

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.1350, 11.2400,
-38.5200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200)
contains.

YIQ(103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(103.1350, 11.2400,
-38.5200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A7D19
RGB	90, 125, 25
RGB Percent	35%, 49%, 10%
CMY	0.6472, 0.5097, 0.9018
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.80, 0.51
HSL	81°, 67%, 29%
HSV	81°, 80%, 49%
XYZ	11.7241, 16.9130, 3.5681
YIQ	103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

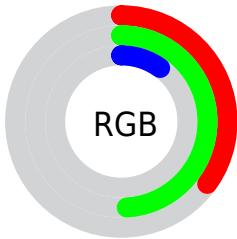
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 125, 60
Decimal	5930265
CIE _{Lab}	48.15, -27.61, 46.60
CIE _{LCh}	48, 54.170, 120.649
Yxy	16.9130, 0.3640, 0.5252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284120345 (0xFF5A7D19)
YUV	103.1350, -38.5206, -11.5194
Hunter-Lab	41.1254, -21.0825, 23.6437

Details

The YIQ color **103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **46.8650, -11.2400, 38.5200**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200**, and **56.2730, 2.3440, -31.4800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.5710, 12.7080, -43.1000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.8130, 9.4510, -33.6290**.

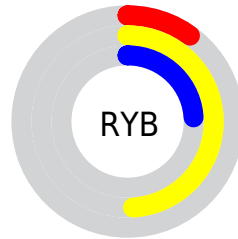
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (49%)

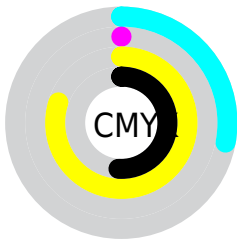
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (24%)

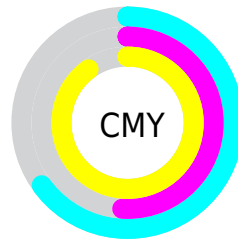


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200 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 103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 103.1350, 11.2400,
-38.5200

■ 103.1350, 11.2400,
-38.5200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 77.8360, 10.6440,
-38.7320

■ 156.1350, 11.2400,
-38.5200

■ 56.2730, 2.3440,
-31.4800

■ 183.2060, 12.4780,
-38.9300

■ 34.1010, -8.6150,
-25.5990

■ 211.6790, 12.5240,
-39.7640

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 235.7550, 15.3660,
-36.2020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.9060, 22.7910,
-22.0810

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 103.1350, 11.2400,
-38.5200

■ 103.1350, 11.2400,
-38.5200

■ 100.5710, 12.7080,
-43.1000

■ 105.8130, 9.4510,
-33.6290

■ 97.5940, 13.9010,
-48.2030

■ 108.6760, 8.5790,
-28.8370

■ 111.3540, 6.7900,
-23.9460

■ 113.9180, 5.3220,
-19.3660

■ 116.8950, 4.1290,
-14.2630

■ 119.4590, 2.6610,
-9.6830

■ 122.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 125.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 127.6780, -1.7890,
4.8910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.5220, 49.9350, -29.4330



103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200



85.1220, -57.8070, -48.1990

Triad

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



103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200



98.4260, -98.0240, -7.6560



111.0320, 60.0090, 41.3290

Complementary

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



103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200



46.8650, -11.2400, 38.5200

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.



116.6170, 27.6850, 43.4370



103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200



93.3370, -98.8510, 1.8290

Square

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



103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200



97.4850, -88.4850, -20.8450



115.9620, -22.0590, 30.8450



110.2990, 71.6580, 22.9380

Rectangle

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



103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200



90.4170, -68.5830, -40.1270



115.9620, -22.0590, 30.8450



113.1220, 51.0680, 43.6760

Sweetspot

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



103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200



154.3680, 4.1750, -15.0970



75.4450, 49.9750, 2.8950



76.5730, 2.3400, -9.3720



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200



128.7710, 17.2960, -60.1760



88.1850, -18.5600, -49.1200



62.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



99.9530, 14.2680, -49.3480



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



46.8650, -11.2400, 38.5200



40.9300, -17.8920, 59.9640



61.8150, 18.5600, 49.1200



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



28.0470, -14.2680, 49.3480



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200 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 103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200 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 103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.1350, 11.2400,

-38.5200.

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

103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200

Protanopia

107.6980, 37.8760, -25.6440

Deuteranopia

109.9150, 44.9350, -15.9050



Tritanopia

112.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200

Protanomaly

105.9740, 28.1110, -30.3930

Deuteranomaly

107.4140, 32.9240, -24.0040

Tritanomaly

109.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200

Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

103.0090, 3.8080, -13.9520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200 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(90, 125, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 125, 25)  
}
```

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(90, 125, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 125, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200 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(90, 125, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 125, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 125, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 125, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 125, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 125,  
25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.1350, 11.2400, -38.5200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 125, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 125,  
25) }
```

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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