

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.1950, -24.5200,
-51.2400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(112.1950, -24.5200,
-51.2400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	399834
RGB	57, 152, 52
RGB Percent	22%, 60%, 20%
CMY	0.7768, 0.4038, 0.7961
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.66, 0.40
HSL	117°, 49%, 40%
HSV	117°, 66%, 60%
XYZ	13.5375, 23.5849, 7.0871
YIQ	112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

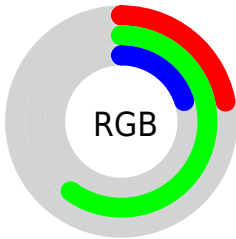
Format	Color
RYB	52, 152, 147
Decimal	3774516
CIELab	55.67, -47.80, 43.12
CIELCh	56, 64.376, 137.950
Yxy	23.5849, 0.3062, 0.5335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281964596 (0xFF399834)
YUV	112.1950, -29.6761, -48.4060
Hunter-Lab	48.5643, -35.2298, 25.3428

Details

The YIQ color **112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **91.8050, 24.5200, 51.2400**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.6360, -21.4480, -51.8480**, and **58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106.0000, -28.6450, -59.0850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.0910, -20.9910, -43.6070**.

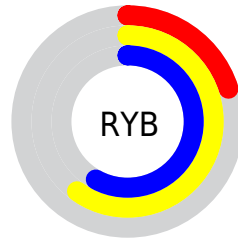
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (60%)

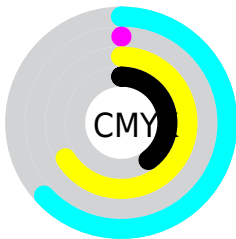
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (58%)

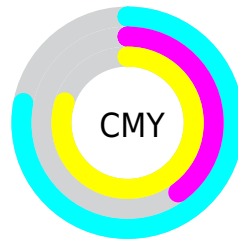


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (66%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400 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 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.1950,
-24.5200, -51.2400

■ 112.1950,
-24.5200, -51.2400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 82.9060, -31.0760,
-53.5720

■ 167.6360,
-21.4480, -51.8480

■ 58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000

■ 195.9950,
-21.0810, -52.9930

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 218.8970,
-17.6890, -48.3850

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 230.3470, -9.6680,
-34.0520

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 242.6230, -1.0970,
-18.6730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,

-4.6650

■ 112.1950,
-24.5200, -51.2400

■ 112.1950,
-24.5200, -51.2400

■ 106.0000,
-28.6450, -59.0850

■ 118.0910,
-20.9910, -43.6070

■ 100.1040,
-32.1740, -66.7180

■ 124.2860,
-16.8660, -35.7620

■ 94.0940, -35.3820,
-74.6620

■ 130.2960,
-13.6580, -27.8180

■ 91.3170, -37.6280,
-78.0120

■ 136.4910, -9.5330,
-19.9730

■ 142.3870, -6.0040,
-12.3400

■ 148.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 154.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 160.7870, 5.4540,
11.2940

■ 166.6830, 8.9830,
18.9270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121.0390, 37.5130, -46.6070



112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400



105.0580, -78.1180, -49.0460

Triad

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



112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400



113.4040, -118.1530, -0.7850



126.4940, 84.9510, 40.8470

Complementary

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



112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400



91.8050, 24.5200, 51.2400

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.



130.7630, 59.8690, 54.8850



112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400



127.0140, -63.3680, 25.0800

Square

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



112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400



116.1960, -112.2360, -14.4120



136.6230, 10.3530, 49.1770



127.6250, 84.8190, 10.1870

Rectangle

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



112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400



110.0910, -90.9120, -37.4400



136.6230, 10.3530, 49.1770



127.1870, 78.8060, 47.5900

Sweetspot

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



112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400



183.0780, -9.8080, -20.4960



137.6650, 33.4750, -28.4850



89.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



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.



112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400



136.5510, -38.4070, -80.4150



115.8300, -41.9450, -38.3050



73.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



84.2730, -34.3280, -71.7360



7.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870

Inverse Universe

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



91.8050, 24.5200, 51.2400



104.4490, 38.4070, 80.4150



88.1700, 41.9450, 38.3050



72.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



55.7270, 34.3280, 71.7360



5.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400 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 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400 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 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400.

-51.2400.

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

112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400

Protanopia

127.6810, 36.5460, -23.5660

Deuteranopia

129.8380, 43.8340, -12.4700



Tritanopia

125.1290, -40.2080, -9.2000

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400

Protanomaly

122.1510, 14.3110, -33.6010

Deuteranomaly

123.1180, 19.0780, -26.3780

Tritanomaly

120.5680, -34.7950, -24.7070

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400 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(57, 152, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 152, 52)  
}
```

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(57, 152, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 152, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400 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(57, 152, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 152, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 152, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 152, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 152, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 152,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 152, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 152,  
52) }
```

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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