

Converting Colors

YIQ(109.3740, 12.0650,
-36.9510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(109.3740, 12.0650,
-36.9510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	628221
RGB	98, 130, 33
RGB Percent	38%, 51%, 13%
CMY	0.6158, 0.4901, 0.8705
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.75, 0.49
HSL	80°, 59%, 32%
HSV	80°, 75%, 51%
XYZ	13.2926, 18.6735, 4.3449
YIQ	109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

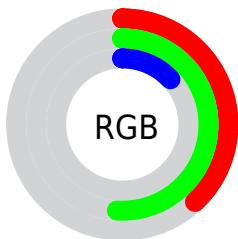
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 130, 65
Decimal	6455841
CIE _{Lab}	50.30, -26.26, 45.97
CIE _{LCh}	50, 52.940, 119.732
Yxy	18.6735, 0.3661, 0.5143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284645921 (0xFF628221)
YUV	109.3740, -37.6524, -9.9750
Hunter-Lab	43.2128, -20.7145, 24.2876

Details

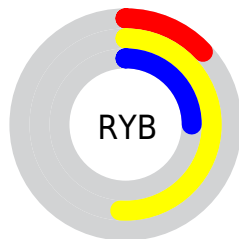
The YIQ color $109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669933 . A complement of this color would be $53.6260, -12.0650, 36.9510$, and the grayscale version is $110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $162.2600, 12.3860, -37.2620$, and $61.0130, 6.0120, -31.8760$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $106.6960, 13.8540, -41.8420$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $112.0520, 10.2760, -32.0600$.

Distribution



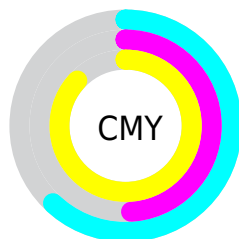
- Red (38%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510 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 109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 109.3740, 12.0650,
-36.9510

■ 109.3740, 12.0650,
-36.9510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.2770, 13.7160,
-39.3400

■ 162.2600, 12.3860,
-37.2620

■ 61.0130, 6.0120,
-31.8760

■ 189.9180, 13.3490,
-38.1950

■ 39.7380, -3.1590,
-25.3590

■ 217.8040, 13.6700,
-38.5060

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 238.9450, 17.8870,
-32.3290

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 247.8180, 20.2230,
-19.5930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

109.3740, 12.0650,
-36.9510

109.3740, 12.0650,
-36.9510

106.6960, 13.8540,
-41.8420

112.0520, 10.2760,
-32.0600

103.7190, 15.0470,
-46.9450

115.0290, 9.0830,
-26.9570

102.3230, 16.1020,
-49.5460

117.7070, 7.2940,
-22.0660

120.3850, 5.5050,
-17.1750

123.0630, 3.7160,
-12.2840

■ 126.0400, 2.5230,
-7.1810

■ 128.7180, 0.7340,
-2.2900

■ 131.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 134.3730, -2.2480,
7.7040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.2600, 47.9170, -25.8990



109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510



95.2050, -47.6750, -44.5950

Triad

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



109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510



102.2900, -100.6370, -9.8610



118.0210, 58.5420, 40.3820

Complementary

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



109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510



53.6260, -12.0650, 36.9510

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.



122.3070, 25.6220, 42.2780



109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510



97.3150, -101.7850, -0.0650

Square

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



109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510



101.3490, -91.0980, -23.0500



121.2500, -22.9300, 30.1100



116.2280, 70.4200, 23.3480

Rectangle

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



109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510



93.8080, -71.2420, -41.4980



121.2500, -22.9300, 30.1100



119.1110, 49.6010, 42.7290

Sweetspot

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



109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510



160.1940, 4.7250, -14.0510



80.2000, 49.2870, 4.3510



79.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260



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.



109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510



135.8360, 18.6710, -57.5610



95.3210, -15.9470, -46.9150



62.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



100.5510, 15.4600, -48.9240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



53.6260, -12.0650, 36.9510



49.1640, -18.6710, 57.5610



67.6790, 15.9470, 46.9150



58.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



27.1500, -16.0560, 48.7120



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510 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 109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510 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 109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.3740, 12.0650,

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

109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510

Protanopia

113.9260, 37.2340, -25.0220

Deuteranopia

115.4420, 44.8890, -15.0710



Tritanopia

118.5520, -10.3620, 0.5660

Trichromacy



Original Color

109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510

Protanomaly

112.5010, 28.0650, -29.5590

Deuteranomaly

112.9410, 32.8780, -23.1700

Tritanomaly

115.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470

Monochromacy



Original Color

109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510

Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

109.3080, 4.4040, -13.7400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510 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(98, 130, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 130, 33)  
}
```

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(98, 130, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 130, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510 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(98, 130, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 130, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 130, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 130, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 130, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 130,  
33) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.3740, 12.0650, -36.9510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 130, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 130,  
33) }
```

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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