

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.3500, -59.5900,
-76.4700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.3500, -59.5900,
-76.4700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00AA28
RGB	0, 170, 40
RGB Percent	0%, 67%, 16%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3330, 0.8433
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.76, 0.33
HSL	134°, 100%, 33%
HSV	134°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	14.7705, 28.9291, 6.8098
YIQ	104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

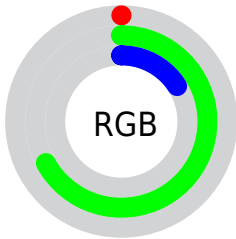
Format	Color
RYB	0, 138, 170
Decimal	43560
CIELab	60.72, -61.87, 52.89
CIELCh	61, 81.393, 139.476
Yxy	28.9291, 0.2924, 0.5727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233640 (0xFF00AA28)
YUV	104.3500, -31.7245, -91.5149
Hunter-Lab	53.7858, -45.1060, 30.1434

Details

The YIQ color **104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **65.6500, 59.5900, 76.4700**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.0710, -36.5750, -69.5590**, and **68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.9150, -53.6310, -68.8230**.

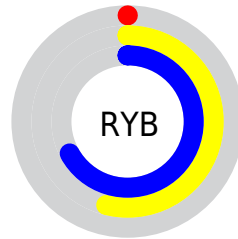
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (67%)

Blue (16%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (67%)

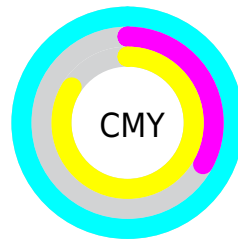


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700 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 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.3500,
-59.5900, -76.4700

■ 104.3500,
-59.5900, -76.4700

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 84.1690, -39.9670,
-74.1670

■ 172.0710,
-36.5750, -69.5590

■ 68.0920, -31.9000,
-60.6680

■ 200.8540,
-34.4660, -69.2340

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 212.9020,
-25.2530, -54.4770

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 225.0640,
-16.3610, -39.4090

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 237.6390, -7.1940,
-23.8180

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 249.8010, 1.6980,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-8.7500

0.0000

■ 104.3500,
-59.5900, -76.4700

■ 110.9150,
-53.6310, -68.8230

■ 117.4800,
-47.6720, -61.1760

■ 124.0450,
-41.7130, -53.5290

■ 130.6100,
-35.7540, -45.8820

■ 137.1750,
-29.7950, -38.2350

■ 143.7400,
-23.8360, -30.5880

■ 150.3050,
-17.8770, -22.9410

■ 156.8700,
-11.9180, -15.2940

■ 163.4350, -5.9590,
-7.6470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131.9260, 36.0930, -53.9150



104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



116.7640, -86.2780, -55.3500

Triad

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



104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



124.7510, -126.6800, -5.9440



125.5550, 101.3170, 52.6210

Complementary

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



104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



65.6500, 59.5900, 76.4700

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.



133.1760, 78.4800, 75.5360



104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



132.1910, -77.1680, 21.8720

Square

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



104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



131.7950, -129.9800, -12.2200



148.9420, 17.3650, 65.2770



136.6030, 108.2480, 9.5920

Rectangle

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



104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



123.6380, -102.8780, -40.8460



148.9420, 17.3650, 65.2770



124.1820, 95.5380, 63.7460

Sweetspot

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



104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



196.1530, -23.5610, -30.0650



138.6600, 30.7300, -61.3500



96.5060, -13.8890, -18.1210



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



136.2420, -77.7420, -99.9340



114.0400, -86.8750, -50.0350



80.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620



90.8660, -51.9350, -66.5190



12.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050

Inverse Universe

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



65.6500, 59.5900, 76.4700



85.7580, 77.7420, 99.9340



55.9600, 86.8750, 50.0350



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



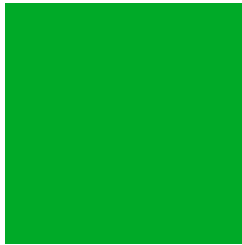
57.1340, 51.9350, 66.5190



7.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700 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 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700 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 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700.

-76.4700.

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

104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700

Protanopia

138.6140, 46.6800, -31.0160

Deuteranopia

141.1670, 52.9130, -17.3190



Tritanopia

133.7570, -56.8960, -15.1360

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



Protanomaly

126.1850, 7.8030, -47.8210



Deuteranomaly

127.9070, 11.8820, -39.1420



Tritanomaly

123.1580, -57.4880, -37.4560

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700



Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

104.1040, -21.8650, -27.7610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700 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(0, 170, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 170, 40)  
}
```

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(0, 170, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 170, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700 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(0, 170, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 170, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 170, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 170, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 170, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 170, 40)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.3500, -59.5900, -76.4700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 170, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 170,  
40) }
```

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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