.8580, 13.5780,
-36.8380

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.0040, 19.3990,
-26.6890

249.1860, 16.3710,

-15.8610

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

■ 91.1290, 11.3770,
-35.4950

■ 91.1290, 11.3770,
-35.4950

■ 88.6790, 12.5240,
-39.7640

■ 93.5790, 10.2300,
-31.2260

■ 87.2830, 13.5790,
-42.3650

■ 95.7300, 8.4870,
-27.1690

■ 98.1800, 7.3400,
-22.9000

■ 100.6300, 6.1930,
-18.6310

■ 103.1940, 4.7250,
-14.0510

■ 105.3450, 2.9820,
-9.9940

■ 107.7950, 1.8350,
-5.7250

■ 110.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 112.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.5910, 45.4870, -25.9130



91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950



75.7640, -50.7470, -43.9870

Triad

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



91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950



87.9280, -87.7540, -6.5540



98.4010, 54.4160, 38.0640

Complementary

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



91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950



37.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950

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.



103.2420, 24.2470, 39.6630



91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950



83.3120, -88.5350, 2.0970

Square

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



91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950



86.6280, -78.5820, -18.5980



102.5660, -21.0040, 28.2440



97.5370, 65.0560, 21.4400

Rectangle

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



91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950



80.2440, -60.6060, -36.0140



102.5660, -21.0040, 28.2440



99.6760, 46.3920, 40.3120

Sweetspot

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



91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950



137.3080, 4.4040, -13.7400



64.0040, 46.9030, 3.5030



69.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260



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.



91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950



114.1180, 17.9370, -55.2710



77.3750, -16.0390, -45.2470



54.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



94.3600, 14.6800, -45.8000



194.3240, 30.4150, -94.2010

Inverse Universe

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



37.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950



31.1810, -17.3410, 55.4830



51.9240, 16.6350, 45.4590



51.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



25.6400, -14.6800, 45.8000



52.9750, -29.8190, 94.4130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950 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 91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950 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 91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.1290, 11.3770,

-35.4950.

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

91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950

Protanopia

95.0830, 35.3540, -23.9900

Deuteranopia

97.4030, 40.6250, -14.8870



Tritanopia

100.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950

Protanomaly

93.9570, 26.7810, -28.3150

Deuteranomaly

94.9130, 30.0810, -22.0390

Tritanomaly

96.8280, -2.9320, -12.9480

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.8350, 4.3580, -12.9060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950 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(80, 111, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 111, 18)  
}
```

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(80, 111, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 111, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950 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(80, 111, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 111, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 111, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 111, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 111, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 111,  
18) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 111, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 111,  
18) }
```

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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