

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.0150, -23.8330,
-47.1690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(112.0150, -23.8330,
-47.1690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C953A
RGB	60, 149, 58
RGB Percent	24%, 58%, 23%
CMY	0.7650, 0.4155, 0.7726
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.61, 0.42
HSL	119°, 44%, 41%
HSV	119°, 61%, 58%
XYZ	13.3762, 22.7706, 7.6923
YIQ	112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

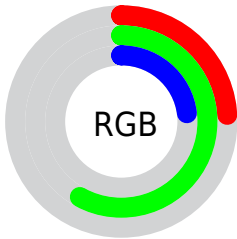
Format	Color
RYB	58, 149, 147
Decimal	3970362
CIELab	54.84, -45.25, 39.45
CIElCh	55, 60.031, 138.915
Yxy	22.7706, 0.3051, 0.5194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282160442 (0xFF3C953A)
YUV	112.0150, -26.6294, -45.6172
Hunter-Lab	47.7186, -33.4712, 23.8453

Details

The YIQ color **112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **94.9850, 23.8330, 47.1690**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.7440, -21.6320, -48.5120**, and **57.3950, -27.9590, -49.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.8200, -27.9580, -55.0140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240**.

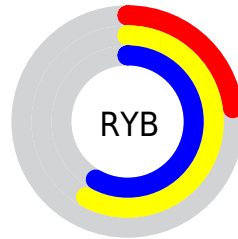
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (58%)

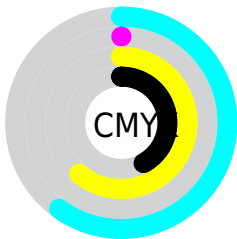
Blue (23%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (58%)

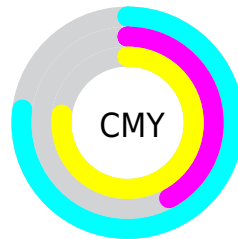


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690 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 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.0150,
-23.8330, -47.1690

■ 112.0150,
-23.8330, -47.1690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 84.0360, -28.3260,
-48.3420

■ 166.7440,
-21.6320, -48.5120

■ 57.3950, -27.9590,
-49.4870

■ 194.5160,
-20.9900, -49.1340

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 219.7660,
-18.6980, -46.6180

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 231.3300,
-10.9980, -31.9740

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 243.4920, -2.1060,
-16.9060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,

-2.7990

■ 112.0150,
-23.8330, -47.1690

■ 112.0150,
-23.8330, -47.1690

■ 105.8200,
-27.9580, -55.0140

■ 118.2100,
-19.7080, -39.3240

■ 99.9240, -31.4870,
-62.6470

■ 124.1060,
-16.1790, -31.6910

■ 93.7290, -35.6120,
-70.4920

■ 130.3010,
-12.0540, -23.8460

■ 88.3600, -39.1870,
-77.2910

■ 136.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 142.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 148.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 154.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

■ 160.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

■ 166.4600, 11.2290,
22.2770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120.3360, 32.4230, -42.4650



112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690



102.9380, -77.6600, -46.3320

Triad

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



112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690



110.5030, -114.1180, -2.3260



126.6240, 78.5330, 36.0130

Complementary

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



112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690



94.9850, 23.8330, 47.1690

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.



129.8610, 56.4770, 50.2770



112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690



127.3910, -54.2440, 24.9240

Square

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



112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690



113.0500, -108.8890, -14.4970



134.7000, 11.4540, 45.7420



127.0480, 79.1340, 8.5900

Rectangle

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



112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690



108.2160, -89.7660, -36.1820



134.7000, 11.4540, 45.7420



126.8010, 73.9010, 42.8690

Sweetspot

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



112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690



179.8440, -9.0290, -18.0930



136.8650, 30.0360, -26.7320



88.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690



136.2510, -37.2620, -73.6300



116.2050, -38.5070, -34.5310



71.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



81.9030, -36.1620, -71.5380



5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Inverse Universe

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



94.9850, 23.8330, 47.1690



109.7490, 37.2620, 73.6300



90.7950, 38.5070, 34.5310



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



56.0970, 36.1620, 71.5380



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690 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 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690 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 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690.

-47.1690.

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

112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690

Protanopia

126.2940, 33.3820, -21.2900

Deuteranopia

128.0380, 40.3950, -10.7170



Tritanopia

123.9120, -38.0990, -8.8750

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690

Protanomaly

121.3620, 12.3390, -30.9010

Deuteranomaly

122.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890

Tritanomaly

119.4050, -32.7780, -22.7140

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

111.6700, -8.4790, -17.0470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690 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(60, 149, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 149, 58)  
}
```

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(60, 149, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 149, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690 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(60, 149, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 149, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 149, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 149, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 149, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 149,  
58) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.0150, -23.8330, -47.1690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 149, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 149,  
58) }
```

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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