

Converting Colors

YIQ(107.1670, -27.3170,
-50.1090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(107.1670, -27.3170,
-50.1090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	329334
RGB	50, 147, 52
RGB Percent	20%, 58%, 20%
CMY	0.8042, 0.4234, 0.7961
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.65, 0.42
HSL	121°, 49%, 39%
HSV	121°, 66%, 58%
XYZ	12.3714, 21.8041, 6.8043
YIQ	107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

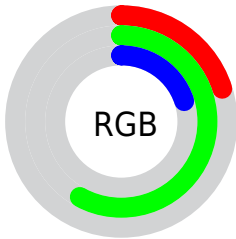
Format	Color
RYB	50, 145, 147
Decimal	3314484
CIELab	53.82, -47.55, 41.01
CIELCh	54, 62.790, 139.222
Yxy	21.8041, 0.3019, 0.5321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281504564 (0xFF329334)
YUV	107.1670, -27.1973, -50.1355
Hunter-Lab	46.6949, -34.4240, 24.0467

Details

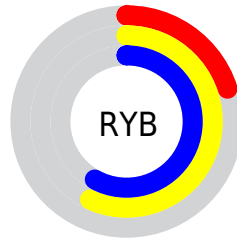
The YIQ color **107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **89.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.7930, -23.3280, -50.8160**, and **55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.0860, -31.7630, -57.6430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.2480, -22.8710, -42.5750**.

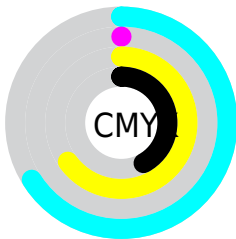
Distribution



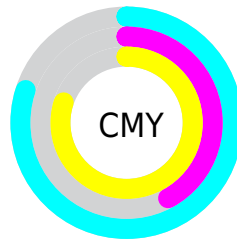
- Red (20%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 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 107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 107.1670,
-27.3170, -50.1090

■ 107.1670,
-27.3170, -50.1090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.0840, -37.4490,
-53.7130

■ 162.4940,
-23.9240, -51.0280

■ 55.7650, -26.1250,
-49.6850

■ 190.6790,
-23.0070, -51.1270

■ 41.0900, -19.2500,
-36.6100

■ 216.6900,
-21.5400, -50.1800

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 228.5530,
-13.2440, -35.3240

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 240.4160, -4.9480,
-20.4680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.5780, 3.9440,

-5.4000

■ 107.1670,
-27.3170, -50.1090

■ 107.1670,
-27.3170, -50.1090

■ 101.0860,
-31.7630, -57.6430

■ 113.2480,
-22.8710, -42.5750

■ 95.1900, -35.2920,
-65.2760

■ 119.1440,
-19.3420, -34.9420

■ 89.1090, -39.7380,
-72.8100

■ 125.2250,
-14.8960, -27.4080

■ 86.6310, -41.3880,
-75.9480

■ 131.4200,
-10.7710, -19.5630

■ 137.2020, -6.9210,
-12.2410

■ 143.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 149.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 155.5590, 6.0960,
10.6720

■ 161.4550, 9.6250,
18.3050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116.0110, 34.7160, -45.4760



107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



101.4220, -76.1470, -46.2190

Triad

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



107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



109.5570, -114.2100, -0.6580



122.2440, 82.6590, 38.3310

Complementary

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



107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



89.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090

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.



125.8230, 59.6400, 53.5280



107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



124.0640, -57.6370, 25.8430

Square

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



107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



111.9900, -108.6600, -13.1400



132.3520, 12.5540, 47.8340



123.6030, 81.8850, 8.2930

Rectangle

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



107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



106.8140, -88.5740, -35.7580



132.3520, 12.5540, 47.8340



122.5350, 77.7060, 45.4980

Sweetspot

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



107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



175.4200, -10.7710, -19.5630



135.3440, 29.9450, -30.5910



87.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090



128.9790, -42.4880, -78.0400



112.6390, -42.7250, -35.1810



71.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



81.3480, -38.9130, -71.2410



5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Inverse Universe

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



89.8330, 27.3170, 50.1090



102.0210, 42.4880, 78.0400



84.3610, 42.7250, 35.1810



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



56.6520, 38.9130, 71.2410



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 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 107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 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 107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.1670, -27.3170,

-50.1090.

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

107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

Protanopia

123.2510, 34.9410, -22.0110

Deuteranopia

125.6960, 41.3580, -11.6500



Tritanopia

120.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350

Trichromacy



Original Color

107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

Protanomaly

117.4220, 12.1100, -32.2580

Deuteranomaly

118.9760, 16.6020, -25.5580

Tritanomaly

115.4970, -36.0330, -24.2970

Monochromacy



Original Color

107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090

Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

107.2460, -10.2210, -18.5170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 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(50, 147, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 147, 52)  
}
```

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(50, 147, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 147, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 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(50, 147, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 147, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 147, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 147, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 147, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 147,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.1670, -27.3170, -50.1090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 147, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 147,  
52) }
```

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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