

Converting Colors

YIQ(106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(106.7250, 6.8830,
-31.1410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E7D2E
RGB	94, 125, 46
RGB Percent	37%, 49%, 18%
CMY	0.6315, 0.5097, 0.8195
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.63, 0.51
HSL	84°, 46%, 34%
HSV	84°, 63%, 49%
XYZ	12.4417, 17.2459, 5.2602
YIQ	106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

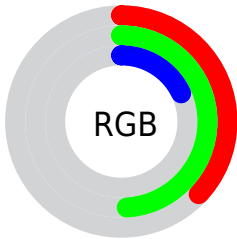
Format	Color
RYB	46, 125, 77
Decimal	6192430
CIELab	48.57, -24.44, 38.48
CIELCh	49, 45.588, 122.417
Yxy	17.2459, 0.3560, 0.4935
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284382510 (0xFF5E7D2E)
YUV	106.7250, -29.9374, -11.1598
Hunter-Lab	41.5282, -19.1965, 21.5598

Details

The YIQ color **106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **64.2750, -6.8830, 31.1410**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.2690, 8.1670, -32.3850**, and **57.7680, 5.3240, -30.4200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.8620, 7.7550, -35.9330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.7020, 5.6900, -26.0380**.

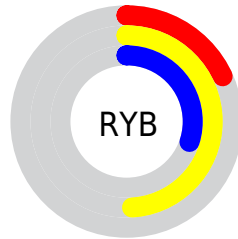
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (49%)

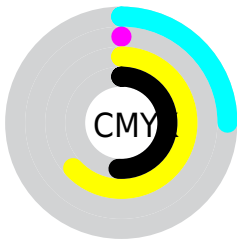
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (30%)

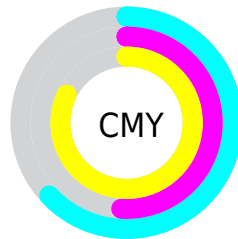


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (63%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410 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 106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106.7250, 6.8830,
-31.1410

■ 106.7250, 6.8830,
-31.1410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.7250, 6.8830,
-31.1410

■ 159.2690, 8.1670,
-32.3850

■ 57.7680, 5.3240,
-30.4200

■ 186.1550, 8.4880,
-32.6960

■ 37.0910, -2.6550,
-23.4790

■ 214.5140, 8.8550,
-33.8410

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 238.4050, 10.7800,
-30.1800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,
-16.4830

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,

-7.4640

■ 106.7250, 6.8830,
-31.1410

■ 106.7250, 6.8830,
-31.1410

■ 103.8620, 7.7550,
-35.9330

■ 109.7020, 5.6900,
-26.0380

■ 100.8850, 8.9480,
-41.0360

■ 112.5650, 4.8180,
-21.2460

■ 98.0220, 9.8200,
-45.8280

■ 115.5420, 3.6250,
-16.1430

■ 96.0990, 10.9210,
-49.2630

■ 118.4050, 2.7530,
-11.3510

■ 121.3820, 1.5600,
-6.2480

■ 123.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 126.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 129.7860, -1.9730,
8.2270

■ 132.7630, -3.1660,
13.3300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110.3330, 37.6460, -21.4740



106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



96.2540, -40.2030, -36.8350

Triad

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



106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



96.5850, -94.2180, -10.5540



115.2710, 51.6660, 32.8340

Complementary

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



106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



64.2750, -6.8830, 31.1410

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.



118.3190, 25.3480, 36.2280



106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



101.6080, -74.6890, 4.4710

Square

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



106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



95.8550, -86.6510, -21.0430



117.8610, -14.5850, 27.5510



113.8630, 61.0220, 17.4540

Rectangle

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



106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



90.5140, -70.2340, -37.7380



117.8610, -14.5850, 27.5510



116.1440, 44.8340, 35.5060

Sweetspot

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



106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



155.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850



87.2310, 38.8340, 1.0580



77.4420, 1.3310, -7.6050



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



134.2130, 10.6000, -48.9520



95.0640, -16.3610, -39.4090



62.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



64.2750, -6.8830, 31.1410



67.7870, -10.6000, 48.9520



75.9360, 16.3610, 39.4090



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



29.5420, -11.2880, 50.4080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

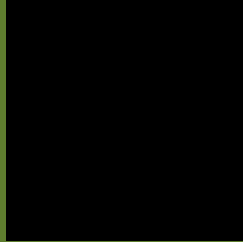
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 106.7250, 6.8830,

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

106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410

Protanopia

110.6790, 30.8600, -19.6360

Deuteranopia

112.2550, 38.2860, -11.0420



Tritanopia

114.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430

Trichromacy



Original Color

106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410

Protanomaly

109.5530, 22.2870, -23.9610

Deuteranomaly

110.4660, 27.1460, -18.4060

Tritanomaly

111.3980, -4.5370, -11.3930

Monochromacy



Original Color

106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410

Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

107.1060, 2.1570, -11.5630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410 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(94, 125, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 125, 46)  
}
```

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(94, 125, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 125, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410 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(94, 125, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 125, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(94, 125, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 125, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 125, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 125,  
46) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 106.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 125, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 125,  
46) }
```

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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