

# Converting Colors

YIQ(102.0050, -44.2360,  
-46.3480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(102.0050, -44.2360,  
-46.3480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F9048
RGB	31, 144, 72
RGB Percent	12%, 56%, 28%
CMY	0.8787, 0.4351, 0.7178
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.50, 0.44
HSL	142°, 65%, 34%
HSV	142°, 79%, 56%
XYZ	11.7118, 20.7184, 9.5074
YIQ	102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

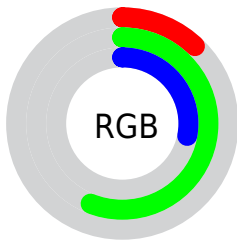
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 114, 144
Decimal	2068552
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.64, -47.05, 29.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 55.598, 147.813
Yxy	20.7184, 0.2793, 0.4940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280258632 (0xFF1F9048)
YUV	102.0050, -14.7925, -62.2714
Hunter-Lab	45.5175, -33.7269, 19.4781

# Details

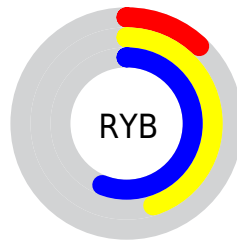
The YIQ color **102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **72.9950, 44.2360, 46.3480**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.1260, -37.2670, -45.9950**, and **56.8540, -33.3250, -40.3410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.7930, -49.6910, -52.1150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.2170, -38.7810, -40.5810**.

# Distribution



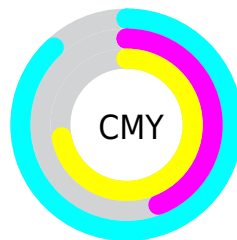
- Red (12%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480 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 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 102.0050,  
-44.2360, -46.3480

■ 102.0050,  
-44.2360, -46.3480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.7380, -47.8580,  
-46.7860

■ 159.1260,  
-37.2670, -45.9950

■ 56.8540, -33.3250,  
-40.3410

■ 186.8980,  
-36.6250, -46.6170

■ 39.9160, -18.7000,  
-35.5640

■ 215.0830,  
-35.7080, -46.7160

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,  
-23.5350

■ 226.6470,  
-28.0080, -32.0720

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

■ 238.8090,  
-19.1160, -17.0040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 102.0050,  
-44.2360, -46.3480

■ 102.0050,  
-44.2360, -46.3480

■ 96.7930, -49.6910,  
-52.1150

■ 107.2170,  
-38.7810, -40.5810

■ 91.2820, -55.7420,  
-58.0940

■ 112.7280,  
-32.7300, -34.6020

■ 90.4560, -56.2920,  
-59.1400

■ 118.0540,  
-27.5960, -28.5240

■ 123.5650,  
-21.5450, -22.5450

■ 128.7770,  
-16.0900, -16.7780

■ 133.9890,  
-10.6350, -11.0110

■ 139.5000, -4.5840,  
-5.0320

■ 144.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 150.3370, 6.6010,  
7.0250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



115.0600, 15.8250, -39.0150



102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480



100.5560, -79.2200, -40.0840

# Triad

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



102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480



102.6780, -107.2410, -0.3050



121.9620, 74.2250, 25.9770

# Complementary

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



102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480



72.9950, 44.2360, 46.3480

# 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.



123.4990, 60.1920, 43.5200



102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480



126.5530, -28.1570, 31.2270

# Square

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



102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480



107.4250, -105.4510, -10.7230



128.5890, 24.8880, 44.5680



121.8740, 70.5160, -0.4280



# Rectangle

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



102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480



104.3180, -89.8130, -29.8210



128.5890, 24.8880, 44.5680



122.2210, 72.2980, 33.3700

# Sweetspot

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



102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480



169.3530, -17.8320, -18.2480



119.1580, 12.4330, -43.6230



83.9890, -10.6350, -11.0110



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480



121.0210, -68.6690, -71.6210



108.2750, -61.8910, -29.2430



68.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



84.8310, -52.8540, -55.3660



5.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



# Inverse Universe

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



72.9950, 44.2360, 46.3480



76.0930, 68.3480, 71.9320



66.7250, 61.8910, 29.2430



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.1690, 52.8540, 55.3660



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480 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 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480.



# 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

102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480

### Protanopia

122.0470, 27.0080, -15.9040

### Deuteranopia

123.8940, 32.2330, -5.9670



## Tritanopia

115.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480

## Protanomaly

114.8370, 0.8760, -26.9000

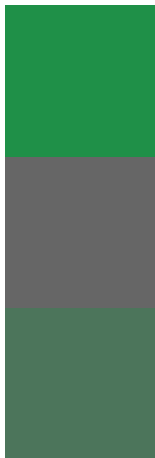
## Deuteranomaly

115.7930, 4.1760, -20.6240

## Tritanomaly

110.5220, -46.3490, -24.5650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480

## Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.7770, -16.0900, -16.7780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480 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(31, 144, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 144, 72)  
}
```

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(31, 144, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 144, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480 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(31, 144, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 144, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 144, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 144, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 144, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 144,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.0050, -44.2360, -46.3480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 144, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 144,  
72) }
```

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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