

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.1890, -23.2420,  
-19.3220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220)</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(97.1890, -23.2420,  
-19.3220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F745A
RGB	63, 116, 90
RGB Percent	25%, 45%, 35%
CMY	0.7531, 0.5450, 0.6471
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.22, 0.55
HSL	151°, 30%, 35%
HSV	151°, 46%, 45%
XYZ	10.1402, 14.2893, 11.8924
YIQ	97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

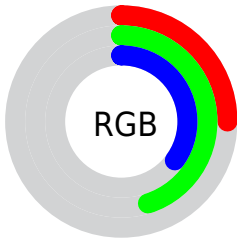
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	63, 98, 116
Decimal	4158554
CIELab	44.65, -24.26, 8.96
CIELCh	45, 25.862, 159.733
Yxy	14.2893, 0.2792, 0.3934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282348634 (0xFF3F745A)
YUV	97.1890, -3.5442, -29.9838
Hunter-Lab	37.8012, -18.2694, 7.8080

# Details

The YIQ color **97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **81.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.6620, -23.1960, -20.1560**, and **47.3350, -26.5890, -19.2370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.9170, -28.4680, -23.7320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120**.

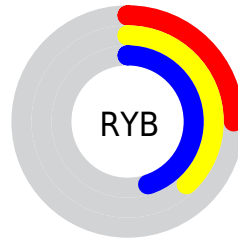
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (45%)

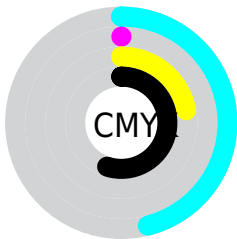
Blue (35%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (45%)

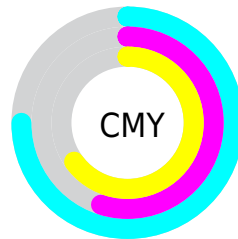


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220 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 97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 97.1890, -23.2420,  
-19.3220

■ 97.1890, -23.2420,  
-19.3220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.4170, -23.8840,  
-18.7000

■ 148.6620,  
-23.1960, -20.1560

■ 47.3350, -26.5890,  
-19.2370

■ 175.8360,  
-23.7460, -21.2020

■ 29.1510, -20.0790,  
-16.0710

■ 203.5370,  
-24.3420, -21.4140

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

■ 232.1240,  
-24.6170, -21.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.8620,  
-17.4670, -8.3390

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,

-0.6360

■ 97.1890, -23.2420,  
-19.3220

■ 97.1890, -23.2420,  
-19.3220

■ 92.9170, -28.4680,  
-23.7320

■ 101.4610,  
-18.0160, -14.9120

■ 89.0580, -33.4190,  
-27.6190

■ 105.3200,  
-13.0650, -11.0250

■ 84.7860, -38.6450,  
-32.0290

■ 109.5920, -7.8390,  
-6.6150

■ 80.8130, -43.2750,  
-36.2270

■ 113.5650, -3.2090,  
-2.4170

■ 76.6550, -48.8220,  
-40.3260

■ 117.7230, 2.3380,  
1.6820

■ 74.8180, -50.8390,  
-42.3190

■ 121.9950, 7.5640,  
6.0920

■ 125.9680, 12.1940,  
10.2900

■ 130.2400, 17.4200,  
14.7000

■ 134.0990, 22.3710,  
18.5870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



91.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510

# Triad

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



97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



104.2210, -25.1270, 9.3450



106.3650, 35.7610, 7.1930

# Complementary

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



97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



81.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220

# 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.



107.4820, 31.3580, 15.4060



97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



107.7680, -1.5620, 17.3020

# Square

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



97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



97.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



108.4730, 18.3820, 19.2940



105.1050, 30.2610, -3.2670



# Rectangle

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



97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



88.7240, -61.2970, -17.9770



108.4730, 18.3820, 19.2940



107.0600, 35.3020, 10.0060

# Sweetspot

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



97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



142.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620



101.8850, 0.9210, -22.2070



72.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450



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.



97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



120.9220, -36.0320, -29.8240



100.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



78.6820, -53.4520, -44.5240



161.2280, -109.5170, -91.2530



# Inverse Universe

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



81.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220



97.0780, 36.0320, 29.8240



78.8470, 31.5880, 11.2360



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.3180, 53.4520, 44.5240



88.7720, 109.5170, 91.2530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220 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 97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220 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 97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1890, -23.2420,

-19.3220.

# 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

97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220

### Protanopia

104.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360

### Deuteranopia

105.7690, 13.8920, 1.5400



## Tritanopia

100.7670, -27.3250, -5.8930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220

## Protanomaly

102.0070, -1.8780, -10.0220

## Deuteranomaly

102.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380

## Tritanomaly

99.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220 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(63, 116, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 116, 90)  
}
```

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(63, 116, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 116, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220 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(63, 116, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 116, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 116, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 116, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 116, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 116,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 116, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 116,  
90) }
```

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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