

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.5630, -63.9030,  
-58.8710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.5630, -63.9030,  
-58.8710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0DA651
RGB	13, 166, 81
RGB Percent	5%, 65%, 32%
CMY	0.9494, 0.3488, 0.6825
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.51, 0.35
HSL	147°, 86%, 35%
HSV	147°, 92%, 65%
XYZ	15.2957, 27.9739, 12.3685
YIQ	110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

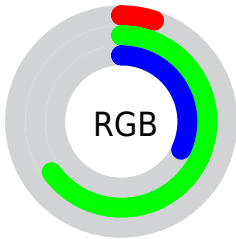
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	13, 119, 166
Decimal	894545
CIELab	59.87, -55.04, 33.94
CIELCh	60, 64.663, 148.339
Yxy	27.9739, 0.2749, 0.5028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279084625 (0xFF0DA651)
YUV	110.5630, -14.5746, -85.5628
Hunter-Lab	52.8903, -40.9365, 23.1582

# Details

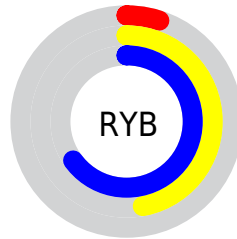
The YIQ color **110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **68.4370, 63.9030, 58.8710**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.4680, -47.3980, -55.1260**, and **69.5060, -41.3930, -48.3130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.8780, -69.4040, -63.8040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.6720, -56.6600, -52.4680**.

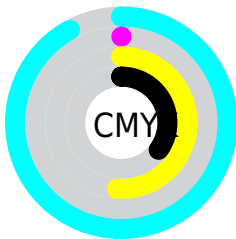
# Distribution



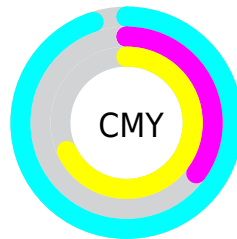
- Red (5%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710 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 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 110.5630,  
-63.9030, -58.8710

■ 110.5630,  
-63.9030, -58.8710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.0910, -56.5220,  
-54.9700

■ 173.4680,  
-47.3980, -55.1260

■ 70.0930, -41.6680,  
-48.8360

■ 202.4250,  
-45.8390, -55.8470

■ 51.7530, -25.8510,  
-43.6350

■ 216.9350,  
-38.0470, -42.8710

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,  
-32.4260

■ 228.7980,  
-29.7510, -28.0150

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,  
-20.9200

■ 240.9600,  
-20.8590, -12.9470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 110.5630,  
-63.9030, -58.8710

■ 110.5630,  
-63.9030, -58.8710

■ 105.8780,  
-69.4040, -63.8040

■ 116.6720,  
-56.6600, -52.4680

■ 122.4820,  
-50.0130, -46.2770

■ 128.7050,  
-43.0910, -39.5630

■ 134.5150,  
-36.4440, -33.3720

■ 140.6240,  
-29.2010, -26.9690

■ 146.7330,  
-21.9580, -20.5660

■ 152.6570,  
-15.6320, -14.0640

■ 158.7660, -8.3890,  
-7.6610

■ 164.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.0460, 18.4400, -47.8640



110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



115.6360, -91.3690, -45.6810

# Triad

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



110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



139.1380, 88.5290, 31.0650

# Complementary

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



110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



68.4370, 63.9030, 58.8710

# 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.



140.5270, 72.1570, 52.4530



110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



145.2030, -32.7430, 37.2490

# Square

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



110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



124.3290, -122.7360, -11.3440



146.9090, 30.1590, 53.6710



139.4640, 83.3540, -1.8140



# Rectangle

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



110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



120.6690, -104.1630, -34.0750



146.9090, 30.1590, 53.6710



138.5650, 86.1890, 40.4370

# Sweetspot

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



110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



194.8850, -25.4420, -23.5060



128.8240, 9.7770, -61.5750



96.2440, -15.9070, -14.5870



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



138.3230, -90.4910, -83.6350



119.1130, -87.9780, -35.5460



81.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



12.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610



# Inverse Universe

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



68.4370, 63.9030, 58.8710



78.5630, 90.8120, 83.3240



59.8870, 87.9780, 35.5460



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



53.6000, 61.8860, 56.8780



7.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710 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 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710 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 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710.

-58.8710.

# 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

110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710

### Protanopia

139.5050, 31.4100, -18.5900

### Deuteranopia

142.1780, 37.1850, -7.6070



## Tritanopia

130.2730, -58.4090, -15.2490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



## Protanomaly

128.6960, -3.3410, -33.0770



## Deuteranomaly

130.9510, 0.5550, -26.5890



## Tritanomaly

123.2920, -60.5610, -31.3210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710



## Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

110.7220, -23.4250, -21.5130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710 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(13, 166, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 166, 81)  
}
```

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(13, 166, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 166, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710 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(13, 166, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 166, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 166, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 166, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 166, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 166,  
81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.5630, -63.9030, -58.8710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 166, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 166,  
81) }
```

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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