

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.3470, -18.8360,
-44.1160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.3470, -18.8360,
-44.1160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35842C
RGB	53, 132, 44
RGB Percent	21%, 52%, 17%
CMY	0.7924, 0.4822, 0.8274
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.67, 0.48
HSL	114°, 50%, 35%
HSV	114°, 67%, 52%
XYZ	10.1753, 17.4485, 5.2143
YIQ	98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

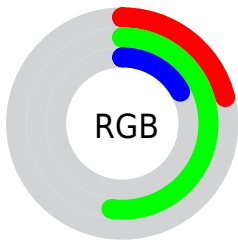
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 132, 123
Decimal	3507244
CIE _{Lab}	48.82, -41.98, 39.13
CIE _{LCh}	49, 57.392, 137.015
Yxy	17.4485, 0.3099, 0.5313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281697324 (0xFF35842C)
YUV	98.3470, -26.7931, -39.7693
Hunter-Lab	41.7714, -29.6184, 21.8388

Details

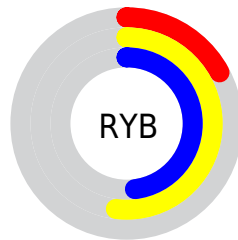
The YIQ color **98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **77.6530, 18.8360, 44.1160**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.1900, -16.9560, -45.1480**, and **47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.2770, -21.8150, -50.7030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.4170, -15.8570, -37.5290**.

Distribution



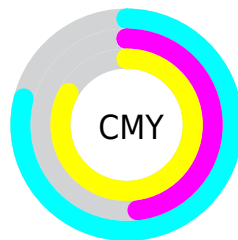
- Red (21%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160 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 98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.3470, -18.8360,
-44.1160

■ 98.3470, -18.8360,
-44.1160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.2540, -23.0080,
-45.6000

■ 152.1900,
-16.9560, -45.1480

■ 47.5470, -22.2750,
-42.3630

■ 179.8480,
-15.9930, -46.0810

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,
-29.8110

■ 208.3210,
-15.9470, -46.9150

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 226.8150,
-11.2260, -38.8580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.6780, -2.9300,
-24.0020

■ 250.5410, 5.3660,

-9.1460

■ 98.3470, -18.8360,
-44.1160

■ 98.3470, -18.8360,
-44.1160

■ 93.2770, -21.8150,
-50.7030

■ 103.4170,
-15.8570, -37.5290

■ 88.2070, -24.7940,
-57.2900

■ 108.4870,
-12.8780, -30.9420

■ 83.0230, -27.4520,
-64.1880

■ 113.6710,
-10.2200, -24.0440

■ 81.3710, -28.5520,
-66.2800

■ 118.4420, -7.8370,
-17.6690

■ 123.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

■ 128.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 133.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 138.8360, 3.7580,
8.9900

■ 143.9060, 6.7370,
15.5770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.4010, 33.7980, -39.8500



98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160



90.9070, -67.2070, -43.0390

Triad

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



98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160



99.1900, -102.9310, -1.3230



110.4000, 73.3520, 36.2960

Complementary

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



98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160



77.6530, 18.8360, 44.1160

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.



114.3440, 50.5630, 47.3230



98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160



110.0160, -57.6820, 21.1500

Square

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



98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160



101.0360, -97.1060, -13.2820



119.4390, 7.6950, 42.2790



111.3510, 73.9070, 9.7070

Rectangle

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



98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160



95.3700, -78.3960, -32.9880



119.4390, 7.6950, 42.2790



110.7510, 68.1700, 42.1060

Sweetspot

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



98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160



157.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



116.0980, 30.9980, -22.1380



78.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



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.



98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160



118.6050, -29.3310, -68.6830



99.5320, -35.1140, -35.4500



63.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



80.1970, -28.0020, -65.2340



1.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Inverse Universe

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



77.6530, 18.8360, 44.1160



86.3950, 29.3310, 68.6830



76.4680, 35.1140, 35.4500



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.8030, 28.0020, 65.2340



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

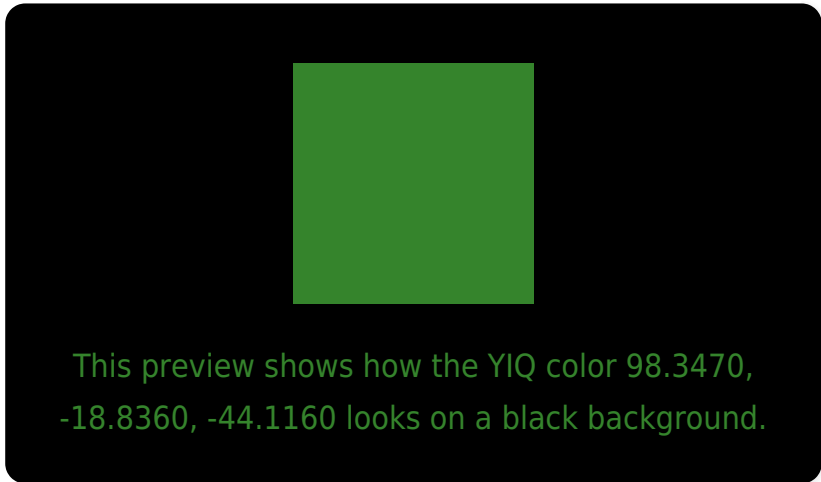
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.3470, -18.8360,

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

98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160

Protanopia

111.1090, 32.4650, -21.1910

Deuteranopia

113.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



Tritanopia

109.1900, -33.0100, -7.4900

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160

Protanomaly

106.4870, 13.4850, -29.6430

Deuteranomaly

107.6280, 17.7020, -23.4660

Tritanomaly

105.2100, -27.7350, -20.4950

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160 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(53, 132, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 132, 44)  
}
```

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(53, 132, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 132, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160 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(53, 132, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 132, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(53, 132, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 132, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 132, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 132,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 132, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 132,  
44) }
```

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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