

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(110.4590, 1.5200,
-38.5760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58872B
RGB	88, 135, 43
RGB Percent	35%, 53%, 17%
CMY	0.6551, 0.4705, 0.8313
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.68, 0.47
HSL	91°, 52%, 35%
HSV	91°, 68%, 53%
XYZ	13.1235, 19.5806, 5.3751
YIQ	110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

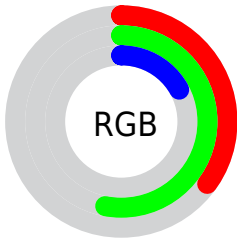
Format	Color
RYB	43, 135, 90
Decimal	5801771
CIELab	51.36, -31.91, 42.77
CIELCh	51, 53.364, 126.730
Yxy	19.5806, 0.3446, 0.5142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283991851 (0xFF58872B)
YUV	110.4590, -33.2573, -19.6965
Hunter-Lab	44.2499, -24.4983, 23.7729

Details

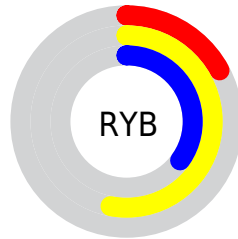
The YIQ color **110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **67.5410, -1.5200, 38.5760**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.7040, 2.2080, -40.0320**, and **60.6590, -1.9190, -36.8230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.8840, 1.5210, -44.1030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.1480, 1.1980, -32.7380**.

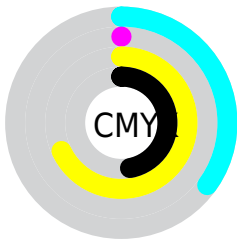
Distribution



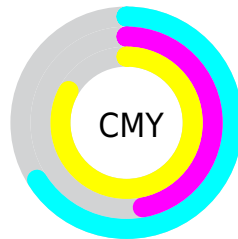
- Red (35%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760 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 110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110.4590, 1.5200,
-38.5760

■ 110.4590, 1.5200,
-38.5760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 84.3450, 1.8410,
-38.8870

■ 163.7040, 2.2080,
-40.0320

■ 60.6590, -1.9190,
-36.8230

■ 191.4760, 2.8500,
-40.6540

■ 37.6010, -13.1990,
-30.6310

■ 219.3620, 3.1710,
-40.9650

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 236.6820, 8.4420,
-31.8620

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 248.8440, 17.3340,
-16.7940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 110.4590, 1.5200,
-38.5760

■ 110.4590, 1.5200,
-38.5760

■ 106.8840, 1.5210,
-44.1030

■ 114.1480, 1.1980,
-32.7380

■ 103.1950, 1.8430,
-49.9410

■ 117.7230, 1.1970,
-27.2110

■ 99.6200, 1.8440,
-55.4680

■ 121.4120, 0.8750,
-21.3730

■ 98.9790, 2.2110,
-56.6130

■ 124.9870, 0.8740,
-15.8460

■ 128.3770, -0.0440,
-10.2200

■ 131.9520, -0.0450,
-4.6930

■ 135.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 139.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 142.9050, -0.6900,
12.5100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.9170, 41.4530, -29.8990



110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760



92.9300, -66.0140, -48.1420

Triad

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



110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760



103.9030, -103.8010, -7.5850



119.7780, 63.5400, 37.9080

Complementary

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



110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760



67.5410, -1.5200, 38.5760

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.



123.9230, 35.5710, 43.6910



110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760



106.3390, -83.9970, 7.9630

Square

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



110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760



104.0050, -95.8210, -20.0530



125.5290, -10.4140, 34.5620



119.1370, 71.9340, 17.9340

Rectangle

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



110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760



97.7520, -76.8360, -39.2360



125.5290, -10.4140, 34.5620



121.1780, 56.6620, 41.4140

Sweetspot

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



110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760



166.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



97.5100, 42.1820, -4.5540



83.3170, 0.1850, -8.8630



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.



110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760



137.4580, 2.1200, -60.4720



97.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



64.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



95.4460, 2.3940, -54.4220



2.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

Inverse Universe

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



67.5410, -1.5200, 38.5760



70.2430, -2.7160, 60.2600



80.9960, 25.3000, 48.1160



61.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



34.8530, -1.7980, 54.6340



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

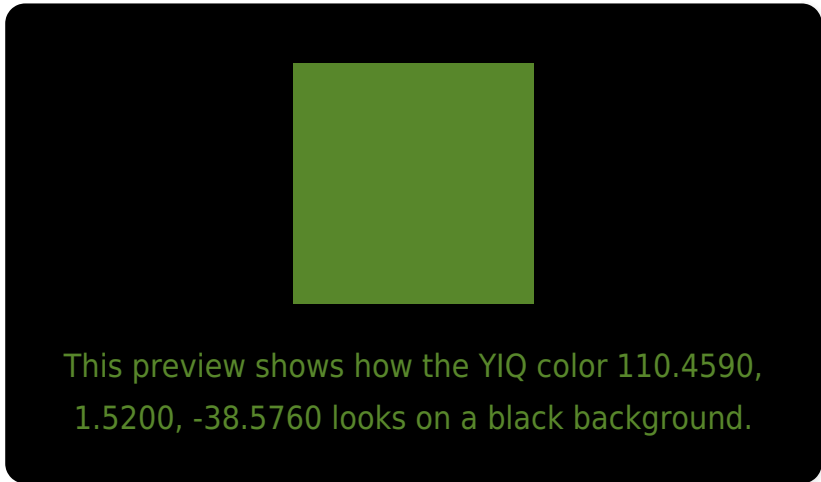
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760.

-38.5760.

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

110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760

Protanopia

116.8380, 34.6660, -22.5340

Deuteranopia

119.2400, 42.6420, -12.8940



Tritanopia

119.6650, -18.1100, -2.1900

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760

Protanomaly

114.8040, 22.8380, -28.4420

Deuteranomaly

116.1300, 27.9720, -22.3640

Tritanomaly

116.0550, -11.0010, -15.3930

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760

Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

110.1550, 0.4610, -13.8670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760 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(88, 135, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 135, 43)  
}
```

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(88, 135, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 135, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760 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(88, 135, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 135, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 135, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 135, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 135, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 135,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 135, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 135,  
43) }
```

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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