

# Converting Colors

YIQ(102.1120, 10.0470,  
-33.4170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(102.1120, 10.0470,  
-33.4170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B7922
RGB	91, 121, 34
RGB Percent	36%, 47%, 13%
CMY	0.6433, 0.5254, 0.8665
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.72, 0.53
HSL	81°, 56%, 30%
HSV	81°, 72%, 47%
XYZ	11.4392, 16.0159, 4.0039
YIQ	102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

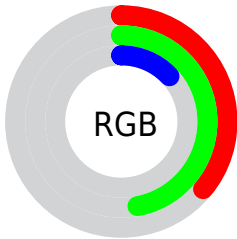
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	34, 121, 64
Decimal	5994786
CIE Lab	47.00, -24.67, 42.11
CIE LCh	47, 48.799, 120.365
Yxy	16.0159, 0.3636, 0.5091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284184866 (0xFF5B7922)
YUV	102.1120, -33.5792, -9.7452
Hunter-Lab	40.0199, -19.0126, 22.0821

# Details

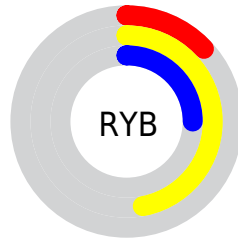
The YIQ color **102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **52.8880, -10.0470, 33.4170**, and the grayscale version is **102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.1830, 11.2850, -33.8270**, and **54.5230, 4.6360, -28.9640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.5480, 11.5150, -37.9970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.6760, 8.5790, -28.8370**.

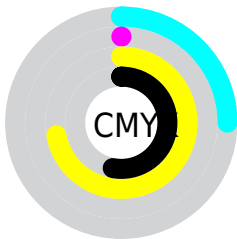
# Distribution



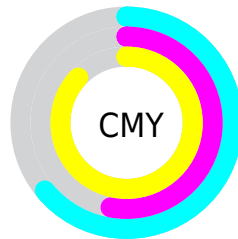
- Red (36%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170 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 102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



102.1120, 10.0470,  
-33.4170

102.1120, 10.0470,  
-33.4170

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

76.5420, 11.6520,  
-34.9720

154.7700, 11.0100,  
-34.3500

54.5230, 4.6360,  
-28.9640

181.6560, 11.3310,  
-34.6610

33.2480, -4.5350,  
-22.4470

209.4280, 11.9730,  
-35.2830

17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

236.4390, 13.4400,  
-34.3360

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

250.8960, 11.5560,

-11.1960

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

102.1120, 10.0470,  
-33.4170

102.1120, 10.0470,  
-33.4170

99.5480, 11.5150,  
-37.9970

104.6760, 8.5790,  
-28.8370

96.9840, 12.9830,  
-42.5770

107.2400, 7.1110,  
-24.2570

94.6480, 13.8090,  
-46.5350

110.1030, 6.2390,  
-19.4650

112.6670, 4.7710,  
-14.8850

115.3450, 2.9820,  
-9.9940

■ 117.9090, 1.5140,  
-5.4140

■ 120.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 123.0370, -1.4220,  
3.7460

■ 125.9000, -2.2940,  
8.5380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



106.2040, 42.3230, -23.6370



102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170



90.1780, -43.0450, -40.3970

# Triad

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



102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170



94.7100, -93.0720, -9.2960



110.1620, 53.5910, 36.4950

# Complementary

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



102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170



52.8880, -10.0470, 33.4170

# 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.



114.3020, 24.0180, 38.3060



102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170



90.2080, -94.1740, -0.3340

# Square

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



102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170



93.6380, -84.5420, -20.7180



113.0500, -19.4910, 28.3570



108.7110, 64.5060, 20.3940



# Rectangle

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



102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170



87.2540, -66.5660, -38.1340



113.0500, -19.4910, 28.3570



111.3230, 45.8880, 38.4320

# Sweetspot

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



102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170



150.4220, 4.0830, -13.4290



77.0360, 43.8770, 3.2770



74.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150



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.



102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170



128.4430, 15.6440, -52.2600



89.5540, -14.9850, -42.3210



59.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



97.8930, 14.4970, -47.9910



197.2590, 29.0400, -96.8160



# Inverse Universe

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



52.8880, -10.0470, 33.4170



51.5570, -15.6440, 52.2600



65.7450, 15.5810, 42.5330



56.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



27.1070, -14.4970, 47.9910



54.7410, -29.0400, 96.8160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170 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 102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

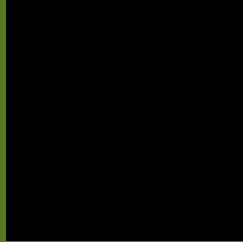
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 102.1120, 10.0470,



# 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

102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170

### Protanopia

106.1800, 33.7030, -21.6010

### Deuteranopia

108.3430, 40.8540, -13.5300



## Tritanopia

110.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170

## Protanomaly

105.0540, 25.1300, -25.9260

## Deuteranomaly

105.9670, 29.9890, -20.3710

## Tritanomaly

107.3550, -2.9780, -12.1140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170

## Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

102.0630, 3.7160, -12.2840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170 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(91, 121, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 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(91, 121, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 121, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170 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(91, 121, 34) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 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(91, 121, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 121, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 121, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 121,  
34) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 102.1120, 10.0470, -33.4170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 121, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 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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