

Converting Colors

YIQ(107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(107.7180, 7.6200,
-50.0120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	548A0E
RGB	84, 138, 14
RGB Percent	33%, 54%, 5%
CMY	0.6708, 0.4587, 0.9449
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.90, 0.46
HSL	86°, 82%, 30%
HSV	86°, 90%, 54%
XYZ	12.8226, 20.0976, 3.6200
YIQ	107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

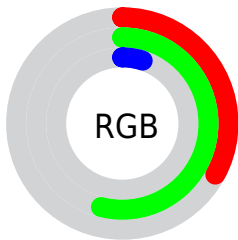
Format	Color
RYB	14, 138, 68
Decimal	5540366
CIELab	51.95, -36.44, 52.84
CIELCh	52, 64.186, 124.590
Yxy	20.0976, 0.3509, 0.5500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283730446 (0xFF548A0E)
YUV	107.7180, -46.2030, -20.8007
Hunter-Lab	44.8303, -27.3974, 26.5936

Details

The YIQ color **107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **44.2820, -7.6200, 50.0120**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.2880, 6.0150, -48.4570**, and **59.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.3280, 8.5380, -55.6380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.1080, 6.7020, -44.3860**.

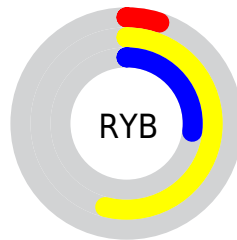
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (54%)

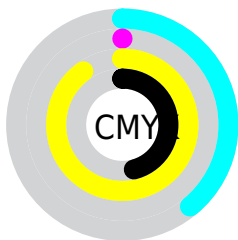
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (27%)

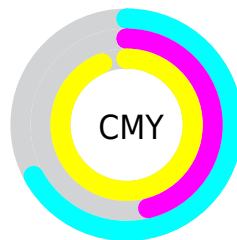


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120 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 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 107.7180, 7.6200,
-50.0120

■ 107.7180, 7.6200,
-50.0120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 82.7870, 3.1720,
-46.4920

■ 162.2880, 6.0150,
-48.4570

■ 59.7400, -6.6410,
-39.3530

■ 190.1740, 6.3360,
-48.7680

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 218.8320, 7.2990,
-49.7010

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 234.1030, 14.2660,
-38.2940

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 245.9660, 22.5620,
-23.4380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,

-13.9950

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 107.7180, 7.6200,
-50.0120

■ 107.7180, 7.6200,
-50.0120

■ 104.3280, 8.5380,
-55.6380

■ 111.1080, 6.7020,
-44.3860

■ 114.4980, 5.7840,
-38.7600

■ 117.7740, 5.1870,
-33.4450

■ 121.1640, 4.2690,
-27.8190

■ 124.5540, 3.3510,
-22.1930

■ 127.9440, 2.4330,
-16.5670

■ 131.3340, 1.5150,
-10.9410

■ 134.6100, 0.9180,
-5.6260

■ 138.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.9470, 49.9360, -34.9600



107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120



94.1380, -63.9040, -53.3440

Triad

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



107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120



108.7760, -110.6330, -4.9130



116.2130, 75.9170, 50.3890

Complementary

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



107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120



44.2820, -7.6200, 50.0120

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.



123.9980, 40.1540, 54.2500



107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120



101.8120, -110.3140, 5.8300

Square

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



107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120



107.9660, -100.0850, -19.8690



126.2110, -18.0260, 40.3580



117.1820, 85.2290, 24.7890

Rectangle

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



107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120



99.6440, -76.6520, -42.5720



126.2110, -18.0260, 40.3580



118.2430, 67.2050, 54.0930

Sweetspot

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



107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120



166.8360, 2.6170, -19.9030



82.7740, 59.0540, -1.9540



82.2200, 1.8360, -11.2520



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.



107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120



135.2720, 10.9710, -72.2050



89.1800, -29.3320, -63.1560



67.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



100.4960, 8.1250, -53.6590



3.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

Inverse Universe

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



44.2820, -7.6200, 50.0120



43.7280, -10.9710, 72.2050



62.8200, 29.3320, 63.1560



63.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



32.5040, -8.1250, 53.6590



1.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

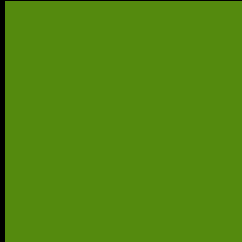
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120 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 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120.

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

107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120

Protanopia

115.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070

Deuteranopia

118.4440, 50.5750, -19.0010



Tritanopia

120.5830, -20.8150, -2.7270

Trichromacy



Original Color

107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120

Protanomaly

112.4440, 32.2390, -39.1290

Deuteranomaly

114.6820, 34.8050, -30.5630

Tritanomaly

116.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740

Monochromacy



Original Color

107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120

Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

107.8900, 2.5250, -18.2350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120 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(84, 138, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 138, 14)  
}
```

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(84, 138, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 138, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120 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(84, 138, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 138, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 138, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 138, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 138, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 138,  
14) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.7180, 7.6200, -50.0120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 138, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 138,  
14) }
```

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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