

Converting Colors

YIQ(111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(111.2000, 3.4470,
-45.9690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	568C1D
RGB	86, 140, 29
RGB Percent	34%, 55%, 11%
CMY	0.6629, 0.4509, 0.8862
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.79, 0.45
HSL	89°, 66%, 33%
HSV	89°, 79%, 55%
XYZ	13.4366, 20.8276, 4.4760
YIQ	111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

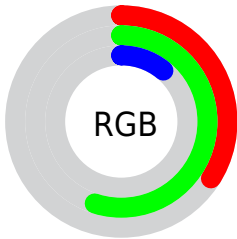
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 140, 83
Decimal	5671965
CIE _{Lab}	52.76, -35.91, 49.53
CIE _{LCh}	53, 61.178, 125.947
Yxy	20.8276, 0.3468, 0.5376
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283862045 (0xFF568C1D)
YUV	111.2000, -40.5246, -22.1004
Hunter-Lab	45.6373, -27.3111, 26.1311

Details

The YIQ color **111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **57.8000, -3.4470, 45.9690**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690**, and **61.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.5110, 3.7690, -51.8070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.8890, 3.1250, -40.1310**.

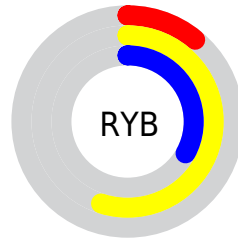
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (55%)

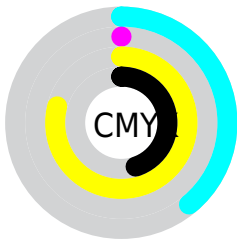
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (33%)

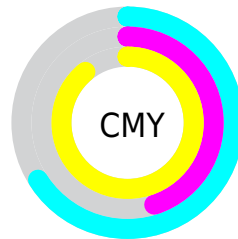


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690 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 111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111.2000, 3.4470,
-45.9690

■ 111.2000, 3.4470,
-45.9690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 84.5590, 3.8140,
-47.1140

■ 165.2000, 3.4470,
-45.9690

■ 61.5120, -5.9990,
-39.9750

■ 192.9720, 4.0890,
-46.5910

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 221.3310, 4.4560,
-47.7360

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 235.5420, 11.6520,
-34.9720

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 247.7040, 20.5440,
-19.9040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,

-11.1960

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

111.2000, 3.4470,
-45.9690

111.2000, 3.4470,
-45.9690

107.5110, 3.7690,
-51.8070

114.8890, 3.1250,
-40.1310

103.8220, 4.0910,
-57.6450

118.5780, 2.8030,
-34.2930

103.7080, 4.4120,
-57.9560

121.9680, 1.8850,
-28.6670

125.6570, 1.5630,
-22.8290

129.3460, 1.2410,
-16.9910

■ 133.0350, 0.9190,
-11.1530

■ 136.7240, 0.5970,
-5.3150

■ 140.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 143.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116.7080, 49.1110, -36.5290



111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690



95.5230, -66.4260, -51.6900

Triad

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



111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690



109.2490, -110.5870, -5.7470



120.6100, 73.1210, 45.9930

Complementary

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



111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690



57.8000, -3.4470, 45.9690

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.



126.4170, 40.2920, 51.7480



111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690



102.0570, -109.6260, 4.3740

Square

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



111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690



108.7810, -101.0020, -19.7700



128.8370, -14.0370, 39.6510



120.3340, 81.7450, 21.8490

Rectangle

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



111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690



101.3880, -78.8070, -42.0630



128.8370, -14.0370, 39.6510



121.9390, 65.0050, 49.9090

Sweetspot

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



111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690



169.8190, 1.2870, -17.8250



93.8870, 51.3060, -4.7100



85.0350, 0.9190, -11.1530



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.



111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690



136.2760, 5.1480, -71.3000



94.7550, -29.3330, -57.6290



67.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



98.4030, 3.9530, -55.1430



3.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

Inverse Universe

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



57.8000, -3.4470, 45.9690



53.7240, -5.1480, 71.3000



74.2450, 29.3330, 57.6290



63.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



34.5970, -3.9530, 55.1430



1.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690 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 111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

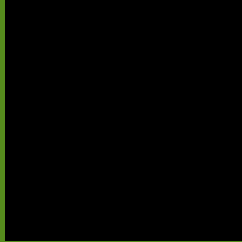
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.2000, 3.4470,

-45.9690.

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

111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690

Protanopia

118.9710, 41.3610, -28.2310

Deuteranopia

121.2420, 48.3280, -16.8240



Tritanopia

122.5830, -20.8150, -2.7270

Trichromacy



Original Color

111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690

Protanomaly

116.0400, 27.7450, -34.7750

Deuteranomaly

117.7080, 31.9160, -27.7640

Tritanomaly

118.7620, -11.7340, -18.6300

Monochromacy



Original Color

111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690

Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

111.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690 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(86, 140, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 140, 29)  
}
```

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(86, 140, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 140, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690 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(86, 140, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 140, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 140, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 140, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 140, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 140,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 140, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 140,  
29) }
```

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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