

Converting Colors

YIQ(115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(115.9990, 8.6270,
-40.7250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	638C25
RGB	99, 140, 37
RGB Percent	39%, 55%, 15%
CMY	0.6119, 0.4509, 0.8548
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.74, 0.45
HSL	84°, 58%, 35%
HSV	84°, 74%, 55%
XYZ	14.8560, 21.5452, 5.1283
YIQ	115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

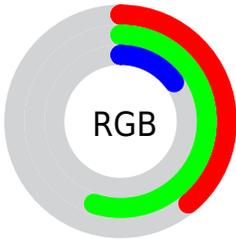
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 140, 78
Decimal	6523941
CIE _{Lab}	53.54, -30.41, 47.67
CIE _{LCh}	54, 56.546, 122.536
Yxy	21.5452, 0.3577, 0.5188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284714021 (0xFF638C25)
YUV	115.9990, -38.9465, -14.9081
Hunter-Lab	46.4168, -24.0992, 25.9412

Details

The YIQ color **115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **61.0010, -8.6270, 40.7250**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.7710, 9.2690, -41.3470**, and **66.8830, 3.2620, -37.1060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.6090, 9.5450, -46.3510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.3890, 7.7090, -35.0990**.

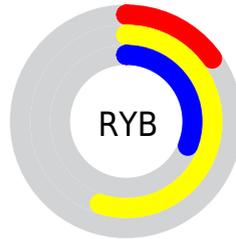
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (55%)

Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (31%)

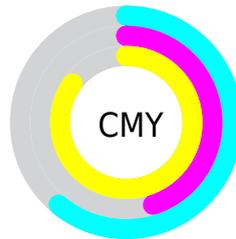


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250 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 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 115.9990, 8.6270,
-40.7250

■ 115.9990, 8.6270,
-40.7250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 89.2010, 10.8740,
-42.9020

■ 169.7710, 9.2690,
-41.3470

■ 66.8830, 3.2620,
-37.1060

■ 197.5430, 9.9110,
-41.9690

■ 44.7220, -6.2300,
-30.2780

■ 226.0160, 9.9570,
-42.8030

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 240.1130, 17.4740,
-30.3500

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,
-18.0380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,

-9.3300

■ 115.9990, 8.6270,
-40.7250

■ 115.9990, 8.6270,
-40.7250

■ 112.6090, 9.5450,
-46.3510

■ 119.3890, 7.7090,
-35.0990

■ 109.5180, 11.0590,
-51.7650

■ 122.4800, 6.1950,
-29.6850

■ 107.2960, 11.5640,
-55.4120

■ 125.8700, 5.2770,
-24.0590

■ 128.9610, 3.7630,
-18.6450

■ 132.3510, 2.8450,
-13.0190

■ 135.4420, 1.3310,
-7.6050

■ 138.8320, 0.4130,
-1.9790

■ 142.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

■ 145.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120.4680, 50.0270, -31.1010



115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250



96.1100, -66.7010, -52.2130

Triad

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



115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250



108.9240, -108.2940, -8.7580



125.3100, 65.0980, 42.7140

Complementary

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



115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250



61.0010, -8.6270, 40.7250

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.



130.6500, 32.0860, 46.2780



115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250



103.2480, -108.8460, 1.2500

Square

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



115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250



108.4560, -98.7090, -22.7810



130.1520, -19.5380, 34.7180



124.2240, 76.2430, 22.4430

Rectangle

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



115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250



101.0460, -77.8440, -42.9960



130.1520, -19.5380, 34.7180



126.8130, 56.4320, 45.5840

Sweetspot

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



115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250



171.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320



91.2770, 50.3880, 0.9160



86.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250



144.0370, 13.4910, -62.8050



101.0490, -21.1730, -51.3250



67.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



101.9910, 11.1050, -52.5990



3.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

Inverse Universe

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



61.0010, -8.6270, 40.7250



58.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050



75.9510, 21.1730, 51.3250



63.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



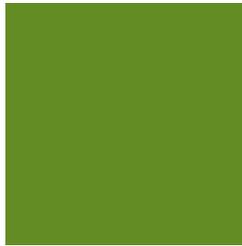
31.0090, -11.1050, 52.5990



1.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

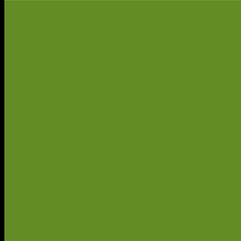
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250 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 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250.

-40.7250.

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

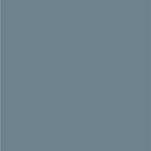
115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250

Protanopia

121.7690, 39.1140, -26.0540

Deuteranopia

123.6980, 47.0440, -15.5800



Tritanopia

126.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

Trichromacy



Original Color

115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250

Protanomaly

119.4470, 28.1570, -31.2270

Deuteranomaly

120.8870, 32.9700, -24.8380

Tritanomaly

122.3930, -6.1410, -15.3650

Monochromacy



Original Color

115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250

Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

116.1830, 3.2580, -14.9980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250 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, 140, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 140, 37)  
}
```

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, 140, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 140, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250 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, 140, 37) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 140, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 140, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 140, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 140, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 140,  
37) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 115.9990, 8.6270, -40.7250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 140, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 140,  
37) }
```

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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