

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.3390, 28.3410,
-34.5630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(112.3390, 28.3410,
-34.5630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	767F16
RGB	118, 127, 22
RGB Percent	46%, 50%, 9%
CMY	0.5373, 0.5019, 0.9135
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.83, 0.50
HSL	65°, 70%, 29%
HSV	65°, 83%, 50%
XYZ	15.2033, 19.0878, 3.6446
YIQ	112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

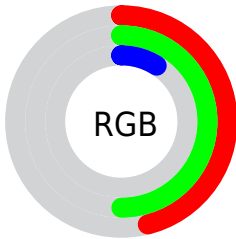
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 127, 31
Decimal	7765782
CIE Lab	50.79, -16.47, 50.70
CIE LCh	51, 53.308, 107.997
Yxy	19.0878, 0.4008, 0.5032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285955862 (0xFF767F16)
YUV	112.3390, -44.5371, 4.9647
Hunter-Lab	43.6896, -14.3413, 25.6367

Details

The YIQ color **112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **36.6610, -28.3410, 34.5630**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.0510, 29.2120, -33.8280**, and **65.5200, 17.8860, -26.8020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.5580, 31.9180, -38.8180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.1200, 24.7640, -30.3080**.

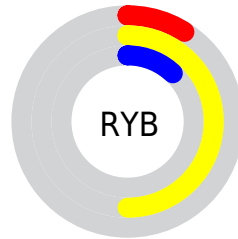
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (50%)

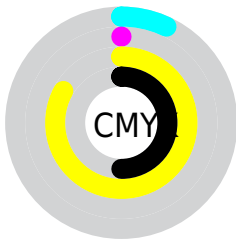
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (12%)

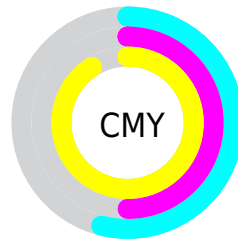


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630 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 112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.3390, 28.3410,
-34.5630

■ 112.3390, 28.3410,
-34.5630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.0830, 26.1860,
-34.0540

■ 166.1650, 28.8910,
-33.5170

■ 65.5200, 17.8860,
-26.8020

■ 193.3500, 29.8080,
-33.6160

■ 44.2450, 8.7150,
-20.2850

■ 221.4210, 31.0460,
-34.0260

■ 24.4430, -0.4100,
-14.6020

■ 243.7140, 31.7790,
-30.7890

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 246.9060, 22.7910,
-22.0810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 112.3390, 28.3410,
-34.5630

■ 112.3390, 28.3410,
-34.5630

■ 110.5580, 31.9180,
-38.8180

■ 114.1200, 24.7640,
-30.3080

■ 109.2330, 34.2110,
-41.8290

■ 115.7870, 21.5080,
-26.3640

■ 117.5680, 17.9310,
-22.1090

■ 119.3490, 14.3540,
-17.8540

■ 121.1300, 10.7770,
-13.5990

■ 123.0960, 8.1170,
-9.4430

■ 124.8770, 4.5400,
-5.1880

■ 126.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 128.3250, -2.2930,
3.0110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115.9070, 56.5810, -17.7150



112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630



105.0530, -17.8280, -40.3560

Triad

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



112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630



103.6120, -98.8480, -14.7520



121.0400, 48.3630, 43.1390

Complementary

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



112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630



36.6610, -28.3410, 34.5630

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.



124.6300, 8.4750, 39.1550



112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630



100.8370, -103.4350, -3.2030

Square

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



112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630



100.8130, -86.8330, -28.7610



117.2190, -48.0080, 22.0400



118.0140, 68.4470, 31.5750

Rectangle

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



112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630



91.8700, -65.7850, -46.7850



117.2190, -48.0080, 22.0400



122.4070, 37.0840, 43.8040

Sweetspot

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



112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630



160.0160, 11.0980, -13.9100



58.6780, 60.1050, 17.5530



80.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630



143.1180, 44.3000, -53.9720



96.7910, -2.6510, -45.5870



62.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



110.1190, 34.5320, -42.1400



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



36.6610, -28.3410, 34.5630



24.8820, -44.3000, 53.9720



52.2090, 2.6510, 45.5870



58.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



17.8810, -34.5320, 42.1400



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630 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 112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630 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 112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.3390, 28.3410,

-34.5630.

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

112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630

Protanopia

113.9710, 41.3610, -28.2310

Deuteranopia

116.2590, 49.6580, -18.9020



Tritanopia

121.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630

Protanomaly

113.1660, 36.3180, -30.4500

Deuteranomaly

114.6770, 42.3690, -24.4710

Tritanomaly

118.2490, 12.0600, -9.3160

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

111.7710, 10.4100, -12.4540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630 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(118, 127, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 127, 22)  
}
```

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(118, 127, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 127, 22) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630 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(118, 127, 22) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 127, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 127, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 127, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 127, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 127,  
22) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.3390, 28.3410, -34.5630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 127, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
127, 22) }
```

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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