

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.5470, 13.2560,
-31.0000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	556C18
RGB	85, 108, 24
RGB Percent	33%, 42%, 9%
CMY	0.6668, 0.5764, 0.9058
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.78, 0.58
HSL	76°, 64%, 26%
HSV	76°, 78%, 42%
XYZ	9.2726, 12.7232, 2.8329
YIQ	91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

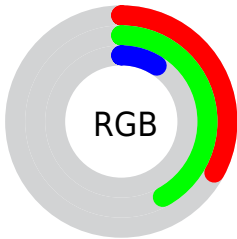
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 108, 47
Decimal	5598232
CIE Lab	42.34, -21.30, 41.33
CIE LCh	42, 46.496, 117.271
Yxy	12.7232, 0.3735, 0.5124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283788312 (0xFF556C18)
YUV	91.5470, -33.3007, -5.7417
Hunter-Lab	35.6696, -16.0194, 20.2599

Details

The YIQ color **91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **40.4530, -13.2560, 31.0000**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.3190, 13.8980, -31.6220**, and **45.9840, 4.9560, -23.7480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.3960, 14.9990, -35.0570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.6980, 11.5130, -26.9430**.

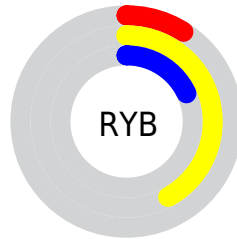
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (42%)

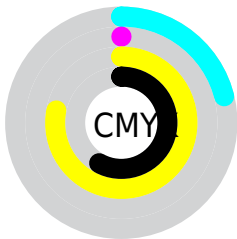
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (18%)

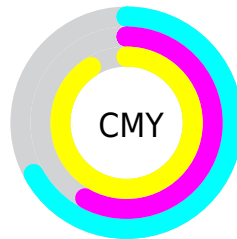


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000 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 91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.5470, 13.2560,
-31.0000

91.5470, 13.2560,
-31.0000

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.2480, 12.6600,
-31.2120

143.3190, 13.8980,
-31.6220

45.9840, 4.9560,
-23.7480

170.2050, 14.2190,
-31.9330

24.9970, -5.0860,
-17.9660

197.2760, 15.4570,
-32.3430

8.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

226.0480, 16.0990,
-32.9650

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

244.8410, 21.4160,
-24.6960

249.5280, 15.4080,

-14.9280

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 91.5470, 13.2560,
-31.0000

■ 91.5470, 13.2560,
-31.0000

■ 89.3960, 14.9990,
-35.0570

■ 93.6980, 11.5130,
-26.9430

■ 87.2450, 16.7420,
-39.1140

■ 95.8490, 9.7700,
-22.8860

■ 86.7180, 16.7880,
-39.9480

■ 97.8860, 8.3480,
-19.1400

■ 100.0370, 6.6050,
-15.0830

■ 102.1880, 4.8620,
-11.0260

■ 104.3390, 3.1190,
-6.9690

■ 106.4900, 1.3760,
-2.9120

■ 108.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 110.6780, -1.7890,
4.8910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.7850, 42.1850, -21.1350



91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000



81.9620, -33.5090, -37.0050

Triad

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



91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000



85.6140, -83.9940, -8.6180



98.5850, 47.9060, 34.8980

Complementary

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



91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000



40.4530, -13.2560, 31.0000

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.



102.3830, 19.2960, 35.7760



91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000



81.8130, -85.6920, 0.1320

Square

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



91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000



84.5420, -75.4640, -20.0400



100.3760, -23.5250, 24.3710



97.1990, 60.1960, 21.4120

Rectangle

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



91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000



78.0270, -58.4970, -35.6890



100.3760, -23.5250, 24.3710



100.3330, 39.9280, 36.3120

Sweetspot

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



91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000



133.6610, 4.9080, -11.8600



62.0300, 44.0140, 6.3020



67.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000



114.4160, 20.2740, -48.0620



79.2880, -11.1800, -39.6920



52.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



94.0940, 18.4850, -43.1710



197.0370, 38.7130, -90.3990

Inverse Universe

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



40.4530, -13.2560, 31.0000



35.5840, -20.2740, 48.0620



52.7120, 11.1800, 39.6920



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



22.9060, -18.4850, 43.1710



47.9630, -38.7130, 90.3990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000 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 91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

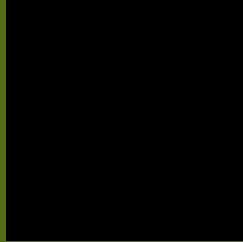
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5470, 13.2560,

-31.0000.

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

91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000

Protanopia

94.6960, 32.1900, -21.7140

Deuteranopia

96.5600, 38.7450, -13.8550



Tritanopia

99.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000

Protanomaly

93.5810, 25.0840, -25.0920

Deuteranomaly

94.7820, 29.0720, -20.2720

Tritanomaly

97.1490, 0.5980, -10.8420

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000 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(85, 108, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 108, 24)  
}
```

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(85, 108, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 108, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000 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(85, 108, 24) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 108, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 108, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 108, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 108, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 108,  
24) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 108, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 108,  
24) }
```

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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