

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.3100, -35.7500,  
-67.9900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.3100, -35.7500,  
-67.9900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F910F
RGB	15, 145, 15
RGB Percent	6%, 57%, 6%
CMY	0.9416, 0.4311, 0.9412
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.90, 0.43
HSL	120°, 81%, 31%
HSV	120°, 90%, 57%
XYZ	10.4152, 20.4026, 3.8407
YIQ	91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

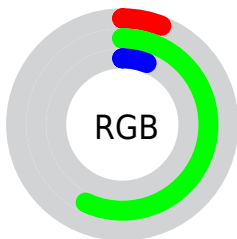
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	15, 145, 145
Decimal	1020175
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.29, -55.09, 52.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 75.854, 136.568
Yxy	20.4026, 0.3005, 0.5887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279210255 (0xFF0F910F)
YUV	91.3100, -37.6208, -66.9239
Hunter-Lab	45.1692, -37.8871, 26.5771

# Details

The YIQ color **91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **68.6900, 35.7500, 67.9900**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.0450, -24.5180, -62.2940**, and **54.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.2290, -40.1960, -75.5240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680**.

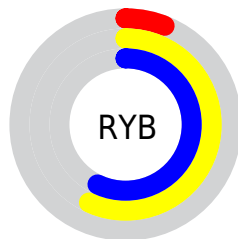
# Distribution



Red (6%)

Green (57%)

Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (57%)

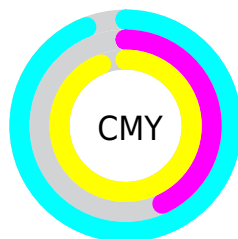


Cyan (90%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (94%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900 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 91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.3100, -35.7500,  
-67.9900

91.3100, -35.7500,  
-67.9900

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

69.8530, -32.7250,  
-62.2370

153.0450,  
-24.5180, -62.2940

54.5910, -25.5750,  
-48.6390

181.8170,  
-23.8760, -62.9160

39.9160, -18.7000,  
-35.5640

209.1270,  
-21.8130, -61.7570

27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

220.8760,  
-13.1960, -47.2120

8.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

232.7390, -4.9000,  
-32.3560

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.9010, 3.9920,

-17.2880

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

■ 91.3100, -35.7500,  
-67.9900

■ 91.3100, -35.7500,  
-67.9900

■ 85.2290, -40.1960,  
-75.5240

■ 97.0920, -31.9000,  
-60.6680

■ 85.1150, -39.8750,  
-75.8350

■ 103.2870,  
-27.7750, -52.8230

■ 109.0690,  
-23.9250, -45.5010

■ 115.2640,  
-19.8000, -37.6560

■ 121.0460,  
-15.9500, -30.3340

■ 127.2410,  
-11.8250, -22.4890

■ 133.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

■ 139.2180, -3.8500,  
-7.3220

■ 145.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.3530, 33.7530, -44.5430



91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



99.1250, -71.0570, -50.3610

# Triad

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



91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



111.6090, -119.9880, 4.9400



106.0050, 100.1700, 56.8900

# Complementary

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



91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



68.6900, 35.7500, 67.9900

# 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.



113.0500, 69.9070, 71.2110



91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



99.0540, -113.5710, 15.3010

# Square

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



91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



113.0160, -111.5490, -10.3410



126.7080, 8.9760, 57.6160



114.4480, 98.6190, 13.3950



# Rectangle

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



91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



105.5430, -86.3730, -37.1010



126.7080, 8.9760, 57.6160



104.8770, 95.0790, 66.5590

# Sweetspot

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



91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



167.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730



130.1800, 41.7300, -40.4300



81.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



110.9430, -51.9750, -98.8470



98.7200, -56.6150, -47.7750



68.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



79.2450, -37.1250, -70.6050



4.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



# Inverse Universe

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



68.6900, 35.7500, 67.9900



78.0570, 51.9750, 98.8470



61.2800, 56.6150, 47.7750



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



55.7550, 37.1250, 70.6050

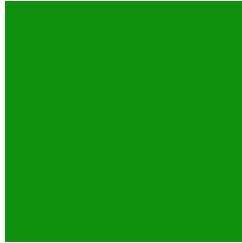


3.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

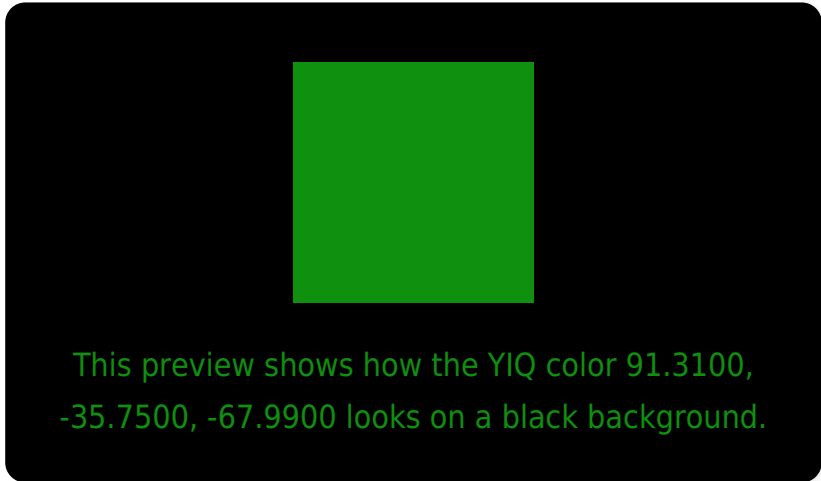
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# 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 91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3100, -35.7500,

-67.9900.

# 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

91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900

### Protanopia

115.1040, 48.0560, -33.9280

### Deuteranopia

119.7860, 49.6120, -18.0680



## Tritanopia

114.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900

## Protanomaly

106.8010, 17.7520, -46.4080

## Deuteranomaly

109.6090, 18.7130, -36.2870

## Tritanomaly

106.2200, -42.8630, -32.6790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900 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(15, 145, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 145, 15)  
}
```

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(15, 145, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 145, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900 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(15, 145, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 145, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 145, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 145, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 145, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 145,  
15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 145, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 145,  
15) }
```

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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