

Converting Colors

YIQ(106.3100, -0.2190,
-56.6270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(106.3100, -0.2190,
-56.6270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	478F0A
RGB	71, 143, 10
RGB Percent	28%, 56%, 4%
CMY	0.7218, 0.4391, 0.9606
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.93, 0.44
HSL	93°, 87%, 30%
HSV	93°, 93%, 56%
XYZ	12.4757, 21.0130, 3.6863
YIQ	106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

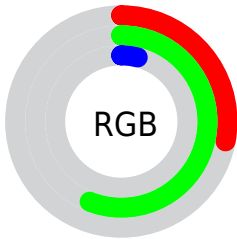
Format	Color
RYB	10, 143, 82
Decimal	4689674
CIELab	52.96, -43.15, 54.20
CIElCh	53, 69.283, 128.525
Yxy	21.0130, 0.3356, 0.5652
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282879754 (0xFF478F0A)
YUV	106.3100, -47.4808, -30.9669
Hunter-Lab	45.8400, -31.6399, 27.3201

Details

The YIQ color $106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669900 . A complement of this color would be $46.6900, 0.2190, 56.6270$, and the grayscale version is $107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $161.8200, -1.5950, -53.7150$, and $54.3030, -24.7040, -47.9040$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $103.3760, -0.5850, -61.0090$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $110.2980, 0.0550, -50.5770$.

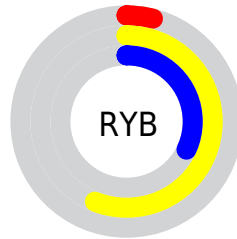
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (56%)

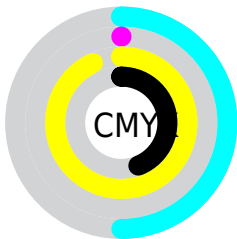
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (32%)

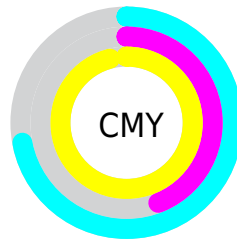


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270 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 106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.3100, -0.2190,
-56.6270

■ 106.3100, -0.2190,
-56.6270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 80.9380, -7.7390,
-52.4990

■ 161.8200, -1.5950,
-53.7150

■ 54.0040, -25.3000,
-48.1160

■ 190.2930, -1.5490,
-54.5490

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

■ 218.7660, -1.5030,
-55.3830

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 230.5150, 7.1140,
-40.8380

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 242.6770, 16.0060,
-25.7700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 106.3100, -0.2190,
-56.6270

■ 106.3100, -0.2190,
-56.6270

■ 103.3760, -0.5850,
-61.0090

■ 110.2980, 0.0550,
-50.5770

■ 114.1010, -0.5880,
-44.4280

■ 118.0890, -0.3140,
-38.3780

■ 122.0770, -0.0400,
-32.3280

■ 126.1790, -0.0870,
-25.9670

■ 129.8680, -0.4090,
-20.1290

■ 133.8560, -0.1350,
-14.0790

■ 137.8440, 0.1390,
-8.0290

■ 141.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116.6860, 46.1770, -38.4230



106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270



97.1700, -66.9300, -53.5700

Triad

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



106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270



111.6600, -115.9980, -1.2940



115.2960, 86.0490, 53.9930

Complementary

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



106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270



46.6900, 0.2190, 56.6270

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.



123.6620, 50.1480, 60.3560



106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270



103.0660, -113.8450, 9.2510

Square

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



106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270



112.0240, -106.0000, -17.2960



129.3200, -10.7830, 46.7610



117.8360, 92.0150, 22.9510

Rectangle

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



106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270



103.1320, -80.9620, -41.5540



129.3200, -10.7830, 46.7610



116.3800, 77.2450, 59.3650

Sweetspot

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



106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270



171.7000, 0.0040, -22.1080



91.4440, 59.7430, -8.9370



85.2690, 0.1400, -13.5560



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270



134.5970, -0.4900, -79.2580



88.5270, -37.8590, -68.3150



69.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



97.7830, -0.1730, -57.4610



5.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

Inverse Universe

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



46.6900, 0.2190, 56.6270



51.4030, 0.4900, 79.2580



64.4730, 37.8590, 68.3150



65.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



37.2170, 0.1730, 57.4610



2.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270 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 106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270 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 106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.3100, -0.2190,

-56.6270.

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

106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270

Protanopia

116.4200, 49.9820, -35.7940

Deuteranopia

120.6290, 51.4920, -19.1000



Tritanopia

121.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270

Protanomaly

112.6240, 31.5520, -43.2000

Deuteranomaly

115.4320, 32.5130, -33.0790

Tritanomaly

116.0660, -18.7020, -24.5100

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270

Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

105.7540, -0.0880, -20.4400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270 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(71, 143, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 143, 10)  
}
```

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(71, 143, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 143, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270 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(71, 143, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 143, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 143, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 143, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 143, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 143,  
10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.3100, -0.2190, -56.6270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 143, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 143,  
10) }
```

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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