

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.8750, -56.1540,  
-61.6420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(91.8750, -56.1540,  
-61.6420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	009331
RGB	0, 147, 49
RGB Percent	0%, 58%, 19%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4233, 0.8080
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.67, 0.42
HSL	140°, 100%, 29%
HSV	140°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	10.9969, 21.1080, 6.3962
YIQ	91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

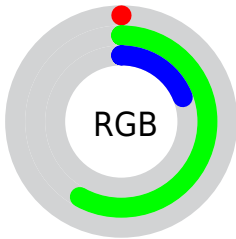
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 110, 147
Decimal	37681
CIELab	53.07, -54.07, 41.33
CIELCh	53, 68.056, 142.601
Yxy	21.1080, 0.2856, 0.5482
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278227761 (0xFF009331)
YUV	91.8750, -21.1374, -80.5744
Hunter-Lab	45.9435, -37.6759, 23.9061

# Details

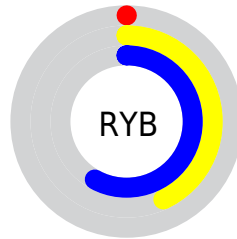
The YIQ color **91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **55.1250, 56.1540, 61.6420**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.6880, -36.3940, -56.3140**, and **55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.5000, -50.4240, -55.3520**.

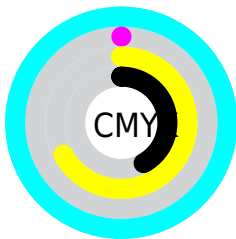
# Distribution



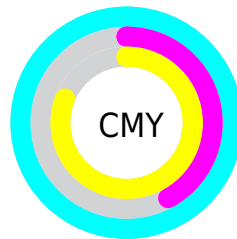
- Red (0%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420 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 91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 91.8750, -56.1540,  
-61.6420

■ 91.8750, -56.1540,  
-61.6420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 73.0620, -40.3830,  
-55.6070

■ 155.6880,  
-36.3940, -56.3140

■ 55.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850

■ 184.6450,  
-34.8350, -57.0350

■ 41.0900, -19.2500,  
-36.6100

■ 210.3680,  
-32.4970, -55.3530

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,  
-24.5810

■ 222.2310,  
-24.2010, -40.4970

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,  
-9.9370

■ 234.3930,  
-15.3090, -25.4290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 246.2560, -7.0130,

-10.5730

■ 91.8750, -56.1540,  
-61.6420

■ 97.5000, -50.4240,  
-55.3520

■ 102.8260,  
-45.2900, -49.2740

■ 108.3370,  
-39.2390, -43.2950

■ 113.9620,  
-33.5090, -37.0050

■ 119.5870,  
-27.7790, -30.7150

■ 124.9130,  
-22.6450, -24.6370

■ 130.5380,  
-16.9150, -18.3470

■ 136.0490,  
-10.8640, -12.3680

■ 141.3750, -5.7300,  
-6.2900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.3090, 27.8850, -48.3310



91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



101.7640, -77.1100, -45.2860

# Triad

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



91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



108.8220, -116.2740, 3.7100



116.7180, 90.1320, 40.5640

# Complementary

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



91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



55.1250, 56.1540, 61.6420

# 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.



119.1880, 69.0380, 59.4220



91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



123.3790, -53.9700, 30.9740

# Square

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



91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



112.4290, -111.2740, -9.8180



128.7600, 20.3930, 54.4490



119.6050, 87.5710, 4.3630



# Rectangle

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



91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



107.0250, -90.5460, -33.0580



128.7600, 20.3930, 54.4490



116.5470, 86.6000, 49.5120

# Sweetspot

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



91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



169.6250, -21.7740, -23.9020



116.1890, 19.1750, -55.6810



83.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



119.4130, -73.0690, -79.9890



99.9690, -78.9450, -39.5610



71.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



86.2500, -52.7160, -57.8680



6.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



# Inverse Universe

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



55.1250, 56.1540, 61.6420



71.7010, 72.7480, 80.3000



47.0310, 78.9450, 39.5610



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



51.7500, 52.7160, 57.8680



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

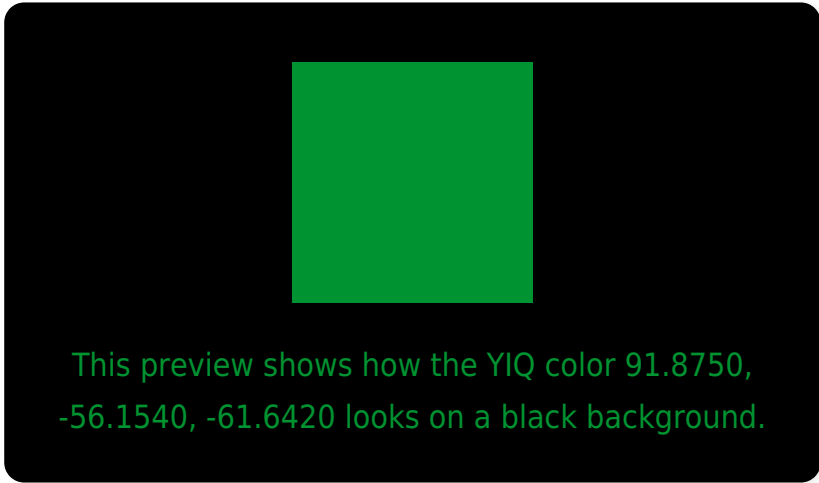
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.8750, -56.1540,

-61.6420.

# 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

91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420

### Protanopia

121.0230, 35.5830, -22.6330

### Deuteranopia

123.6960, 41.3580, -11.6500



## Tritanopia

115.9320, -50.0190, -13.1150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



## Protanomaly

110.6980, 2.3450, -37.0070



## Deuteranomaly

112.1810, 5.5990, -29.8970



## Tritanomaly

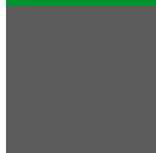
107.0110, -52.4000, -30.5440

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420



## Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

92.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420 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(0, 147, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 147, 49)  
}
```

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(0, 147, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 147, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420 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(0, 147, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 147, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 147, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 147, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 147, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 147, 49)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.8750, -56.1540, -61.6420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 147, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 147,  
49) }
```

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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