

Converting Colors

YIQ(108.7550, -1.8290,
-27.4370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(108.7550, -1.8290,
-27.4370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A7F40
RGB	90, 127, 64
RGB Percent	35%, 50%, 25%
CMY	0.6472, 0.5019, 0.7490
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.50, 0.50
HSL	95°, 33%, 37%
HSV	95°, 50%, 50%
XYZ	12.7304, 17.7250, 7.6024
YIQ	108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

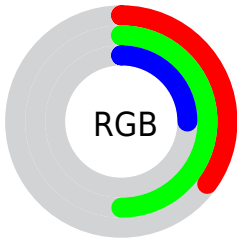
Format	Color
RYB	64, 127, 101
Decimal	5930816
CIELab	49.16, -25.04, 29.99
CIELCh	49, 39.072, 129.864
Yxy	17.7250, 0.3345, 0.4657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284120896 (0xFF5A7F40)
YUV	108.7550, -22.0642, -16.4481
Hunter-Lab	42.1011, -19.7028, 18.7645

Details

The YIQ color $108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $82.2450, 1.8290, 27.4370$, and the grayscale version is $109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $161.0000, -1.1410, -28.8930$, and $59.9830, -2.4710, -26.8150$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $104.8810, -2.4240, -33.1760$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $112.3300, -1.8300, -21.9100$.

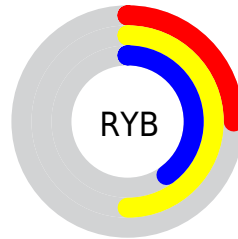
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (50%)

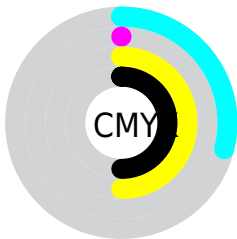
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (40%)

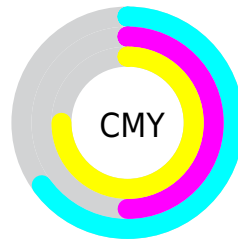


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370 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 108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 108.7550, -1.8290,
-27.4370

■ 108.7550, -1.8290,
-27.4370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.9830, -2.4710,
-26.8150

■ 161.0000, -1.1410,
-28.8930

■ 59.9830, -2.4710,
-26.8150

■ 188.4730, -1.0950,
-29.7270

■ 37.0800, -4.1220,
-24.4260

■ 216.0600, -1.3700,
-30.2500

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 238.9620, 2.0220,
-25.6420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8250, 10.3180,
-10.7860

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,

-1.5550

■ 108.7550, -1.8290,
-27.4370

■ 108.7550, -1.8290,
-27.4370

■ 104.8810, -2.4240,
-33.1760

■ 112.3300, -1.8300,
-21.9100

■ 101.4200, -2.7440,
-38.3920

■ 116.0900, -0.9140,
-16.4820

■ 97.8450, -2.7430,
-43.9190

■ 119.6650, -0.9150,
-10.9550

■ 93.9710, -3.3380,
-49.6580

■ 123.5390, -0.3200,
-5.2160

■ 90.5100, -3.6580,
-54.8740

■ 127.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 90.0970, -3.9330,
-55.3970

■ 130.8740, 0.5950,
5.7390

■ 134.4490, 0.5940,
11.2660

■ 138.3230, 1.1890,
17.0050

■ 141.7840, 1.5090,
22.2210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.1130, 26.6420, -20.2860



108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370



99.7470, -42.9090, -31.8450

Triad

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



108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370



94.3680, -92.1090, -10.2290



117.9620, 47.8620, 24.6780

Complementary

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



108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370



82.2450, 1.8290, 27.4370

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.



119.5980, 28.6960, 30.6160



108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370



113.3470, -42.9170, 12.3710

Square

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



108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370



95.4960, -87.0180, -19.8980



120.2660, -2.6640, 26.2640



116.4550, 53.1830, 10.8390

Rectangle

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



108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370



91.2950, -73.8110, -33.4830



120.2660, -2.6640, 26.2640



118.6180, 43.1390, 27.6750

Sweetspot

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



108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370



158.6650, -0.9150, -10.9550



104.5560, 27.3730, -5.9950



79.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370



136.9590, -3.0640, -43.6080



101.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



62.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



90.9830, -3.6120, -55.7080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



82.2450, 1.8290, 27.4370



95.0410, 3.0640, 43.6080



89.4490, 18.9300, 31.3940



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



37.0170, 3.6120, 55.7080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370 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 108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

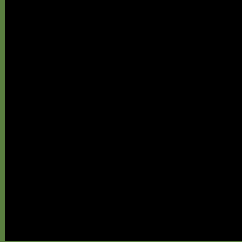
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.7550, -1.8290,

-27.4370.

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

108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370

Protanopia

113.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

Deuteranopia

115.3670, 32.2790, -6.8010



Tritanopia

115.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410

Trichromacy



Original Color

108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370

Protanomaly

112.0670, 15.0880, -20.1440

Deuteranomaly

113.0940, 19.6260, -14.2780

Tritanomaly

112.8750, -10.3140, -11.3220

Monochromacy



Original Color

108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370

Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

109.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370 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(90, 127, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 127, 64)  
}
```

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(90, 127, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 127, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370 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(90, 127, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 127, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 127, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 127, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 127, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 127,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 127, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 127,  
64) }
```

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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