

# Converting Colors

YIQ(104.1160, -14.1120,  
-52.6400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(104.1160, -14.1120,  
-52.6400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A8E1E
RGB	58, 142, 30
RGB Percent	23%, 56%, 12%
CMY	0.7728, 0.4430, 0.8823
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.79, 0.44
HSL	105°, 65%, 34%
HSV	105°, 79%, 56%
XYZ	11.6536, 20.3477, 4.5421
YIQ	104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

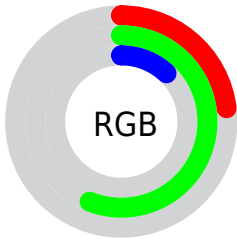
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	30, 142, 114
Decimal	3837470
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.23, -45.69, 48.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 66.466, 133.427
Yxy	20.3477, 0.3189, 0.5568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282027550 (0xFF3A8E1E)
YUV	104.1160, -36.5392, -40.4437
Hunter-Lab	45.1084, -32.8249, 25.6058

# Details

The YIQ color **104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **67.8840, 14.1120, 52.6400**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.4860, -12.2780, -52.8380**, and **53.4170, -25.0250, -47.5930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.2310, -16.1740, -59.3260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.0010, -12.0500, -45.9540**.

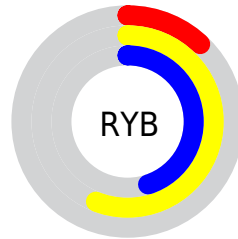
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (56%)

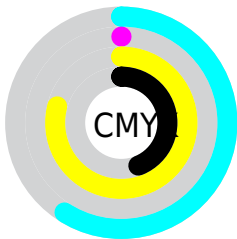
Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (45%)

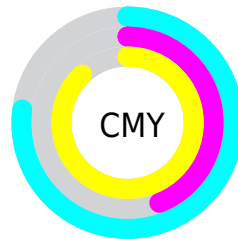


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400 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 104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 104.1160,  
-14.1120, -52.6400

■ 104.1160,  
-14.1120, -52.6400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 75.2680, -17.5960,  
-55.5800

■ 159.4860,  
-12.2780, -52.8380

■ 53.4170, -25.0250,  
-47.5930

■ 187.2580,  
-11.6360, -53.4600

■ 38.7420, -18.1500,  
-34.5180

■ 215.7310,  
-11.5900, -54.2940

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

■ 228.0670, -3.2480,  
-40.2720

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

■ 239.9300, 5.0480,  
-25.4160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

■ 104.1160,  
-14.1120, -52.6400

■ 104.1160,  
-14.1120, -52.6400

■ 99.2310, -16.1740,  
-59.3260

■ 109.0010,  
-12.0500, -45.9540

■ 94.6450, -17.6400,  
-65.8000

■ 113.5870,  
-10.5840, -39.4800

■ 93.8190, -18.1900,  
-66.8460

■ 118.5860, -8.8430,  
-32.4830

■ 123.4710, -6.7810,  
-25.7970

■ 128.0570, -5.3150,  
-19.3230

■ 132.9420, -3.2530,  
-12.6370

■ 137.8270, -1.1910,  
-5.9510

■ 142.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 147.4120, 2.0160,  
7.5200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.9840, 39.3460, -41.2780



104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400



97.1360, -69.5900, -49.4140

# Triad

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



104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400



108.8560, -113.6140, -0.4460



115.2970, 84.3080, 46.9960

# Complementary

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



104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400



67.8840, 14.1120, 52.6400

# 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.



120.8320, 55.4210, 58.4050



104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400



105.0850, -97.6610, 13.3070

# Square

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



104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400



109.9040, -105.5420, -14.5820



127.8930, 0.7250, 47.4530



117.8690, 87.2480, 15.7280



# Rectangle

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



104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400



102.8700, -82.9800, -38.0200



127.8930, 0.7250, 47.4530



115.6910, 77.5670, 53.5270

# Sweetspot

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



104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400



169.1170, -5.5440, -20.6800



112.7960, 43.6520, -20.1880



82.9420, -3.2530, -12.6370



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400



124.8810, -21.9010, -82.1970



98.9360, -39.7880, -49.8680



68.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



89.4110, -16.8610, -63.3970



5.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



# Inverse Universe

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



67.8840, 14.1120, 52.6400



68.1190, 21.9010, 82.1970



73.0640, 39.7880, 49.8680



66.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



45.5890, 16.8610, 63.3970



2.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400 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 104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400 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 104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.1160, -14.1120,

-52.6400.

# 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

104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400

### Protanopia

117.1990, 40.7190, -27.6090

### Deuteranopia

120.2850, 46.7690, -16.1030



## Tritanopia

117.7060, -34.5230, -7.6030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400

## Protanomaly

112.8650, 20.8680, -36.7960

## Deuteranomaly

114.6470, 24.7180, -29.4740

## Tritanomaly

112.9880, -27.2300, -24.1420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400

## Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

104.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400 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(58, 142, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 142, 30)  
}
```

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(58, 142, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 142, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400 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(58, 142, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 142, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 142, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 142, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 142, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 142,  
30) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.1160, -14.1120, -52.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 142, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 142,  
30) }
```

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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