

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.2030, -25.8570,  
-10.4730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(91.2030, -25.8570,  
-10.4730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C6966
RGB	60, 105, 102
RGB Percent	24%, 41%, 40%
CMY	0.7648, 0.5882, 0.6001
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.03, 0.59
HSL	176°, 27%, 32%
HSV	176°, 43%, 41%
XYZ	9.3123, 12.0256, 14.3941
YIQ	91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

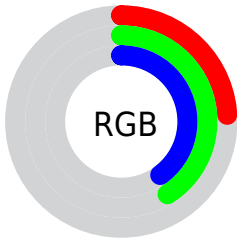
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	60, 83, 105
Decimal	3959142
CIELab	41.26, -16.29, -3.17
CIELCh	41, 16.598, 190.993
Yxy	12.0256, 0.2606, 0.3365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282149222 (0xFF3C6966)
YUV	91.2030, 5.3229, -27.3650
Hunter-Lab	34.6779, -12.7526, -0.3355

# Details

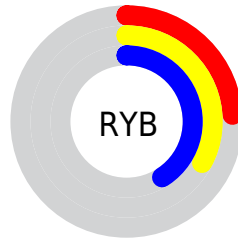
The YIQ color **91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **73.7970, 25.8570, 10.4730**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.9040, -26.4530, -10.6850**, and **42.7080, -28.8370, -11.5330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.3070, -20.2180, -8.0420**.

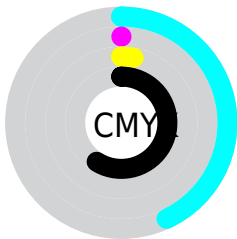
# Distribution



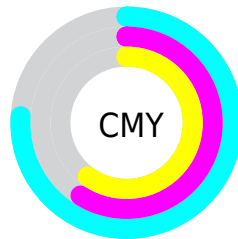
- Red (24%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730 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 91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.2030, -25.8570,  
-10.4730

91.2030, -25.8570,  
-10.4730

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.9040, -26.4530,  
-10.6850

141.9040,  
-26.4530, -10.6850

42.7080, -28.8370,  
-11.5330

168.6050,  
-27.0490, -10.8970

25.0080, -20.8140,  
-8.2540

196.1920,  
-27.3240, -11.4200

6.6510, -6.3270,  
-0.9750

224.1920,  
-27.3240, -11.4200

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

252.9070, -4.1720,

-1.4840

■ 91.2030, -25.8570,  
-10.4730

■ 91.2030, -25.8570,  
-10.4730

■ 87.8000, -32.0920,  
-13.1160

■ 94.3070, -20.2180,  
-8.0420

■ 84.8100, -38.0520,  
-15.2360

■ 97.5960, -13.6620,  
-5.7100

■ 81.4070, -44.2870,  
-17.8790

■ 100.7000, -8.0230,  
-3.2790

■ 78.3030, -49.9260,  
-20.3100

■ 104.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 74.9000, -56.1610,  
-22.9530

■ 107.2070, 3.8510,  
1.7950

■ 72.8070, -60.3330,  
-24.4370

■ 110.4960, 10.4070,  
4.1270

■ 113.6000, 16.0460,  
6.5580

■ 117.0030, 22.2810,  
9.2010

■ 119.9930, 28.2410,  
11.3210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.6080, -13.9360, -11.7600



91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730



91.5000, -30.9470, -6.3310

# Triad

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



91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730



99.1500, -0.0020, 11.0540



97.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670

# Complementary

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



91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730



73.7970, 25.8570, 10.4730

# 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.



98.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090



91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730



99.3210, 12.6980, 12.1700

# Square

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



91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730



97.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



99.0460, 20.7220, 9.9220



96.1180, 11.0510, -7.5490



# Rectangle

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



91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730



92.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470



99.0460, 20.7220, 9.9220



97.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860

# Sweetspot

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



91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730



132.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



87.6110, -9.9910, -22.6870



65.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730



116.2010, -40.7110, -16.6070



80.3920, -21.5950, 0.3970



52.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



81.1050, -67.1640, -27.2920



169.8070, -140.5630, -57.2270



# Inverse Universe

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



73.7970, 25.8570, 10.4730



88.7990, 40.7110, 16.6070



84.6080, 21.5950, -0.3970



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



35.8950, 67.1640, 27.2920



75.1930, 140.5630, 57.2270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730 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 91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

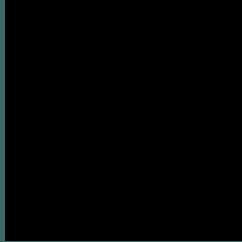
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

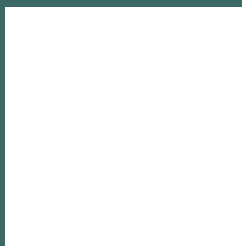
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.2030, -25.8570,

-10.4730.

# 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

91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730

### Protanopia

97.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

### Deuteranopia

97.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



## Tritanopia

92.6530, -27.0040, -6.2040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730

## Protanomaly

94.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

## Deuteranomaly

95.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

## Tritanomaly

91.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730 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(60, 105, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 105, 102)  
}
```

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(60, 105, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 105, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730 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(60, 105, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 105, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 105, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 105, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 105, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 105,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 105, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 105,  
102) }
```

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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