

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.5700, -46.3040,  
-19.8720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.5700, -46.3040,  
-19.8720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	23756D
RGB	35, 117, 109
RGB Percent	14%, 46%, 43%
CMY	0.8629, 0.5410, 0.5727
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.07, 0.54
HSL	174°, 54%, 30%
HSV	174°, 70%, 46%
XYZ	9.8146, 14.1902, 16.6769
YIQ	91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

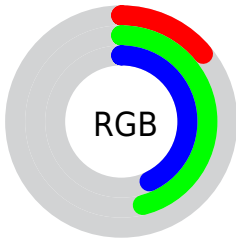
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	35, 78, 117
Decimal	2323821
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.50, -26.22, -2.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 26.358, 185.857
Yxy	14.1902, 0.2413, 0.3488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280513901 (0xFF23756D)
YUV	91.5700, 8.5930, -49.6119
Hunter-Lab	37.6699, -19.4155, 0.1205

# Details

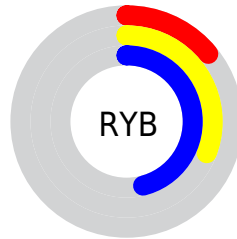
The YIQ color **91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **60.4300, 46.3040, 19.8720**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.5380, -43.2780, -19.6460**, and **46.9840, -38.6020, -16.2820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.8680, -53.1350, -22.7270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2720, -39.4730, -17.0170**.

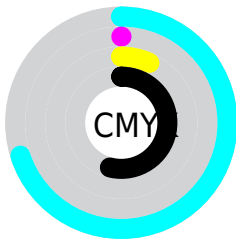
# Distribution



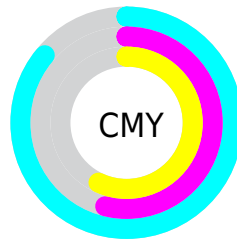
- Red (14%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720 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 91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.5700, -46.3040,  
-19.8720

91.5700, -46.3040,  
-19.8720

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.6940, -52.5850,  
-21.6810

145.5380,  
-43.2780, -19.6460

46.9840, -38.6020,  
-16.2820

172.5380,  
-43.2780, -19.6460

30.9750, -25.2150,  
-11.0950

200.5380,  
-43.2780, -19.6460

16.8410, -12.9740,  
-7.1660

229.1250,  
-43.5530, -20.1690

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 91.5700, -46.3040,  
-19.8720

■ 91.5700, -46.3040,  
-19.8720

■ 87.8680, -53.1350,  
-22.7270

■ 95.2720, -39.4730,  
-17.0170

■ 84.4650, -59.3700,  
-25.3700

■ 98.6750, -33.2380,  
-14.3740

■ 80.7630, -66.2010,  
-28.2250

■ 102.3770,  
-26.4070, -11.5190

■ 106.1930,  
-19.8970, -8.3530

■ 109.5960,  
-13.6620, -5.7100

■ 113.2980, -6.8310,  
-2.8550

■ 117.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 120.7020, 6.8310,  
2.8550

■ 124.1050, 13.0660,  
5.4980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.4450, -21.0870, -19.8310



91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



86.5000, -66.4780, -17.6940

# Triad

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



91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



107.3870, -4.8630, 16.5530



105.1160, 31.7280, -2.3200

# Complementary

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



91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



60.4300, 46.3040, 19.8720

# 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.



106.3050, 35.9900, 8.5500



91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



108.2170, 16.2270, 19.8030

# Square

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



91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



103.4270, -28.7030, 8.0730



107.2370, 30.6700, 16.8620



103.2730, 20.6800, -11.3520



# Rectangle

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



91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



91.6630, -59.3270, -9.6230



107.2370, 30.6700, 16.8620



105.3060, 34.2490, 1.5530

# Sweetspot

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



91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



143.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



85.5260, -17.7820, -41.1900



70.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620



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.



91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



112.9470, -72.7110, -31.3910



73.1110, -39.7970, -0.1250



57.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



84.1540, -68.8600, -29.5960



172.4000, -140.9750, -60.7750



# Inverse Universe

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



60.4300, 46.3040, 19.8720



64.0530, 72.7110, 31.3910



78.8890, 39.7970, 0.1250



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



37.8460, 68.8600, 29.5960

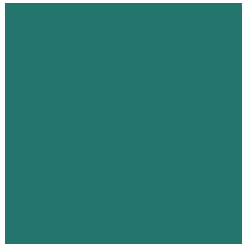


77.6000, 140.9750, 60.7750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720 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 91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

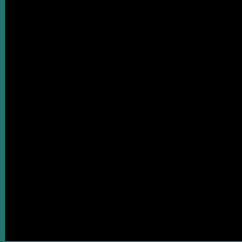
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5700, -46.3040,

-19.8720.

# 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

91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720

### Protanopia

104.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

### Deuteranopia

105.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



## Tritanopia

94.4980, -45.8010, -12.4650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720

## Protanomaly

100.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800

## Deuteranomaly

100.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

## Tritanomaly

93.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720

## Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.6880, -16.9170, -7.2930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720 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(35, 117, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 117, 109)  
}
```

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(35, 117, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 117, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720 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(35, 117, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 117, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 117, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 117, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 117, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 117,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 117, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 117,  
109) }
```

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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