

Converting Colors

YIQ(106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(106.4710, 1.2460,
-44.6260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50871D
RGB	80, 135, 29
RGB Percent	31%, 53%, 11%
CMY	0.6865, 0.4705, 0.8862
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.79, 0.47
HSL	91°, 65%, 32%
HSV	91°, 79%, 53%
XYZ	12.1932, 19.1264, 4.2130
YIQ	106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

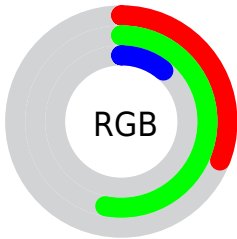
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 135, 84
Decimal	5277469
CIE _{Lab}	50.83, -35.91, 47.59
CIE _{LCh}	51, 59.615, 127.038
Yxy	19.1264, 0.3432, 0.5383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283467549 (0xFF50871D)
YUV	106.4710, -38.1932, -23.2151
Hunter-Lab	43.7338, -26.7672, 24.9021

Details

The YIQ color **106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **57.5290, -1.2460, 44.6260**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.3570, 1.5670, -44.9370**, and **57.3700, -8.4750, -39.1550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.8960, 1.2470, -50.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.1600, 0.9240, -38.7880**.

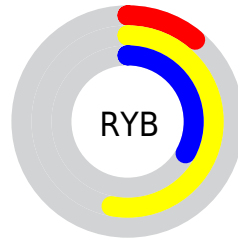
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (53%)

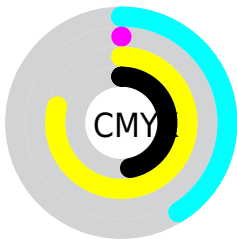
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (33%)

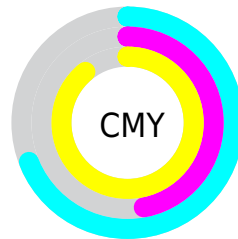


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260 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 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.4710, 1.2460,
-44.6260

■ 106.4710, 1.2460,
-44.6260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.8300, 1.6130,
-45.7710

■ 160.3570, 1.5670,
-44.9370

■ 57.3700, -8.4750,
-39.1550

■ 187.8300, 1.6130,
-45.7710

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 215.9010, 2.8510,
-46.1810

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 233.2210, 8.1220,
-37.0780

■ 3.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 245.3830, 17.0140,
-22.0100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

-11.5070

254.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

106.4710, 1.2460,
-44.6260

106.4710, 1.2460,
-44.6260

102.8960, 1.2470,
-50.1530

110.1600, 0.9240,
-38.7880

99.2070, 1.5690,
-55.9910

113.7350, 0.9230,
-33.2610

98.6800, 1.6150,
-56.8250

117.4240, 0.6010,
-27.4230

120.9990, 0.6000,
-21.8960

124.6880, 0.2780,
-16.0580

■ 128.2630, 0.2770,
-10.5310

■ 131.9520, -0.0450,
-4.6930

■ 135.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 139.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.2670, 46.0390, -35.9210



106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260



92.3600, -64.4090, -49.6970

Triad

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



106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260



104.9290, -106.6900, -4.7860



115.6590, 71.4250, 43.6890

Complementary

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



106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260



57.5290, -1.2460, 44.6260

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.



121.3630, 40.3840, 50.0800



106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260



97.6230, -105.4080, 5.0240

Square

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



106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260



104.5750, -97.4260, -18.4980



123.9790, -11.5610, 38.8310



115.6110, 79.4070, 20.1670

Rectangle

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



106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260



97.5240, -76.1940, -39.8580



123.9790, -11.5610, 38.8310



117.2870, 63.9050, 47.8170

Sweetspot

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



106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260



164.6340, 0.3700, -17.7260



92.9790, 48.0510, -6.2930



82.1490, 0.5980, -10.8420



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260



131.4760, 1.7090, -69.5470



91.4500, -29.7920, -54.8160



64.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



94.8480, 1.2020, -54.8460



2.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

Inverse Universe

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



57.5290, -1.2460, 44.6260



55.2250, -2.3050, 69.3350



72.5500, 29.7920, 54.8160



61.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



35.1520, -1.2020, 54.8460



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260 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 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260 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 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260.

-44.6260.

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

106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260

Protanopia

114.5410, 39.7560, -26.6760

Deuteranopia

116.5130, 46.1270, -15.4810



Tritanopia

117.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260

Protanomaly

111.6100, 26.1400, -33.2200

Deuteranomaly

112.9790, 29.7150, -26.4210

Tritanomaly

113.6910, -12.9720, -18.2200

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260

Achromatopsia

106.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.5740, 0.5990, -16.3690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260 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(80, 135, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 135, 29)  
}
```

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(80, 135, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 135, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260 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(80, 135, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 135, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 135, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 135, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 135, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 135,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.4710, 1.2460, -44.6260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 135, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 135,  
29) }
```

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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