

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.1950, -23.3790,  
-22.3470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(97.1950, -23.3790,  
-22.3470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D7655
RGB	61, 118, 85
RGB Percent	24%, 46%, 33%
CMY	0.7609, 0.5372, 0.6667
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.28, 0.54
HSL	145°, 32%, 35%
HSV	145°, 48%, 46%
XYZ	10.0423, 14.6089, 10.8813
YIQ	97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

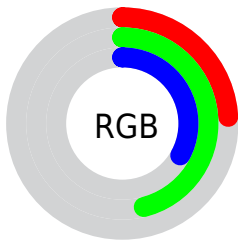
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	61, 101, 118
Decimal	4027989
CIELab	45.09, -26.96, 12.52
CIELCh	45, 29.727, 155.087
Yxy	14.6089, 0.2826, 0.4111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282218069 (0xFF3D7655)
YUV	97.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430
Hunter-Lab	38.2216, -19.9891, 9.8759

# Details

The YIQ color **97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **81.8050, 23.3790, 22.3470**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.2550, -23.6080, -23.7040**, and **46.5580, -28.8350, -22.5870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.8090, -28.2840, -27.0680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.5810, -18.4740, -17.6260**.

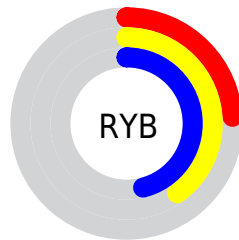
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (46%)

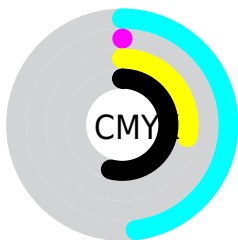
Blue (33%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (46%)

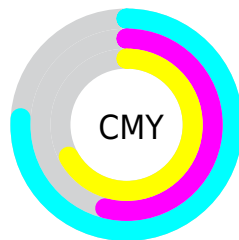


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470 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 97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97.1950, -23.3790,  
-22.3470

97.1950, -23.3790,  
-22.3470

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

72.4230, -24.0210,  
-21.7250

149.2550,  
-23.6080, -23.7040

46.5580, -28.8350,  
-22.5870

175.8420,  
-23.8830, -24.2270

29.1680, -18.7490,  
-18.1490

203.4290,  
-24.1580, -24.7500

15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

232.0160,  
-24.4330, -25.2730

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

243.8790,  
-16.1370, -10.4170

253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 97.1950, -23.3790,  
-22.3470

■ 97.1950, -23.3790,  
-22.3470

■ 92.8090, -28.2840,  
-27.0680

■ 101.5810,  
-18.4740, -17.6260

■ 88.4230, -33.1890,  
-31.7890

■ 105.9670,  
-13.5690, -12.9050

■ 84.3360, -37.4980,  
-36.2980

■ 109.9400, -8.9390,  
-8.7070

■ 80.0640, -42.7240,  
-40.7080

■ 114.3260, -4.0340,  
-3.9860

■ 75.6780, -47.6290,  
-45.4290

■ 118.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 74.9660, -48.5000,  
-46.1640

■ 123.0980, 5.7760,  
5.4560

■ 127.4840, 10.6810,  
10.1770

■ 131.5710, 14.9900,  
14.6860

■ 135.8430, 20.2160,  
19.0960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.8360, 2.6170, -19.9030



97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470



87.4650, -59.3700, -25.3700

# Triad

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



97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470



103.9040, -34.4800, 8.1440



107.2840, 40.4830, 9.7230

# Complementary

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



97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470



81.8050, 23.3790, 22.3470

# 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.



108.8570, 34.7960, 19.1800



97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470



109.2560, -5.8720, 18.3200

# Square

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



97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470



90.6990, -68.1760, -8.9440



109.5810, 18.1980, 22.6300



106.1550, 35.9920, -2.5040



# Rectangle

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



97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470



84.3310, -73.4920, -22.7400



109.5810, 18.1980, 22.6300



107.6200, 39.6570, 13.6810

# Sweetspot

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



97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470



144.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190



104.3260, 3.9930, -22.8150



71.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560



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.



97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470



120.5750, -36.6730, -34.7290



100.3870, -32.3670, -13.6390



56.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



77.5420, -50.2420, -47.6340



158.7200, -102.4550, -98.0950



# Inverse Universe

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



81.8050, 23.3790, 22.3470



96.5390, 36.3520, 35.0400



78.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



44.5720, 49.9210, 47.9450

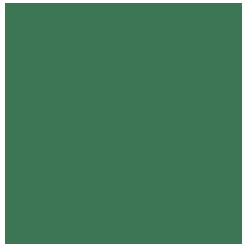


91.2800, 102.4550, 98.0950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470 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 97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

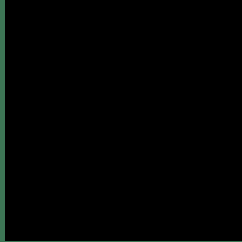
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1950, -23.3790,

-22.3470.

# 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

97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470

### Protanopia

105.4280, 13.1140, -6.3900

### Deuteranopia

106.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980



## Tritanopia

101.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470

## Protanomaly

102.3230, 0.0480, -11.8880

## Deuteranomaly

103.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270

## Tritanomaly

99.9640, -26.6820, -12.0420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.3530, -8.6640, -8.1840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470 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(61, 118, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 118, 85)  
}
```

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(61, 118, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 118, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470 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(61, 118, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 118, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 118, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 118, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 118, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 118,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 118, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 118,  
85) }
```

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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