

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.3980, -58.4040,  
-42.8840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.3980, -58.4040,  
-42.8840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A9864
RGB	26, 152, 100
RGB Percent	10%, 60%, 39%
CMY	0.8984, 0.4037, 0.6080
CMYK	0.83, 0.00, 0.34, 0.40
HSL	155°, 71%, 35%
HSV	155°, 83%, 60%
XYZ	13.9585, 23.6113, 15.8659
YIQ	108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

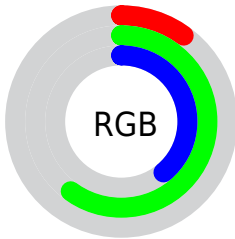
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	26, 105, 152
Decimal	1742948
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.70, -45.24, 18.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 48.827, 157.899
Yxy	23.6113, 0.2612, 0.4419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279933028 (0xFF1A9864)
YUV	108.3980, -4.1402, -72.2630
Hunter-Lab	48.5914, -33.7585, 14.6548

# Details

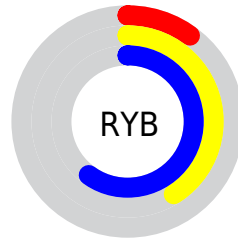
The YIQ color **108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **69.6020, 58.4040, 42.8840**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.8290, -49.3720, -41.3720**, and **64.7420, -44.5130, -35.8170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.5670, -51.3900, -37.8380**.

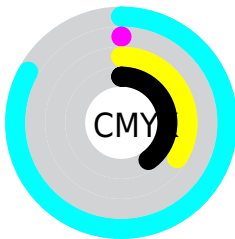
# Distribution



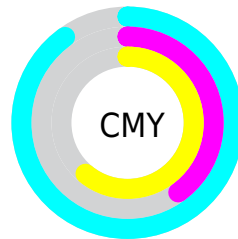
- Red (10%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840 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 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 108.3980,  
-58.4040, -42.8840


 108.3980,  
-58.4040, -42.8840


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 82.6260, -59.0460,  
-42.2620


 166.8290,  
-49.3720, -41.3720


 64.7420, -44.5130,  
-35.8170


 195.6010,  
-48.7300, -41.9940


 47.5590, -30.5760,  
-29.5840

 218.5030,  
-45.3380, -37.3860

 30.8490, -16.5930,  
-24.1850

 230.4800,  
-37.3630, -22.2190

 16.4360, -7.7000,  
-14.6440

 241.5450,  
-26.8200, -9.5400

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 108.3980,  
-58.4040, -42.8840

■ 108.3980,  
-58.4040, -42.8840

■ 103.2290,  
-65.4180, -47.9300

■ 113.5670,  
-51.3900, -37.8380

■ 99.3700, -70.3690,  
-51.8170

■ 118.8500,  
-44.6970, -32.4810

■ 124.3180,  
-37.0870, -27.2230

■ 129.4870,  
-30.0730, -22.1770

■ 134.6560,  
-23.0590, -17.1310

■ 139.9390,  
-16.3660, -11.7740

■ 145.1080, -9.3520,  
-6.7280

■ 150.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 155.7450, 5.2720,  
3.5760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.0830, -0.1770, -35.3530



108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840



106.8140, -88.5740, -35.7580

# Triad

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



108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840



125.2230, -62.9990, 12.8810



132.2180, 67.2120, 15.4040

# Complementary

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



108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840



69.6020, 58.4040, 42.8840

# 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.



132.9900, 59.8270, 33.6110



108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840



137.3290, -6.9750, 32.8090

# Square

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



108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840



109.7560, -107.8810, -10.7370



136.2170, 34.5630, 39.9310



130.9000, 58.4590, -7.6930



# Rectangle

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



108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840



110.0060, -97.5620, -27.0500



136.2170, 34.5630, 39.9310



132.4340, 66.8440, 22.0760

# Sweetspot

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



108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840



181.6560, -23.0590, -17.1310



115.5100, -3.6580, -54.8740



88.9610, -13.4320, -9.8800



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840



130.1510, -92.2820, -67.6900



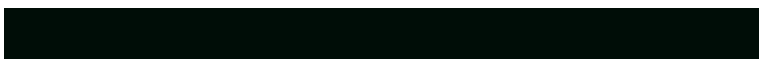
108.4560, -72.3460, -21.4820



74.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



91.5280, -64.8220, -47.7180



8.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220



# Inverse Universe

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



69.6020, 58.4040, 42.8840



68.8490, 92.2820, 67.6900



69.5440, 72.3460, 21.4820



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



48.4720, 64.8220, 47.7180



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840 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 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840 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 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840.



# 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

108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840

### Protanopia

130.7290, 19.3960, -10.1080

### Deuteranopia

132.6790, 22.8330, -0.8070



## Tritanopia

120.3550, -55.7040, -14.7120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840

## Protanomaly

122.3230, -9.1200, -21.9520

## Deuteranomaly

123.6810, -7.0120, -16.1000

## Tritanomaly

116.1340, -56.9400, -25.3560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

108.0800, -21.3170, -15.6610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840 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(26, 152, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 152, 100)  
}
```

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(26, 152, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 152, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840 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(26, 152, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 152, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 152, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 152, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 152, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 152,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.3980, -58.4040, -42.8840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 152, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 152,  
100) }
```

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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