

Converting Colors

YIQ(104.3560, -58.5860,
-50.6020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(104.3560, -58.5860,
-50.6020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	119953
RGB	17, 153, 83
RGB Percent	7%, 60%, 33%
CMY	0.9337, 0.3998, 0.6747
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.46, 0.40
HSL	149°, 80%, 33%
HSV	149°, 89%, 60%
XYZ	13.1896, 23.5433, 12.0236
YIQ	104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

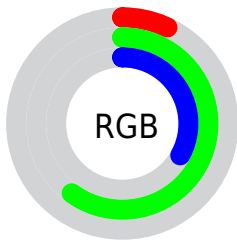
Format	Color
RYB	17, 109, 153
Decimal	1153363
CIELab	55.63, -49.88, 27.54
CIELCh	56, 56.978, 151.091
Yxy	23.5433, 0.2705, 0.4829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279343443 (0xFF119953)
YUV	104.3560, -10.5285, -76.6112
Hunter-Lab	48.5214, -36.3906, 19.2730

Details

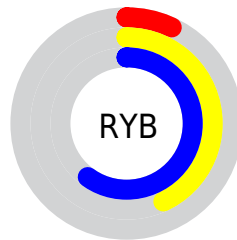
The YIQ color **104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **65.6440, 58.5860, 50.6020**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.4670, -45.6570, -48.1290**, and **62.8040, -39.0560, -41.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.9590, -64.9580, -56.2700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.7530, -52.2140, -44.9340**.

Distribution



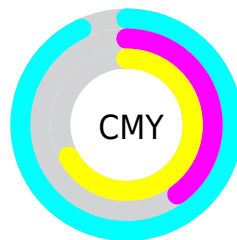
- Red (7%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020 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 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 104.3560,
-58.5860, -50.6020

■ 104.3560,
-58.5860, -50.6020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 80.6880, -53.5890,
-47.5490

■ 165.0540,
-45.9320, -48.6520

■ 62.8040, -39.0560,
-41.1040

■ 193.2390,
-45.0150, -48.7510

■ 45.5070, -24.7980,
-35.1820

■ 215.5540,
-41.3480, -43.6200

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 227.7160,
-32.4560, -28.5520

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 239.6930,
-24.4810, -13.3850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.9170,

-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 104.3560,
-58.5860, -50.6020

■ 104.3560,
-58.5860, -50.6020

■ 98.9590, -64.9580,
-56.2700

■ 109.7530,
-52.2140, -44.9340

■ 98.2470, -65.8290,
-57.0050

■ 115.4490,
-45.2460, -39.0540

■ 120.8460,
-38.8740, -33.3860

■ 126.1290,
-32.1810, -28.0290

■ 131.5260,
-25.8090, -22.3610

■ 137.2220,
-18.8410, -16.4810

■ 142.6190,
-12.4690, -10.8130

■ 148.0160, -6.0970,
-5.1450

■ 153.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121.6680, 11.0570, -40.7110



104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



107.4350, -86.1890, -40.4370

Triad

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



104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



107.4540, -112.4220, -0.0220



129.7620, 77.6640, 24.2240

Complementary

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



104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



65.6440, 58.5860, 50.6020

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.



130.9510, 64.7310, 43.8590



104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



135.0700, -22.2430, 34.1810

Square

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



104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



113.6030, -111.8240, -10.8640



136.2800, 30.2520, 46.4760



129.6520, 71.0210, -4.0750

Rectangle

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



104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



111.1970, -96.7820, -30.1740



136.2800, 30.2520, 46.4760



129.5480, 75.6910, 32.4510

Sweetspot

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



104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



179.6620, -23.1960, -20.1560



117.7620, 4.3200, -56.2880



87.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



127.7570, -85.5410, -74.2210



112.1080, -80.4140, -29.4540



74.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



89.9320, -60.3280, -52.0720



8.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330

Inverse Universe

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



65.6440, 58.5860, 50.6020



71.1290, 85.8620, 73.9100



57.8920, 80.4140, 29.4540



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



50.0680, 60.3280, 52.0720



4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020 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 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020 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 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020.

-50.6020.

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

104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020

Protanopia

129.3890, 26.0450, -14.9710

Deuteranopia

131.9370, 30.6740, -5.2460



Tritanopia

120.5400, -54.7870, -14.8110

Trichromacy



Original Color

104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



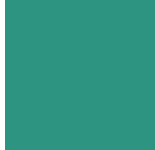
Protanomaly

120.3740, -5.1300, -28.1860



Deuteranomaly

121.7430, -1.5550, -21.3870



Tritanomaly

114.7380, -55.8850, -27.9570

Monochromacy



Original Color

104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020



Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

104.0860, -21.4540, -18.6860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020 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(17, 153, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 153, 83)  
}
```

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(17, 153, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 153, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020 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(17, 153, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 153, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 153, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 153, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 153, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 153,  
83) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.3560, -58.5860, -50.6020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 153, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 153,  
83) }
```

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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