

Converting Colors

YIQ(128.8870, -2.5610,
-36.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(128.8870, -2.5610,
-36.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	689946
RGB	104, 153, 70
RGB Percent	41%, 60%, 27%
CMY	0.5923, 0.3999, 0.7254
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.54, 0.40
HSL	95°, 37%, 44%
HSV	95°, 54%, 60%
XYZ	18.2044, 26.1720, 9.8889
YIQ	128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

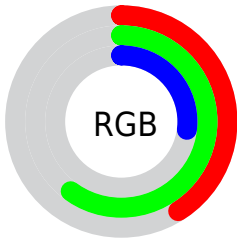
Format	Color
RYB	70, 153, 119
Decimal	6854982
CIELab	58.20, -31.61, 38.03
CIELCh	58, 49.454, 129.734
Yxy	26.1720, 0.3355, 0.4823
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285045062 (0xFF689946)
YUV	128.8870, -29.0313, -21.8259
Hunter-Lab	51.1586, -26.0095, 24.3503

Details

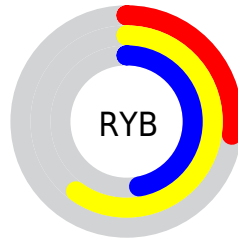
The YIQ color $128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669933 . A complement of this color would be $94.1130, 2.5610, 36.2010$, and the grayscale version is $129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $183.1320, -1.8730, -37.6570$, and $77.7020, -3.4780, -36.1020$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $124.4860, -3.1100, -42.7740$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $133.2880, -2.0120, -29.6280$.

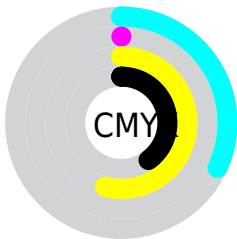
Distribution



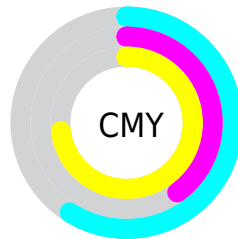
- Red (41%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010 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 128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 128.8870, -2.5610,
-36.2010

■ 128.8870, -2.5610,
-36.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 103.1150, -3.2030,
-35.5790

■ 183.1320, -1.8730,
-37.6570

■ 77.7020, -3.4780,
-36.1020

■ 210.6050, -1.8270,
-38.4910

■ 52.9730, -5.6790,
-34.7590

■ 233.5070, 1.5650,
-33.8830

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 245.3700, 9.8610,
-19.0270

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 128.8870, -2.5610,
-36.2010

■ 128.8870, -2.5610,
-36.2010

■ 124.4860, -3.1100,
-42.7740

■ 133.2880, -2.0120,
-29.6280

■ 119.9710, -3.3380,
-49.6580

■ 137.8030, -1.7840,
-22.7440

■ 115.5700, -3.8870,
-56.2310

■ 142.2040, -1.2350,
-16.1710

■ 111.1690, -4.4360,
-62.8040

■ 146.6050, -0.6860,
-9.5980

■ 108.6480, -4.5270,
-66.6630

■ 151.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 155.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 159.9220, 0.6400,
10.4320

■ 164.3230, 1.1890,

17.0050

■ 168.8380, 1.4170,
23.8890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.0890, 35.2170, -27.0150



128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010



112.8210, -64.0890, -44.4810

Triad

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



128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010



115.0050, -113.0160, -11.2880



140.1320, 62.3030, 32.7910

Complementary

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



128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010



94.1130, 2.5610, 36.2010

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.



143.2990, 37.2680, 40.4680



128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010



133.8430, -58.8730, 15.1990

Square

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



128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010



115.4490, -105.9990, -22.8230



143.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



138.7620, 68.4960, 14.1600

Rectangle

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



128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010



110.2390, -88.5730, -41.2850



143.9380, -4.3160, 34.1800



140.9450, 55.7000, 36.8200

Sweetspot

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



128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010



189.6710, -1.0520, -13.9800



122.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



93.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010



161.2710, -4.4830, -56.4430



119.5190, -25.0720, -41.2320



74.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



99.2230, -4.5280, -61.1360



9.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

Inverse Universe

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



94.1130, 2.5610, 36.2010



107.4300, 3.8870, 56.2310



103.4810, 25.0720, 41.2320



71.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



40.7770, 4.5280, 61.1360



3.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010 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 128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010 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 128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.8870, -2.5610,

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

128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010

Protanopia

135.7500, 32.0980, -20.0460

Deuteranopia

137.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820



Tritanopia

137.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

Trichromacy



Original Color

128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010

Protanomaly

133.4170, 19.6740, -26.1660

Deuteranomaly

134.4550, 25.6790, -19.3530

Tritanomaly

133.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730

Monochromacy



Original Color

128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010

Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

129.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010 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(104, 153, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 153, 70)  
}
```

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(104, 153, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 153, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010 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(104, 153, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 153, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 153, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 153, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 153, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 153,  
70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.8870, -2.5610, -36.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 153, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
153, 70) }
```

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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