

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.0090, -31.7230,
-25.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.0090, -31.7230,
-25.3150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	337A59
RGB	51, 122, 89
RGB Percent	20%, 48%, 35%
CMY	0.8002, 0.5214, 0.6511
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.27, 0.52
HSL	152°, 41%, 34%
HSV	152°, 58%, 48%
XYZ	10.1281, 15.3498, 11.8746
YIQ	97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

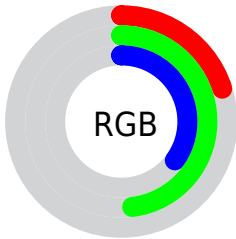
Format	Color
RYB	51, 97, 122
Decimal	3373657
CIELab	46.11, -30.67, 11.53
CIElCh	46, 32.764, 159.393
Yxy	15.3498, 0.2711, 0.4109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281563737 (0xFF337A59)
YUV	97.0090, -3.9484, -40.3499
Hunter-Lab	39.1788, -22.4189, 9.4552

Details

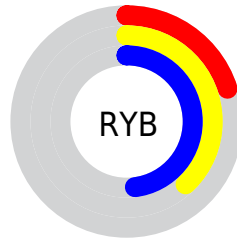
The YIQ color **97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **75.9910, 31.7230, 25.3150**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.6670, -30.7600, -26.2480**, and **47.1660, -33.6030, -24.2830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.7370, -36.9490, -29.7250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.2810, -26.4970, -20.9050**.

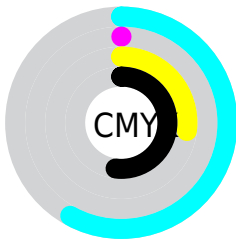
Distribution



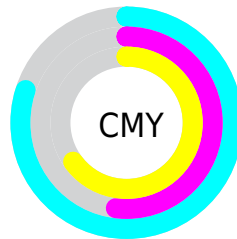
- Red (20%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150 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 97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

97.0090, -31.7230,
-25.3150

97.0090, -31.7230,
-25.3150

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

71.0410, -34.7490,
-25.5410

149.6670,
-30.7600, -26.2480

47.7530, -33.8780,
-24.8060

177.1400,
-30.7140, -27.0820

31.3850, -20.8580,
-18.4740

204.8410,
-31.3100, -27.2940

17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

230.3790,
-29.8890, -25.5130

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

242.0570,
-22.5100, -10.5580

251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 97.0090, -31.7230,
-25.3150

■ 97.0090, -31.7230,
-25.3150

■ 92.7370, -36.9490,
-29.7250

■ 101.2810,
-26.4970, -20.9050

■ 88.5790, -42.4960,
-33.8240

■ 105.4390,
-20.9500, -16.8060

■ 84.0080, -48.3180,
-38.4460

■ 110.0100,
-15.1280, -12.1840

■ 79.7360, -53.5440,
-42.8560

■ 114.2820, -9.9020,
-7.7740

■ 79.0240, -54.4150,
-43.5910

■ 118.4400, -4.3550,
-3.6750

■ 122.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 126.9840, 6.0970,
5.1450

■ 131.4410, 12.2400,
9.4560

■ 135.7130, 17.4660,
13.8660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150



86.1260, -71.6570, -28.4650

Triad

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



97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150



106.7840, -34.0220, 10.8580



109.9100, 44.4720, 9.0160

Complementary

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



97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150



75.9910, 31.7230, 25.3150

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.



110.8360, 39.2890, 20.3530



97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150



112.2180, -2.7090, 21.5710

Square

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



97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150



87.8160, -81.7470, -10.7950



112.3860, 23.2410, 24.8490



108.3570, 38.2390, -4.6810

Rectangle

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



97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150



87.5910, -77.1600, -22.3440



112.3860, 23.2410, 24.8490



109.6590, 43.9210, 13.4970

Sweetspot

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



97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150



148.5590, -12.2400, -9.4560



102.5440, 0.1430, -30.1370



73.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150



118.9970, -49.7850, -39.3930



99.5970, -41.7660, -14.0060



58.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



81.0130, -55.8820, -44.5380



163.3140, -112.6350, -89.8110

Inverse Universe

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



75.9910, 31.7230, 25.3150



86.1170, 49.4640, 39.7040



73.4030, 41.7660, 14.0060



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.9870, 55.8820, 44.5380



88.6860, 112.6350, 89.8110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

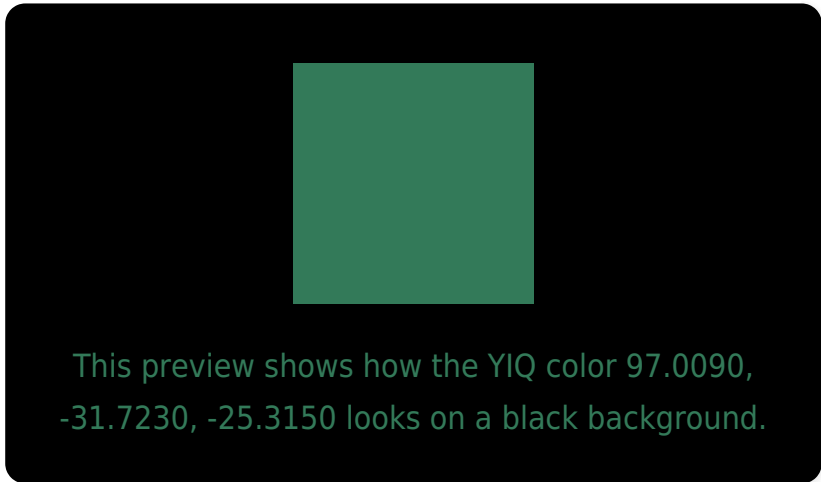
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0090, -31.7230,

-25.3150.

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

97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150

Protanopia

107.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790

Deuteranopia

109.6120, 15.7720, 0.5080



Tritanopia

101.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150

Protanomaly

103.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600

Deuteranomaly

104.9470, -1.6490, -8.6650

Tritanomaly

100.3760, -33.8340, -14.5860

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.8580, -11.6440, -9.2440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150 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(51, 122, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 122, 89)  
}
```

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(51, 122, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 122, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150 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(51, 122, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 122, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 122, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 122, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 122, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 122,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 122, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 122,  
89) }
```

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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