

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.2170, -47.9490,  
-50.6450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.2170, -47.9490,  
-50.6450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0E893A
RGB	14, 137, 58
RGB Percent	5%, 54%, 23%
CMY	0.9454, 0.4625, 0.7727
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.58, 0.46
HSL	141°, 82%, 30%
HSV	141°, 90%, 54%
XYZ	9.8956, 18.3038, 7.0100
YIQ	91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

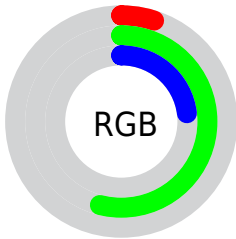
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	14, 105, 137
Decimal	952634
CIELab	49.86, -48.67, 33.40
CIElCh	50, 59.028, 145.543
Yxy	18.3038, 0.2811, 0.5199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279142714 (0xFF0E893A)
YUV	91.2170, -16.3760, -67.7193
Hunter-Lab	42.7829, -33.5834, 20.2333

# Details

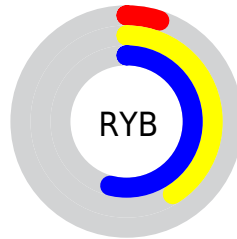
The YIQ color **91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **59.7830, 47.9490, 50.6450**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.6160, -35.8910, -48.9070**, and **51.3940, -26.2180, -42.4900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0050, -53.4040, -56.4120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.4290, -42.4940, -44.8780**.

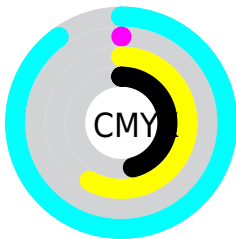
# Distribution



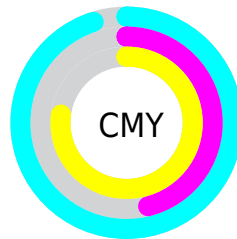
- Red (5%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (46%)




- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (77%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 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 91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 91.2170, -47.9490,  
-50.6450

 91.2170, -47.9490,  
-50.6450


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 69.0330, -41.4390,  
-47.4790


 150.6160,  
-35.8910, -48.9070


 51.3940, -26.2180,  
-42.4900

 178.6870,  
-34.6530, -49.3170

 35.8070, -16.7750,  
-31.9030

 207.1600,  
-34.6070, -50.1510

 23.4800, -11.0000,  
-20.9200

 222.4310,  
-27.6400, -38.7440

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 234.2940,  
-19.3440, -23.8880

 246.2710,

-11.3690, -8.7210

■ 91.2170, -47.9490,  
-50.6450

■ 91.2170, -47.9490,  
-50.6450

■ 86.0050, -53.4040,  
-56.4120

■ 96.4290, -42.4940,  
-44.8780

■ 101.3420,  
-37.6350, -39.3230

■ 106.4400,  
-31.8590, -33.8670

■ 111.6520,  
-26.4040, -28.1000

■ 116.5650,  
-21.5450, -22.5450

■ 121.7770,  
-16.0900, -16.7780

■ 126.9890,  
-10.6350, -11.0110

■ 132.0870, -4.8590,  
-5.5550

■ 137.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.9050, 23.3910, -43.9770



91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



95.1930, -73.7640, -39.8440

# Triad

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



91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



99.5150, -105.2240, 1.6880



112.8640, 77.6170, 30.5850

# Complementary

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



91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



59.7830, 47.9490, 50.6450

# 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.



114.6180, 61.4750, 47.8030



91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



118.4210, -36.5930, 29.9270

# Square

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



91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



103.3330, -102.1960, -9.1400



121.0880, 22.0450, 46.5330



113.6680, 74.0920, 0.8440



# Rectangle

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



91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



99.7700, -85.2740, -29.4820



121.0880, 22.0450, 46.5330



112.9380, 74.7730, 38.0770

# Sweetspot

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



91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



160.8150, -19.2530, -20.0290



110.1210, 13.8550, -47.3690



78.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450



112.3690, -69.7690, -73.7130



98.1710, -67.5300, -31.6740



66.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



83.4290, -51.6620, -54.9420



3.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



# Inverse Universe

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



59.7830, 47.9490, 50.6450



66.6310, 69.7690, 73.7130



52.8290, 67.5300, 31.6740



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.4570, 51.9830, 54.6310



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 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 91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 looks on a black 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

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

# YIQ 91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.2170, -47.9490,

-50.6450.

# 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

91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450

### Protanopia

114.3630, 28.9340, -17.7700

### Deuteranopia

116.2100, 34.1590, -7.8330



## Tritanopia

108.0140, -47.3140, -12.5780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450

## Protanomaly

105.8430, 0.7390, -29.9250

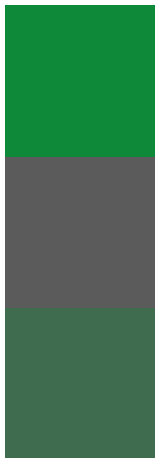
## Deuteranomaly

107.0980, 4.6350, -23.4370

## Tritanomaly

101.9840, -47.7700, -26.3460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.2390, -17.5110, -18.5590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 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(14, 137, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 137, 58)  
}
```

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(14, 137, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 137, 58) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 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(14, 137, 58) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 137, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 137, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 137, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 137, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 137,  
58) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.2170, -47.9490, -50.6450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 137, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 137,  
58) }
```

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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