

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(110.8930, 6.4700,
-29.1620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	638036
RGB	99, 128, 54
RGB Percent	39%, 50%, 21%
CMY	0.6119, 0.4980, 0.7881
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.58, 0.50
HSL	84°, 41%, 36%
HSV	84°, 58%, 50%
XYZ	13.5295, 18.3590, 6.3232
YIQ	110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

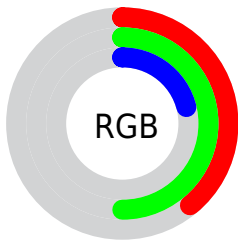
Format	Color
RYB	54, 128, 83
Decimal	6520886
CIELab	49.93, -23.11, 36.22
CIELCh	50, 42.964, 122.539
Yxy	18.3590, 0.3541, 0.4805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284710966 (0xFF638036)
YUV	110.8930, -28.0482, -10.4302
Hunter-Lab	42.8474, -18.6199, 21.2435

Details

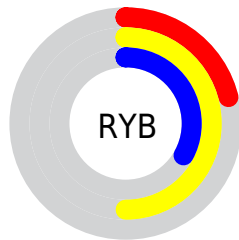
The YIQ color **110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **71.1070, -6.4700, 29.1620**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.4370, 7.7540, -30.4060**, and **61.3660, 6.5160, -29.9960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.9160, 7.6630, -34.2650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.8700, 5.2770, -24.0590**.

Distribution



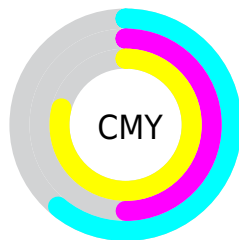
- Red (39%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620 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 110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 110.8930, 6.4700,
-29.1620


 110.8930, 6.4700,
-29.1620

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 86.0070, 6.1490,
-28.8510


 163.4370, 7.7540,
-30.4060


 61.3660, 6.5160,
-29.9960

 190.9100, 7.8000,
-31.2400


 40.9450, 0.6920,
-23.5640

 218.7960, 8.1210,
-31.5510

 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

 241.1110, 11.7880,
-26.4200

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 249.9840, 14.1240,
-13.6840

 253.1760, 5.1360,

-4.9760

■ 110.8930, 6.4700,
-29.1620

■ 110.8930, 6.4700,
-29.1620

■ 107.9160, 7.6630,
-34.2650

■ 113.8700, 5.2770,
-24.0590

■ 104.9390, 8.8560,
-39.3680

■ 116.8470, 4.0840,
-18.9560

■ 102.0760, 9.7280,
-44.1600

■ 119.7100, 3.2120,
-14.1640

■ 99.0990, 10.9210,
-49.2630

■ 122.6870, 2.0190,
-9.0610

■ 98.4580, 11.2880,
-50.4080

■ 125.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 128.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 131.6180, -1.5600,
6.2480

■ 134.4810, -2.4320,
11.0400

■ 137.4580, -3.6250,
16.1430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.7180, 35.1240, -19.8200



110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620



102.2870, -35.8020, -33.9940

Triad

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



110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620



97.7590, -94.7680, -11.6000



119.7220, 48.7780, 30.1060

Complementary

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



110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620



71.1070, -6.4700, 29.1620

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.



122.2540, 23.9730, 33.6130



110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620



109.0500, -64.1900, 6.9300

Square

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



110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620



97.7300, -87.7970, -22.3010



121.4050, -13.3010, 26.3070



118.3680, 58.0420, 16.3940

Rectangle

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



110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620



92.1440, -72.0680, -37.5400



121.4050, -13.3010, 26.3070



120.4810, 42.2670, 32.4670

Sweetspot

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



110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620



159.5190, 2.4320, -11.0400



92.5620, 36.4040, 1.0440



80.2680, 1.8810, -6.5590



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.



110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620



139.4350, 10.0950, -45.3050



100.1290, -14.9860, -36.7940



62.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



98.1590, 10.6920, -50.6200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



71.1070, -6.4700, 29.1620



77.5650, -10.0950, 45.3050



81.8710, 14.9860, 36.7940



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



29.5420, -11.2880, 50.4080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620 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 110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620 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 110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.8930, 6.4700,

-29.1620.

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

110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620

Protanopia

115.1350, 29.5760, -18.3920

Deuteranopia

116.5970, 37.3230, -10.1090



Tritanopia

117.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620

Protanomaly

113.4220, 21.2780, -22.1940

Deuteranomaly

114.3350, 26.1370, -16.6390

Tritanomaly

115.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620

Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

110.9320, 2.7070, -10.5170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620 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(99, 128, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 128, 54)  
}
```

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(99, 128, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 128, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620 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(99, 128, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 128, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(99, 128, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 128, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 128, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 128,  
54) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.8930, 6.4700, -29.1620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 128, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 128,  
54) }
```

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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