

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.1550, -44.2380,  
-35.2940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940)</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(98.1550, -44.2380,  
-35.2940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	228557
RGB	34, 133, 87
RGB Percent	13%, 52%, 34%
CMY	0.8669, 0.4783, 0.6590
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.35, 0.48
HSL	152°, 59%, 33%
HSV	152°, 74%, 52%
XYZ	10.7695, 17.8129, 11.8798
YIQ	98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

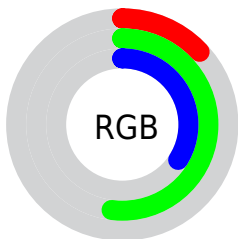
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	34, 98, 133
Decimal	2262359
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.27, -39.38, 16.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 42.879, 156.696
Yxy	17.8129, 0.2662, 0.4402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280452439 (0xFF228557)
YUV	98.1550, -5.4994, -56.2639
Hunter-Lab	42.2053, -28.3115, 12.8550

# Details

The YIQ color **98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **68.8450, 44.2380, 35.2940**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.4930, -39.3780, -35.2660**, and **52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.5840, -50.0600, -39.9160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.7260, -38.4160, -30.6720**.

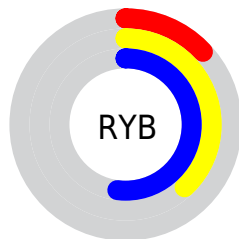
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (52%)

Blue (34%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (52%)

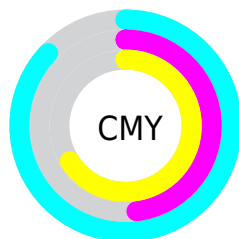


Cyan (74%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940 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 98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.1550, -44.2380,  
-35.2940

■ 98.1550, -44.2380,  
-35.2940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 69.9910, -49.6480,  
-36.3680

■ 153.4930,  
-39.3780, -35.2660

■ 52.8080, -35.7110,  
-30.1350

■ 180.9660,  
-39.3320, -36.1000

■ 36.3260, -22.3700,  
-24.1140

■ 209.5530,  
-39.6070, -36.6230

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,  
-19.8740

■ 227.7590,  
-34.0150, -27.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 239.4370,  
-26.6360, -12.8760

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 98.1550, -44.2380,  
-35.2940

■ 98.1550, -44.2380,  
-35.2940

■ 93.5840, -50.0600,  
-39.9160

■ 102.7260,  
-38.4160, -30.6720

■ 88.7140, -56.4780,  
-44.7500

■ 107.5960,  
-31.9980, -25.8380

■ 86.1650, -59.3660,  
-47.4780

■ 112.2810,  
-26.4970, -20.9050

■ 116.8520,  
-20.6750, -16.2830

■ 121.4230,  
-14.8530, -11.6610

■ 126.2930, -8.4350,  
-6.8270

■ 130.8640, -2.6130,  
-2.2050

■ 135.4350, 3.2090,  
2.4170

■ 140.4190, 9.3060,  
7.5620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.1420, 1.3350, -29.7130



98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940



93.3810, -76.9290, -32.0410

# Triad

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



98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940



109.9480, -54.9750, 10.6330



116.4880, 57.5840, 13.6800

# Complementary

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



98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940



68.8450, 44.2380, 35.2940

# 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.



117.4510, 50.9790, 28.7630



98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940



119.9820, -7.6160, 27.9040

# Square

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



98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940



96.5850, -94.2180, -10.5540



119.8200, 28.1910, 34.2630



115.0610, 50.7560, -5.7560



# Rectangle

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



98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940



96.2310, -84.9540, -24.2660



119.8200, 28.1910, 34.2630



116.2910, 56.9410, 19.8290

# Sweetspot

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



98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940



159.7000, -17.1910, -13.3430



105.8670, 0.1910, -42.0250



78.8690, -10.1770, -8.2970



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940



118.8600, -68.9930, -54.7290



101.6380, -58.1790, -19.4190



63.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



84.2900, -58.2200, -46.2200



1.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



# Inverse Universe

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



68.8450, 44.2380, 35.2940



73.2540, 68.6720, 55.0400



65.3620, 58.1790, 19.4190



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



45.7100, 58.2200, 46.2200



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940 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 98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940 looks on a black 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

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

# YIQ 98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1550, -44.2380,

-35.2940.

# 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

98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940

### Protanopia

114.8860, 17.5160, -9.0760

### Deuteranopia

116.8960, 20.7240, -1.1320



## Tritanopia

106.9110, -45.5260, -11.9420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940

## Protanomaly

108.8830, -4.7650, -18.2770

## Deuteranomaly

110.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820

## Tritanomaly

103.6410, -45.0660, -20.2820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.2980, -15.9990, -12.9190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940 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(34, 133, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 133, 87)  
}
```

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(34, 133, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 133, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940 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(34, 133, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 133, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 133, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 133, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 133, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 133,  
87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 133, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 133,  
87) }
```

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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