

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.9390, -25.5340,  
-21.8380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(97.9390, -25.5340,  
-21.8380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C7759
RGB	60, 119, 89
RGB Percent	24%, 47%, 35%
CMY	0.7649, 0.5332, 0.6511
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.25, 0.53
HSL	149°, 33%, 35%
HSV	149°, 50%, 47%
XYZ	10.2631, 14.8799, 11.7780
YIQ	97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

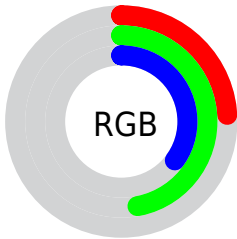
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	60, 100, 119
Decimal	3962713
CIE Lab	45.47, -26.86, 10.69
CIE LCh	45, 28.907, 158.302
Yxy	14.8799, 0.2780, 0.4030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282152793 (0xFF3C7759)
YUV	97.9390, -4.4069, -33.2725
Hunter-Lab	38.5744, -20.0134, 8.8990

# Details

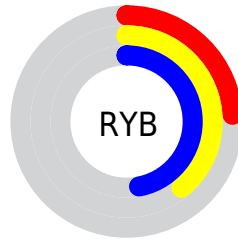
The YIQ color **97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **81.0610, 25.5340, 21.8380**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.9990, -25.7630, -23.1950**, and **46.8890, -31.2650, -22.6010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.6670, -30.7600, -26.2480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.2110, -20.3080, -17.4280**.

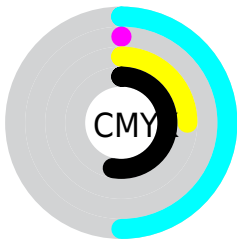
# Distribution



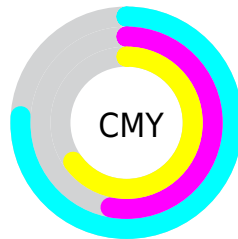
- Red (24%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380 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 97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97.9390, -25.5340,  
-21.8380

97.9390, -25.5340,  
-21.8380

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

72.8680, -26.7720,  
-21.4280

149.9990,  
-25.7630, -23.1950

46.8890, -31.2650,  
-22.6010

176.8850,  
-25.4420, -23.5060

30.2110, -20.3080,  
-17.4280

204.5860,  
-26.0380, -23.7180

16.4360, -7.7000,  
-14.6440

232.1730,  
-26.3130, -24.2410

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.1500,  
-18.3380, -9.0740

253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 97.9390, -25.5340,  
-21.8380

■ 97.9390, -25.5340,  
-21.8380

■ 93.6670, -30.7600,  
-26.2480

■ 102.2110,  
-20.3080, -17.4280

■ 89.3950, -35.9860,  
-30.6580

■ 106.4830,  
-15.0820, -13.0180

■ 85.1230, -41.2120,  
-35.0680

■ 110.7550, -9.8560,  
-8.6080

■ 80.8510, -46.4380,  
-39.4780

■ 115.0270, -4.6300,  
-4.1980

■ 76.5790, -51.6640,  
-43.8880

■ 119.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 76.4650, -51.3430,  
-44.1990

■ 123.2720, 5.2260,  
4.4100

■ 127.5440, 10.4520,  
8.8200

■ 131.8160, 15.6780,  
13.2300

■ 136.0880, 20.9040,  
17.6400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940



97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380



88.8180, -58.8660, -23.4900

# Triad

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



97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380



105.8830, -29.9870, 9.3170



108.1590, 39.3370, 8.4650

# Complementary

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



97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380



81.0610, 25.5340, 21.8380

# 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.



109.3300, 34.8420, 18.3460



97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380



110.3380, -3.1670, 18.8570

# Square

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



97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380



95.5970, -58.9610, -5.2410



110.5380, 19.7570, 21.9090



107.1440, 34.5250, -3.4510



# Rectangle

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



97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380



85.2600, -74.7300, -22.3300



110.5380, 19.7570, 21.9090



108.6800, 39.4280, 12.3240

# Sweetspot

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



97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380



147.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



103.6030, 1.6550, -24.4970



74.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450



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.



97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380



122.4220, -40.6160, -34.8560



101.2450, -34.8430, -12.8190



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



78.4540, -52.8100, -45.1460



160.7720, -108.2330, -92.4970



# Inverse Universe

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



81.0610, 25.5340, 21.8380



95.5780, 40.6160, 34.8560



77.7550, 34.8430, 12.8190



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.5460, 52.8100, 45.1460

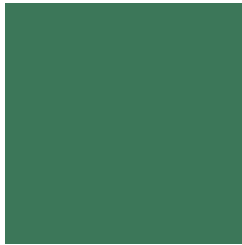


89.2280, 108.2330, 92.4970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380 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 97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380 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 97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.9390, -25.5340,

-21.8380.

# 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

97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380

### Protanopia

106.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800

### Deuteranopia

107.7260, 15.4510, 0.8190



## Tritanopia

101.6850, -30.0300, -6.4300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380

## Protanomaly

102.9530, -1.7860, -11.6900

## Deuteranomaly

104.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

## Tritanomaly

100.4800, -28.1950, -12.1550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380 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(60, 119, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 119, 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(60, 119, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 119, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380 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(60, 119, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 119, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(60, 119, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 119, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 119, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 119,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 119, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 119,  
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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