

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(98.4750, 4.5910,  
-33.6570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	527724
RGB	82, 119, 36
RGB Percent	32%, 47%, 14%
CMY	0.6786, 0.5333, 0.8587
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.70, 0.53
HSL	87°, 54%, 30%
HSV	87°, 70%, 47%
XYZ	10.3940, 15.1170, 4.0408
YIQ	98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

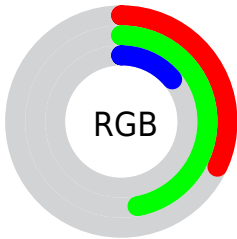
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	36, 119, 73
Decimal	5404452
CIE Lab	45.79, -27.25, 39.83
CIE LCh	46, 48.260, 124.379
Yxy	15.1170, 0.3517, 0.5115
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283594532 (0xFF527724)
YUV	98.4750, -30.8002, -14.4486
Hunter-Lab	38.8806, -20.3226, 21.0545

# Details

The YIQ color **98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **56.5250, -4.5910, 33.6570**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790**, and **50.6580, -0.1780, -29.8260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.6120, 5.4630, -38.4490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.3380, 3.7190, -28.8650**.

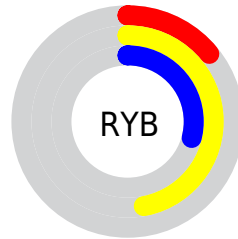
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (47%)

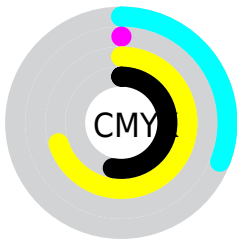
Blue (14%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (29%)

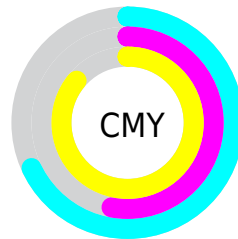


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570 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 98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.4750, 4.5910,  
-33.6570

■ 98.4750, 4.5910,  
-33.6570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 73.1330, 5.5540,  
-34.5900

■ 150.2470, 5.2330,  
-34.2790

■ 50.6580, -0.1780,  
-29.8260

■ 177.6060, 5.6000,  
-35.4240

■ 28.4860, -11.1370,  
-23.9450

■ 205.3780, 6.2420,  
-36.0460

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

■ 233.2640, 6.5630,  
-36.3570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.1270, 14.8590,  
-21.5010

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

98.4750, 4.5910,  
-33.6570

98.4750, 4.5910,  
-33.6570

95.6120, 5.4630,  
-38.4490

101.3380, 3.7190,  
-28.8650

92.4500, 5.7390,  
-43.4530

104.5000, 3.4430,  
-23.8610

89.5870, 6.6110,  
-48.2450

107.3630, 2.5710,  
-19.0690

110.2260, 1.6990,  
-14.2770

113.3880, 1.4230,  
-9.2730

■ 116.1370, 0.8720,  
-4.7920

■ 119.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 121.8630, -0.8720,  
4.7920

■ 125.0250, -1.1480,  
9.7960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.4100, 38.7470, -24.9090



98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570



81.5830, -57.4870, -42.9830

# Triad

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



98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570



92.2480, -91.6510, -7.5150



107.0650, 55.2420, 34.1060

# Complementary

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



98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570



56.5250, -4.5910, 33.6570

# 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.



110.6400, 28.8780, 38.3340



98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570



88.4970, -87.6180, 1.9980

# Square

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



98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570



91.9910, -84.0380, -18.8380



110.6980, -12.5680, 29.5440



105.5320, 63.4520, 17.4680



# Rectangle

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



98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570



85.8350, -66.7040, -35.6320



110.6980, -12.5680, 29.5440



108.0520, 48.0890, 37.0890

# Sweetspot

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



98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570



147.7530, 1.6530, -13.4430



81.9490, 39.5680, -1.2320



74.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280



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.



98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570



123.4250, 6.8870, -53.2490



86.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370



57.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



91.9460, 6.9780, -49.3900



188.0120, 13.4980, -101.4940



# Inverse Universe

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



56.5250, -4.5910, 33.6570



57.2760, -7.4830, 53.0370



68.4850, 19.2490, 42.1370



54.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



30.3530, -6.3820, 49.6020



61.9880, -13.4980, 101.4940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570 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 98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

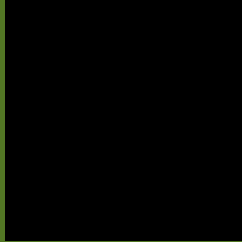
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.4750, 4.5910,



# 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

98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570

### Protanopia

103.3370, 31.8230, -20.5690

### Deuteranopia

105.6140, 38.6530, -12.1870



## Tritanopia

106.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570

## Protanomaly

101.6130, 22.0580, -25.3180

## Deuteranomaly

103.2270, 26.3210, -19.9750

## Tritanomaly

103.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.2800, 1.6070, -12.6090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570 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(82, 119, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 119, 36)  
}
```

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(82, 119, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 119, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570 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(82, 119, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 119, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 119, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 119, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 119, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 119,  
36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 119, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 119,  
36) }
```

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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