

# Converting Colors

YIQ(107.2010, -6.3210,  
-34.1370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(107.2010, -6.3210,  
-34.1370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	508338
RGB	80, 131, 56
RGB Percent	31%, 51%, 22%
CMY	0.6864, 0.4862, 0.7804
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.57, 0.49
HSL	101°, 40%, 37%
HSV	101°, 57%, 51%
XYZ	12.1378, 18.2275, 6.6210
YIQ	107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

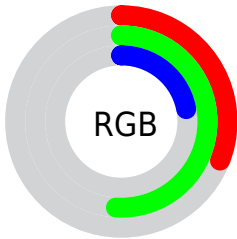
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	56, 131, 107
Decimal	5276472
CIELab	49.77, -31.71, 34.75
CIELCh	50, 47.041, 132.377
Yxy	18.2275, 0.3282, 0.4928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283466552 (0xFF508338)
YUV	107.2010, -25.2421, -23.8553
Hunter-Lab	42.6937, -23.9664, 20.6908

# Details

The YIQ color **107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **79.7990, 6.3210, 34.1370**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.4460, -5.6330, -35.5930**, and **56.6030, -7.5130, -34.5610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.0280, -7.5120, -40.0880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.3740, -5.1300, -28.1860**.

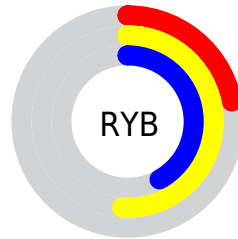
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (51%)

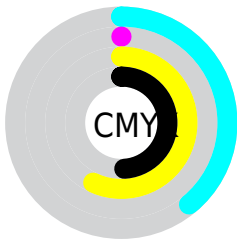
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (42%)

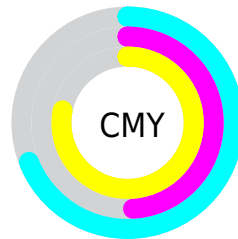


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370 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 107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



107.2010, -6.3210,  
-34.1370

107.2010, -6.3210,  
-34.1370

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

82.0160, -7.2380,  
-34.0380

159.4460, -5.6330,  
-35.5930

56.6030, -7.5130,  
-34.5610

186.9190, -5.5870,  
-36.4270

33.7580, -15.0790,  
-29.5990

215.3920, -5.5410,  
-37.2610

21.7190, -10.1750,  
-19.3510

235.0600, -1.3700,  
-30.2500

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

246.9230, 6.9260,  
-15.3940

253.5180, 4.1730,

-4.0430

■ 107.2010, -6.3210,  
-34.1370

■ 107.2010, -6.3210,  
-34.1370

■ 103.0280, -7.5120,  
-40.0880

■ 111.3740, -5.1300,  
-28.1860

■ 98.8550, -8.7030,  
-46.0390

■ 115.5470, -3.9390,  
-22.2350

■ 94.6820, -9.8940,  
-51.9900

■ 119.7200, -2.7480,  
-16.2840

■ 90.5090, -11.0850,  
-57.9410

■ 123.8930, -1.5570,  
-10.3330

■ 89.4550, -10.9930,  
-59.6090

■ 128.1800, -0.6870,  
-4.0710

■ 132.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 136.2270, 1.0990,  
7.6190

■ 140.4000, 2.2900,  
13.5700

■ 144.5730, 3.4810,  
19.5210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.5660, 29.4400, -26.9440



107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370



90.4340, -67.2530, -42.2050

# Triad

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



107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370



97.8390, -97.7490, -7.1330



117.2840, 58.8190, 29.8510

# Complementary

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



107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370



79.7990, 6.3210, 34.1370

# 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.



120.4190, 36.8100, 37.7540



107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370



113.2630, -51.3080, 15.7640

# Square

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



107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370



99.3260, -92.2910, -17.9470



122.0370, -0.2810, 32.6390



116.5440, 63.1780, 11.4180



# Rectangle

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



107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370



94.6860, -76.4700, -34.8540



122.0370, -0.2810, 32.6390



118.2820, 53.1330, 33.7810

# Sweetspot

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



107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370



161.7140, -2.6110, -13.2590



107.7750, 30.9500, -10.2500



81.3600, -1.3740, -8.1420



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370



133.6280, -9.8020, -53.6580



101.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820



64.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



88.8680, -10.7180, -59.0860



2.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



# Inverse Universe

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



79.7990, 6.3210, 34.1370



90.3720, 9.8020, 53.6580



85.6070, 24.4770, 35.4930



61.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



41.4310, 11.3140, 59.2980



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370 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 107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

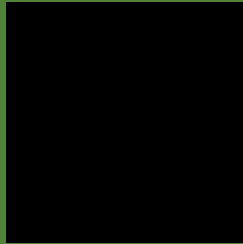
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.2010, -6.3210,

-34.1370.

# 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

107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370

### Protanopia

114.3630, 28.9340, -17.7700

### Deuteranopia

116.0530, 36.0390, -8.8650



## Tritanopia

115.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370

## Protanomaly

111.7310, 15.9140, -24.1020

## Deuteranomaly

112.7580, 20.4520, -18.2360

## Tritanomaly

112.2440, -15.9070, -14.5870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370

## Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

107.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370 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, 131, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 131, 56)  
}
```

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, 131, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 131, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370 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, 131, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 131, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 131, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 131, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 131, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 131,  
56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 131, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 131,  
56) }
```

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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