

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(97.7010, -1.7370,
-29.1050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E7532
RGB	78, 117, 50
RGB Percent	31%, 46%, 20%
CMY	0.6943, 0.5411, 0.8039
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.57, 0.54
HSL	95°, 40%, 33%
HSV	95°, 57%, 46%
XYZ	10.0782, 14.5750, 5.3010
YIQ	97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

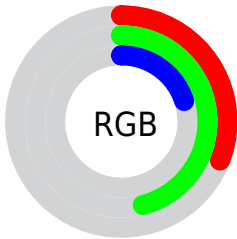
Format	Color
RYB	50, 117, 89
Decimal	5141810
CIELab	45.05, -26.47, 32.22
CIELCh	45, 41.705, 129.407
Yxy	14.5750, 0.3365, 0.4866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283331890 (0xFF4E7532)
YUV	97.7010, -23.5166, -17.2778
Hunter-Lab	38.1772, -19.6887, 18.4915

Details

The YIQ color **97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **69.2990, 1.7370, 29.1050**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.9460, -1.0490, -30.5610**, and **48.8150, -2.0580, -28.7940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.2400, -2.0570, -34.3210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1620, -1.4170, -23.8890**.

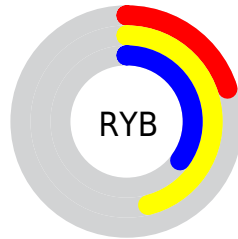
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (46%)

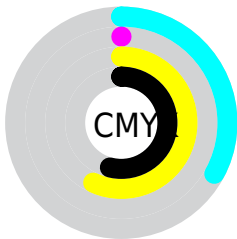
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (35%)

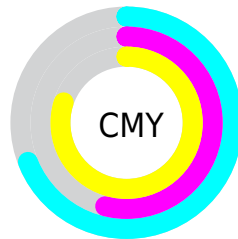


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050 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 97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.7010, -1.7370,
-29.1050

■ 97.7010, -1.7370,
-29.1050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830

■ 149.0600, -1.3700,
-30.2500

■ 48.8150, -2.0580,
-28.7940

■ 176.4190, -1.0030,
-31.3950

■ 27.8990, -10.8620,
-23.4220

■ 203.8920, -0.9570,
-32.2290

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 232.6640, -0.3150,
-32.8510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.8150, 7.1100,
-18.7300

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 97.7010, -1.7370,
-29.1050

■ 97.7010, -1.7370,
-29.1050

■ 94.2400, -2.0570,
-34.3210

■ 101.1620, -1.4170,
-23.8890

■ 90.8930, -2.6980,
-39.2260

■ 104.5090, -0.7760,
-18.9840

■ 87.7310, -2.4220,
-44.2300

■ 107.6710, -1.0520,
-13.9800

■ 84.2700, -2.7420,
-49.4460

■ 111.1320, -0.7320,
-8.7640

■ 83.3300, -2.9710,
-50.8030

■ 114.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 117.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 121.4010, 0.5490,
6.5730

■ 124.8620, 0.8690,
11.7890

■ 127.9100, 0.9140,
16.4820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.5430, 28.2470, -21.8410



97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050



83.5390, -54.1870, -36.7070

Triad

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



97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050



88.1730, -87.0660, -8.0100



106.2120, 50.1540, 27.1940

Complementary

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



97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050



69.2990, 1.7370, 29.1050

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.



108.9510, 29.2000, 32.4960



97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050



101.2970, -48.6480, 11.6080

Square

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



97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050



88.7140, -81.7000, -17.1560



109.7220, -3.9480, 27.5080



105.3520, 54.9710, 11.4750

Rectangle

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



97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050



84.7580, -67.8050, -32.1970



109.7220, -3.9480, 27.5080



107.2700, 44.2390, 29.7670

Sweetspot

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



97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050



145.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660



92.3390, 29.4820, -5.6700



72.4850, -0.2280, -6.8840



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.



97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050



122.3780, -2.9260, -46.1100



89.7850, -19.7090, -33.7970



57.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



86.8630, -3.1540, -52.9940



177.8460, -6.7660, -108.7020

Inverse Universe

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



69.2990, 1.7370, 29.1050



77.6220, 2.9260, 46.1100



77.2150, 19.7090, 33.7970



54.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



35.1370, 3.1540, 52.9940



72.1540, 6.7660, 108.7020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050 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 97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050 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 97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.7010, -1.7370,

-29.1050.

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

97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050

Protanopia

102.8620, 26.0910, -15.8050

Deuteranopia

104.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



Tritanopia

104.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050

Protanomaly

100.8390, 15.7300, -20.7660

Deuteranomaly

102.0400, 19.7180, -15.9460

Tritanomaly

102.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050 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(78, 117, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 117, 50)  
}
```

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(78, 117, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 117, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050 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(78, 117, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 117, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 117, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 117, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 117, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 117,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.7010, -1.7370, -29.1050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 117, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 117,  
50) }
```

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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