

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	377537
RGB	55, 117, 55
RGB Percent	22%, 46%, 22%
CMY	0.7845, 0.5411, 0.7843
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.53, 0.54
HSL	120°, 36%, 34%
HSV	120°, 53%, 46%
XYZ	8.6267, 13.8153, 5.8257
YIQ	91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

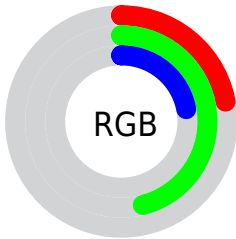
Format	Color
RYB	55, 117, 117
Decimal	3634487
CIELab	43.97, -33.78, 28.03
CIELCh	44, 43.891, 140.314
Yxy	13.8153, 0.3052, 0.4887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281824567 (0xFF377537)
YUV	91.3940, -17.9422, -31.9175
Hunter-Lab	37.1689, -23.6166, 16.7253

Details

The YIQ color **91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **80.6060, 17.0500, 32.4260**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.5250, -16.0410, -34.1930**, and **40.9420, -21.5890, -32.7650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500**.

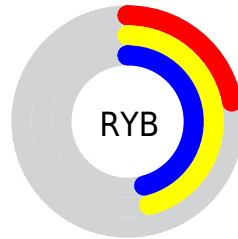
Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (46%)

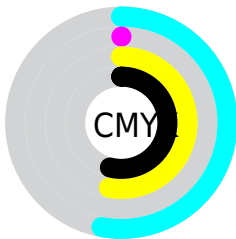
 Blue (22%)




 Red (22%)

 Yellow (46%)

 Blue (46%)

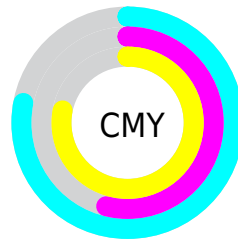


 Cyan (53%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (53%)

 Black (54%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (54%)

 Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260 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 91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

91.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

66.0240, -18.8840,
-32.2280

143.5250,
-16.0410, -34.1930

40.9420, -21.5890,
-32.7650

170.4110,
-15.7200, -34.5040

26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

197.8840,
-15.6740, -35.3380

12.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

226.3570,
-15.6280, -36.1720

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

238.5080, -8.2030,
-22.0510

250.3710, 0.0930,

-7.1950

■ 91.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

■ 91.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

■ 86.4380, -20.3500,
-38.7020

■ 96.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 81.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 100.8930,
-10.7250, -20.3970

■ 76.9390, -26.6750,
-50.7310

■ 105.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 71.9830, -29.9750,
-57.0070

■ 110.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 68.6790, -32.1750,
-61.1910

■ 115.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 120.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 125.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

■ 130.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

■ 134.7590, 11.8250,
22.4890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.4770, 19.4450, -27.5230



91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



81.2870, -62.1650, -35.2930

Triad

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



91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



85.2210, -87.0210, -3.3170



102.3280, 55.5190, 23.5750

Complementary

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



91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



80.6060, 17.0500, 32.4260

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.



104.6380, 40.3870, 33.4990



91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



102.8370, -32.3730, 19.5230

Square

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



91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



87.9790, -83.7640, -12.7880



107.4850, 10.0810, 32.0730



102.1360, 55.3390, 4.8030

Rectangle

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



91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



84.8380, -70.7860, -27.7300



107.4850, 10.0810, 32.0730



102.8210, 52.8130, 28.5650

Sweetspot

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



91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



143.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



109.9320, 19.9020, -19.2820



70.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



112.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



94.9280, -27.0010, -22.7850



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



71.6140, -33.5500, -63.8060



146.7500, -68.7500, -130.7500

Inverse Universe

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



80.6060, 17.0500, 32.4260



95.4740, 26.9500, 51.2540



77.0720, 27.0010, 22.7850



55.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.3860, 33.5500, 63.8060



103.2500, 68.7500, 130.7500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

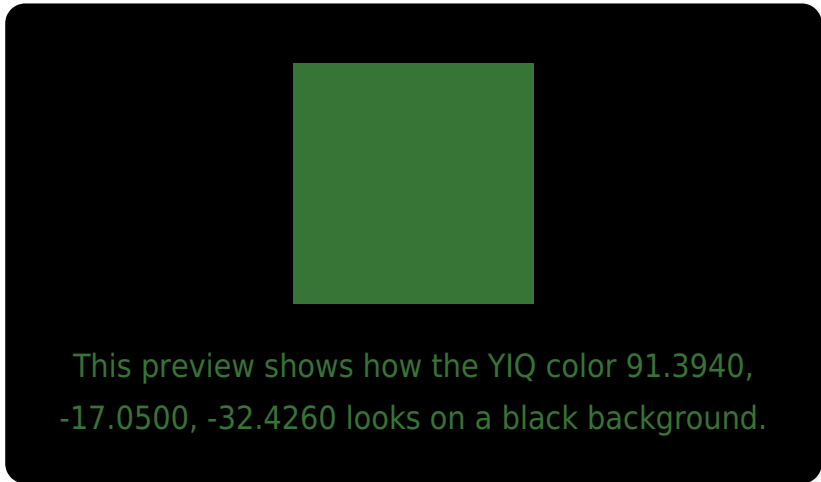
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

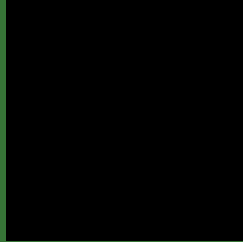
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3940, -17.0500,

-32.4260.

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

91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260

Protanopia

100.9480, 22.9730, -14.3630

Deuteranopia

102.6270, 28.6110, -6.4050



Tritanopia

98.7670, -27.3250, -5.8930

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260

Protanomaly

97.7180, 8.7610, -21.1190

Deuteranomaly

98.7340, 11.8320, -16.2000

Tritanomaly

96.4110, -23.7470, -15.6750

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260 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(55, 117, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 117, 55)  
}
```

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(55, 117, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 117, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260 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(55, 117, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 117, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 117, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 117, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 117, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 117,  
55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 117, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 117,  
55) }
```

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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