

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.9390, -9.4800,
-59.4960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E8501
RGB	46, 133, 1
RGB Percent	18%, 52%, 0%
CMY	0.8199, 0.4783, 0.9960
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.99, 0.48
HSL	100°, 98%, 26%
HSV	100°, 99%, 52%
XYZ	9.5215, 17.3663, 2.8794
YIQ	91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

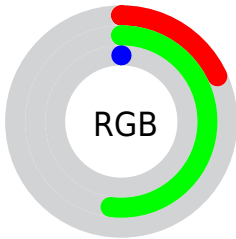
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 133, 88
Decimal	3048705
CIE Lab	48.72, -46.74, 52.00
CIE LCh	49, 69.919, 131.954
Yxy	17.3663, 0.3199, 0.5834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281238785 (0xFF2E8501)
YUV	91.9390, -44.8329, -40.2885
Hunter-Lab	41.6729, -32.1439, 25.0744

Details

The YIQ color **91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **42.0610, 9.4800, 59.4960**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.6880, -10.0310, -55.0150**, and **48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.5260, -9.7550, -60.0190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.1120, -8.2890, -53.5450**.

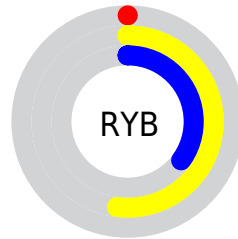
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (52%)

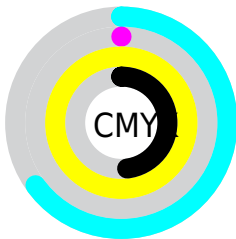
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (35%)

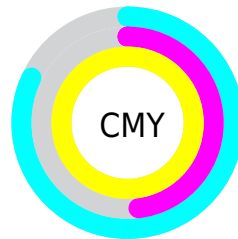


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960 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 91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.9390, -9.4800,
-59.4960

91.9390, -9.4800,
-59.4960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.1080, -28.8290,
-55.7490

148.6880,
-10.0310, -55.0150

48.1340, -22.5500,
-42.8860

176.4600, -9.3890,
-55.6370

34.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

204.9330, -9.3430,
-56.4710

21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

223.1390, -3.7510,
-47.6790

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.8880, 4.8660,
-33.1340

247.1640, 13.4370,

-17.7550

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 91.9390, -9.4800,
-59.4960

■ 91.9390, -9.4800,
-59.4960

■ 91.5260, -9.7550,
-60.0190

■ 96.1120, -8.2890,
-53.5450

■ 100.1000, -8.0150,
-47.4950

■ 104.2730, -6.8240,
-41.5440

■ 108.4460, -5.6330,
-35.5930

■ 112.7330, -4.7630,
-29.3310

■ 116.9060, -3.5720,
-23.3800

■ 120.7800, -2.9770,
-17.6410

■ 124.9530, -1.7860,
-11.6900

■ 129.2400, -0.9160,
-5.4280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.6080, 37.6490, -38.0550



91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960



90.3710, -62.9420, -48.7500

Triad

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



91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960



103.5900, -109.8090, 2.1830



100.0790, 88.1580, 54.3180

Complementary

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



91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960



42.0610, 9.4800, 59.4960

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.



109.0650, 56.3830, 62.9990



91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960



94.0670, -106.4180, 12.3180

Square

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



91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960



104.2960, -100.7740, -12.8860



118.0930, -2.7140, 49.2060



106.1300, 91.0070, 19.1910

Rectangle

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



91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960



96.2190, -76.6530, -37.0450



118.0930, -2.7140, 49.2060



100.8860, 81.6920, 61.3720

Sweetspot

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



91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960



156.9060, -3.5720, -23.3800



90.9500, 55.0220, -16.9940



77.0730, -2.2440, -14.4040



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960



119.1920, -12.4110, -77.9710



80.7640, -42.7200, -62.8160



64.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



89.4660, -9.5260, -58.6620



2.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

Inverse Universe

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



42.0610, 9.4800, 59.4960



53.8080, 12.4110, 77.9710



53.2360, 42.7200, 62.8160



61.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



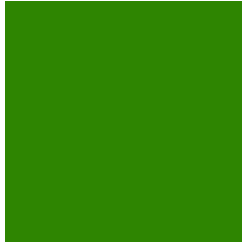
40.5340, 9.5260, 58.6620



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

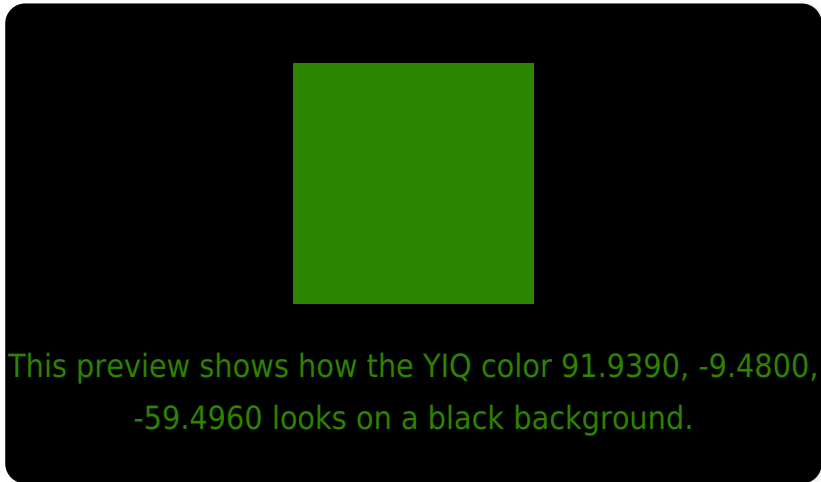
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

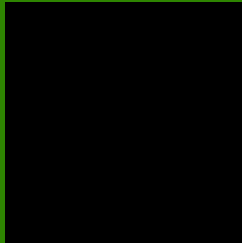
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960.

-59.4960.

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

91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960

Protanopia

106.3750, 45.8550, -32.5850

Deuteranopia

110.5300, 47.4570, -17.5590



Tritanopia

108.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960

Protanomaly

101.2150, 25.4540, -42.8180

Deuteranomaly

103.9090, 26.7360, -33.0080

Tritanomaly

102.5920, -26.1750, -26.7430

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.9600, -3.6640, -21.7120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960 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(46, 133, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 133, 1)  
}
```

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(46, 133, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 133, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960 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(46, 133, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 133, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 133, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 133, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 133, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 133, 1)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.9390, -9.4800, -59.4960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 133, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 133,  
1) }
```

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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