

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(98.8230, 3.4910,  
-35.7490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	507922
RGB	80, 121, 34
RGB Percent	31%, 47%, 13%
CMY	0.6864, 0.5254, 0.8666
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.72, 0.53
HSL	88°, 56%, 30%
HSV	88°, 72%, 47%
XYZ	10.4335, 15.4983, 3.9565
YIQ	98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

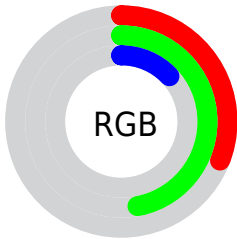
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	34, 121, 75
Decimal	5273890
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.31, -29.17, 41.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 50.469, 125.308
Yxy	15.4983, 0.3491, 0.5185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283463970 (0xFF507922)
YUV	98.8230, -31.9577, -16.5078
Hunter-Lab	39.3679, -21.5868, 21.5988

# Details

The YIQ color **98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **56.1770, -3.4910, 35.7490**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.1820, 3.8580, -36.8940**, and **50.9350, -2.5160, -31.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.6610, 3.7670, -40.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.9850, 3.2150, -30.7450**.

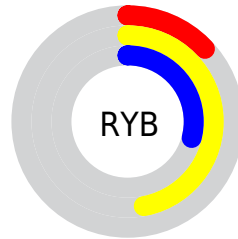
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (47%)

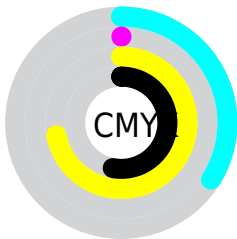
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (29%)

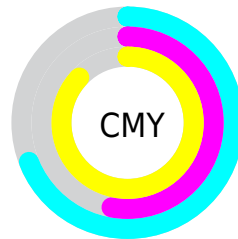


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490 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 98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.8230, 3.4910,  
-35.7490

■ 98.8230, 3.4910,  
-35.7490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 73.0680, 4.1790,  
-37.2050

■ 151.1820, 3.8580,  
-36.8940

■ 50.9350, -2.5160,  
-31.5080

■ 178.3670, 4.7750,  
-36.9930

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,  
-25.6270

■ 205.8400, 4.8210,  
-37.8270

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

■ 232.8510, 6.2880,  
-36.8800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.6000, 14.9050,  
-22.3350

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

-11.5070

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

98.8230, 3.4910,  
-35.7490

98.8230, 3.4910,  
-35.7490

95.6610, 3.7670,  
-40.7530

101.9850, 3.2150,  
-30.7450

92.7980, 4.6390,  
-45.5450

104.8480, 2.3430,  
-25.9530

90.1630, 4.8690,  
-49.7150

108.0100, 2.0670,  
-20.9490

111.1720, 1.7910,  
-15.9450

114.4480, 1.1940,  
-10.6300

■ 117.3110, 0.3220,  
-5.8380

■ 120.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 123.6350, -0.2300,  
4.1700

■ 126.4980, -1.1020,  
8.9620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.7860, 40.4440, -28.1320



98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490



82.7570, -58.0370, -44.0290

# Triad

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



98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490



93.4050, -93.5310, -6.4830



107.0870, 58.1760, 36.0000

# Complementary

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



98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490



56.1770, -3.4910, 35.7490

# 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.



111.4770, 30.8950, 40.3270



98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490



87.8600, -93.0740, 1.7580

# Square

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



98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490



93.7350, -86.1930, -18.3290



112.0510, -12.0640, 31.4240



106.5000, 66.4780, 17.6940



# Rectangle

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



98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490



87.2370, -67.8960, -36.0560



112.0510, -12.0640, 31.4240



108.3730, 51.6190, 39.1950

# Sweetspot

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



98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490



149.2260, 1.6990, -14.2770



84.0800, 40.5770, -2.9990



73.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



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.



98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490



123.3600, 5.5120, -55.8640



85.9660, -22.1370, -44.8650



59.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



93.1090, 4.9610, -51.3830



187.6910, 9.9680, -103.6000



# Inverse Universe

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



56.1770, -3.4910, 35.7490



56.6400, -5.5120, 55.8640



69.0340, 22.1370, 44.8650



56.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



31.8910, -4.9610, 51.3830



64.3090, -9.9680, 103.6000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490 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 98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490 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 98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.8230, 3.4910,



# 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

98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490

### Protanopia

104.8810, 33.1070, -21.8130

### Deuteranopia

106.3860, 39.2950, -12.8090



## Tritanopia

107.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490

## Protanomaly

102.5590, 22.1500, -26.9860

## Deuteranomaly

103.5860, 26.6880, -21.1200

## Tritanomaly

104.6640, -8.3420, -14.0220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.8670, 1.3320, -13.1320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490 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(80, 121, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 121, 34)  
}
```

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(80, 121, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 121, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490 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(80, 121, 34) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 121, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 121, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 121, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 121, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 121,  
34) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 121, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 121,  
34) }
```

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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