

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.8410, -40.4780,  
-37.3580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.8410, -40.4780,  
-37.3580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E7F49
RGB	30, 127, 73
RGB Percent	12%, 50%, 29%
CMY	0.8826, 0.5018, 0.7138
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.43, 0.50
HSL	147°, 62%, 31%
HSV	147°, 76%, 50%
XYZ	9.3297, 15.9449, 8.8840
YIQ	91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

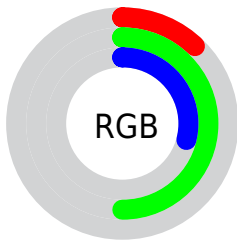
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	30, 97, 127
Decimal	1998665
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.90, -40.48, 21.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 45.936, 151.801
Yxy	15.9449, 0.2731, 0.4668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280188745 (0xFF1E7F49)
YUV	91.8410, -9.2886, -54.2346
Hunter-Lab	39.9310, -28.1738, 14.7607

# Details

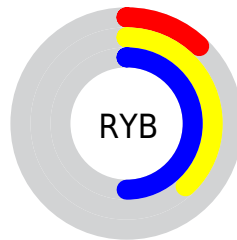
The YIQ color **91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **65.1590, 40.4780, 37.3580**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.0650, -35.2970, -37.6410**, and **48.3910, -30.1630, -31.5630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.1560, -45.9790, -42.2910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.5260, -34.9770, -32.4250**.

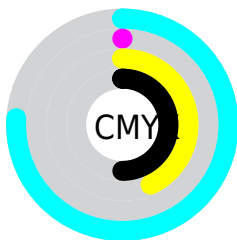
# Distribution



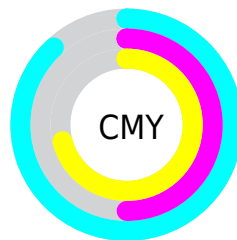
- Red (12%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580 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 91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.8410, -40.4780,  
-37.3580

91.8410, -40.4780,  
-37.3580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

64.9870, -43.8250,  
-37.2730

147.0650,  
-35.2970, -37.6410

48.3910, -30.1630,  
-31.5630

174.5380,  
-35.2510, -38.4750

31.5670, -15.8590,  
-26.4750

202.4240,  
-34.9300, -38.7860

18.7840, -8.8000,  
-16.7360

224.4400,  
-31.8590, -33.8670

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

236.4170,  
-23.8840, -18.7000

247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 91.8410, -40.4780,  
-37.3580

■ 91.8410, -40.4780,  
-37.3580

■ 87.1560, -45.9790,  
-42.2910

■ 96.5260, -34.9770,  
-32.4250

■ 82.7700, -50.8840,  
-47.0120

■ 100.9120,  
-30.0720, -27.7040

■ 80.9330, -52.9010,  
-49.0050

■ 105.5970,  
-24.5710, -22.7710

■ 110.2820,  
-19.0700, -17.8380

■ 114.6680,  
-14.1650, -13.1170

■ 119.3530, -8.6640,  
-8.1840

■ 124.0380, -3.1630,  
-3.2510

■ 128.8370, 2.0170,  
1.9930

■ 133.2230, 6.9220,  
6.7140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.6110, 7.2040, -31.4520



91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580



89.0780, -71.7020, -33.1580

# Triad

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



91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580



93.1230, -83.6290, 1.2910



109.3900, 60.9760, 18.2880

# Complementary

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



91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580



65.1590, 40.4780, 37.3580

# 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.



110.3850, 51.3450, 33.1450



91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580



113.2630, -15.7770, 27.1270

# Square

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



91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580



93.7810, -91.8340, -9.7060



114.0200, 24.7520, 36.0160



108.9800, 55.4780, -3.2260



# Rectangle

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



91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580



92.1560, -80.3690, -24.7610



114.0200, 24.7520, 36.0160



109.5950, 59.1410, 24.0130

# Sweetspot

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



91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580



152.2440, -15.9070, -14.5870



103.3840, 6.1050, -39.0710



75.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580



110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



97.3130, -55.8860, -22.4300



61.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



81.6340, -53.4970, -49.2170



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



65.1590, 40.4780, 37.3580



68.4370, 63.9030, 58.8710



59.6870, 55.8860, 22.4300



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.3660, 53.4970, 49.2170

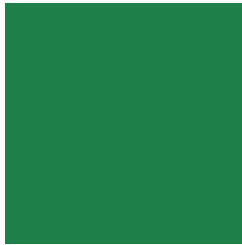


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580 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 91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580 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 91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.8410, -40.4780,

-37.3580.

# 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

91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580

### Protanopia

108.9740, 20.0840, -11.5640

### Deuteranopia

110.5820, 24.4840, -3.1960



## Tritanopia

101.4060, -42.5460, -10.8820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580

## Protanomaly

102.8570, -1.8760, -21.0760

## Deuteranomaly

103.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460

## Tritanomaly

98.0820, -41.9940, -20.8900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580

## Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.9560, -15.0360, -13.8520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580 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(30, 127, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 127, 73)  
}
```

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(30, 127, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 127, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580 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(30, 127, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 127, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 127, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 127, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 127, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 127,  
73) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.8410, -40.4780, -37.3580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 127, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 127,  
73) }
```

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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