

# Converting Colors

YIQ(119.0110, -8.8420,  
-38.0100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(119.0110, -8.8420,  
-38.0100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	579240
RGB	87, 146, 64
RGB Percent	34%, 57%, 25%
CMY	0.6590, 0.4273, 0.7490
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.56, 0.43
HSL	103°, 39%, 41%
HSV	103°, 56%, 57%
XYZ	15.1342, 22.9595, 8.4855
YIQ	119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

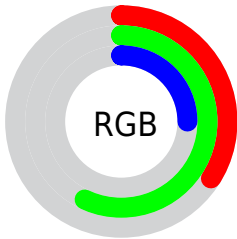
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 146, 123
Decimal	5739072
CIELab	55.03, -35.16, 37.04
CIElCh	55, 51.070, 133.511
Yxy	22.9595, 0.3249, 0.4929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283929152 (0xFF579240)
YUV	119.0110, -27.1204, -28.0736
Hunter-Lab	47.9161, -27.4741, 23.0415

# Details

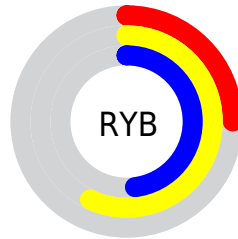
The YIQ color **119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **90.9890, 8.8420, 38.0100**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.2560, -8.1540, -39.4660**, and **67.5270, -10.3550, -38.1230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.0120, -10.5830, -45.0070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.7110, -7.6970, -31.2250**.

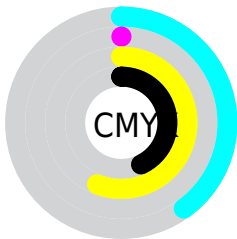
# Distribution



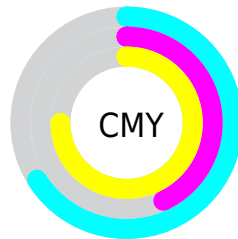
- Red (34%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (43%)




- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (75%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100 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 119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 119.0110, -8.8420,  
-38.0100


 119.0110, -8.8420,  
-38.0100


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 93.2390, -9.4840,  
-37.3880


 172.2560, -8.1540,  
-39.4660


 67.5270, -10.3550,  
-38.1230


 200.6150, -7.7870,  
-40.6110


 41.6770, -19.5250,  
-37.1330

 227.3270, -6.9160,  
-39.8760

 27.5890, -12.9250,  
-24.5810

 238.8910, 0.7840,  
-25.2320

 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

 251.0530, 9.6760,  
-10.1640

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

254.6580, 0.9630,

-0.9330

■ 119.0110, -8.8420,  
-38.0100

■ 119.0110, -8.8420,  
-38.0100

■ 114.0120,  
-10.5830, -45.0070

■ 123.7110, -7.6970,  
-31.2250

■ 109.4260,  
-12.0490, -51.4810

■ 128.5960, -5.6350,  
-24.5390

■ 104.4270,  
-13.7900, -58.4780

■ 133.5950, -3.8940,  
-17.5420

■ 99.8410, -15.2560,  
-64.9520

■ 138.1810, -2.4280,  
-11.0680

■ 97.9610, -15.7140,  
-67.6660

■ 143.1800, -0.6870,  
-4.0710

■ 147.8800, 0.4580,  
2.7140

■ 152.7650, 2.5200,  
9.4000

■ 157.4650, 3.6650,  
16.1850

■ 162.3500, 5.7270,  
22.8710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.1270, 32.0540, -30.2660



119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100



101.1940, -75.5050, -46.8410

# Triad

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



119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100



108.5650, -108.6610, -7.6130



130.5730, 65.3750, 32.1830

# Complementary

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



119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100



90.9890, 8.8420, 38.0100

# 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.



133.5770, 42.3570, 41.8530



119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100



126.8760, -54.4720, 18.0400

# Square

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



119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100



110.5250, -103.1570, -19.2610



135.9280, 1.6440, 36.3000



129.4800, 69.2300, 11.8700



# Rectangle

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



119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100



105.3150, -85.7310, -37.7230



135.9280, 1.6440, 36.3000



131.0980, 59.6430, 36.9470

# Sweetspot

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



119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100



178.4750, -3.4360, -14.8280



123.1510, 32.6470, -13.4730



87.9470, -1.6490, -8.6650



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100



147.3130, -13.4690, -58.7890



114.1860, -28.3280, -37.2880



71.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



92.6670, -14.7060, -63.9060



6.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



# Inverse Universe

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



90.9890, 8.8420, 38.0100



103.6870, 13.4690, 58.7890



95.8140, 28.3280, 37.2880



69.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



45.3330, 14.7060, 63.9060



3.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

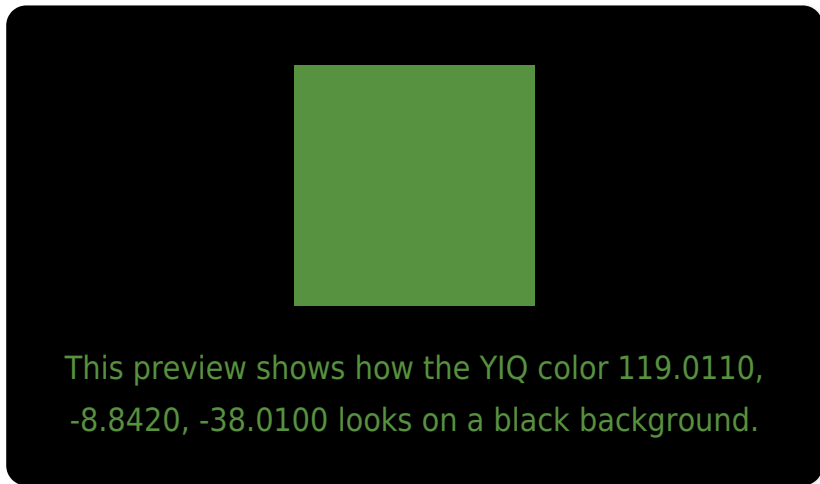
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.0110, -8.8420,

-38.0100.

# 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

119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100

### Protanopia

127.2770, 32.0520, -19.2120

### Deuteranopia

129.4940, 39.1110, -9.4730



## Tritanopia

127.4900, -24.9870, -4.2110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100

## Protanomaly

124.1610, 17.5190, -25.6570

## Deuteranomaly

125.8890, 21.4610, -20.0030

## Tritanomaly

124.2220, -18.8410, -16.4810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100

## Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

119.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100 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(87, 146, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 146, 64)  
}
```

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(87, 146, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 146, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100 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(87, 146, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 146, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 146, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 146, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 146, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 146,  
64) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 119.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 146, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 146,  
64) }
```

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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