

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.3580, 0.9670,
-23.0410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58743D
RGB	88, 116, 61
RGB Percent	35%, 45%, 24%
CMY	0.6550, 0.5450, 0.7607
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.47, 0.55
HSL	91°, 31%, 35%
HSV	91°, 47%, 45%
XYZ	11.1114, 14.9040, 6.7077
YIQ	101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

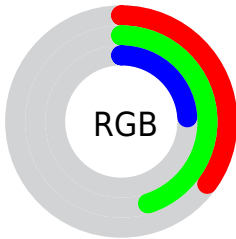
Format	Color
RYB	61, 116, 89
Decimal	5796925
CIELab	45.50, -20.61, 27.05
CIELCh	46, 34.009, 127.311
Yxy	14.9040, 0.3396, 0.4555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283987005 (0xFF58743D)
YUV	101.3580, -19.8965, -11.7150
Hunter-Lab	38.6057, -16.1843, 16.7224

Details

The YIQ color **101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **75.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.7170, 1.3340, -24.1860**, and **53.7000, 0.0040, -22.1080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.1960, 1.2430, -28.0450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.5200, 0.6910, -18.0370**.

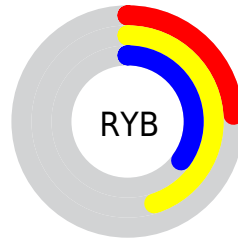
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (45%)

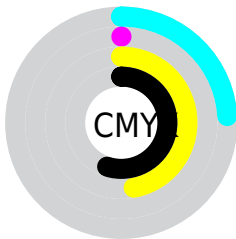
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (35%)

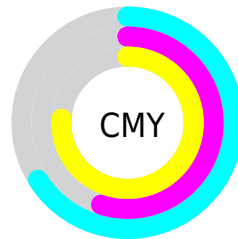


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410 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 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

101.3580, 0.9670,
-23.0410

101.3580, 0.9670,
-23.0410

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

76.8850, 0.9210,
-22.2070

152.7170, 1.3340,
-24.1860

53.7000, 0.0040,
-22.1080

179.4890, 1.9760,
-24.8080

32.3950, -0.4550,
-19.2950

207.0760, 1.7010,
-25.3310

15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

235.8480, 2.3430,
-25.9530

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.1730, 9.2180,
-12.8780

253.8600, 3.2100,

-3.1100

■ 101.3580, 0.9670,
-23.0410

■ 101.3580, 0.9670,
-23.0410

■ 98.1960, 1.2430,
-28.0450

■ 104.5200, 0.6910,
-18.0370

■ 95.1480, 1.1980,
-32.7380

■ 107.5680, 0.7360,
-13.3440

■ 91.9860, 1.4740,
-37.7420

■ 110.7300, 0.4600,
-8.3400

■ 88.9380, 1.4290,
-42.4350

■ 113.7780, 0.5050,
-3.6470

■ 85.7760, 1.7050,
-47.4390

■ 116.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 85.1350, 2.0720,
-48.5840

■ 119.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 122.8510, -0.5980,
10.8420

■ 126.0130, -0.8740,
15.8460

■ 129.0610, -0.8290,
20.5390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.3780, 24.5780, -15.9180



101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410



95.3680, -31.3560, -26.4600

Triad

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



101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410



86.9190, -83.5350, -11.4310



109.0750, 40.1140, 21.9220

Complementary

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



101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410



75.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410

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.



110.7280, 22.2780, 25.7820



101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410



103.9190, -38.8360, 9.9960

Square

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



101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410



87.1010, -78.5360, -19.4320



110.5490, -5.1390, 21.5570



108.0350, 45.6180, 10.2740

Rectangle

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



101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410



83.4700, -66.9340, -31.4620



110.5490, -5.1390, 21.5570



109.5030, 36.0330, 24.2970

Sweetspot

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



101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410



144.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



93.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



73.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410



127.4530, 1.6570, -35.5510



93.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



57.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



89.5540, 2.2100, -51.0860



183.2280, 3.9620, -104.8860

Inverse Universe

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



75.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410



87.5470, -1.6570, 35.5510



83.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650



54.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



32.4460, -2.2100, 51.0860



66.4730, -4.5580, 104.6740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410 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 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410 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 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410.

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

101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410

Protanopia

105.2900, 22.0100, -13.4300

Deuteranopia

106.6270, 28.6110, -6.4050



Tritanopia

106.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410

Protanomaly

103.8760, 14.3080, -17.0200

Deuteranomaly

104.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Tritanomaly

104.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

100.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410 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(88, 116, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 116, 61)  
}
```

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(88, 116, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 116, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410 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(88, 116, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 116, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 116, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 116, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 116, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 116,  
61) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 116, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 116,  
61) }
```

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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