

Converting Colors

YIQ(112.3440, -21.6400,
-4.2960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(112.3440, -21.6400,
-4.2960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	597981
RGB	89, 121, 129
RGB Percent	35%, 47%, 51%
CMY	0.6510, 0.5254, 0.4942
CMYK	0.31, 0.06, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	192°, 18%, 43%
HSV	192°, 31%, 51%
XYZ	14.9180, 17.3853, 23.3301
YIQ	112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

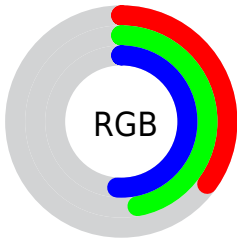
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 107, 129
Decimal	5863809
CIE _{Lab}	48.74, -9.35, -8.05
CIE _{LCh}	49, 12.342, 220.737
Yxy	17.3853, 0.2681, 0.3125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284053889 (0xFF597981)
YUV	112.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727
Hunter-Lab	41.6957, -9.1034, -3.9877

Details

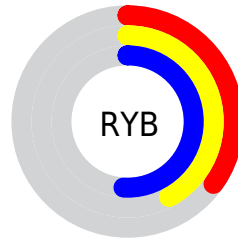
The YIQ color $[112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[105.6560, 21.6400, 4.2960]$, and the grayscale version is $[112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[164.1590, -22.5570, -4.1970]$, and $[63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[106.6960, -28.5630, -5.4830]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[117.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090]$.

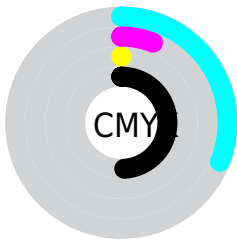
Distribution



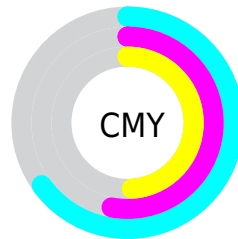
- Red (35%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960 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 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112.3440,
-21.6400, -4.2960

■ 112.3440,
-21.6400, -4.2960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.6430, -21.0440,
-4.0840

■ 164.1590,
-22.5570, -4.1970

■ 63.6430, -21.0440,
-4.0840

■ 191.7460,
-22.8320, -4.7200

■ 40.9310, -21.9150,
-4.8190

■ 219.5610,
-23.7490, -4.6210

■ 21.0130, -19.2100,
-4.2820

■ 245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 112.3440,
-21.6400, -4.2960

■ 112.3440,
-21.6400, -4.2960

■ 106.6960,
-28.5630, -5.4830

■ 117.9920,
-14.7170, -3.1090

■ 101.6350,
-35.7610, -7.1930

■ 123.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 95.9870, -42.6840,
-8.3800

■ 128.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 90.9260, -49.8820,
-10.0900

■ 133.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 85.2780, -56.8050,
-11.2770

■ 139.1110, 12.9290,
2.4730

■ 80.5160, -63.4070,
-12.7750


■ 144.1720, 20.1270,
4.1830

■ 75.1670, -69.7340,
-13.7500

■ 149.8200, 27.0500,
5.3700

■ 155.4680, 33.9730,

6.5570

 160.5290, 41.1710,
8.2670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



113.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000

Triad

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



112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



117.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420



114.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830

Complementary

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



112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



105.6560, 21.6400, 4.2960

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.



116.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830



112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



118.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810

Square

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



112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



117.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400



117.2750, 18.3390, 3.5470



113.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410

Rectangle

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



112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



115.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650



117.2750, 18.3390, 3.5470



115.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Sweetspot

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



112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



161.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



113.2780, -13.2470, -18.7430



80.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



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.



112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



142.4180, -33.6520, -6.8680



101.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



74.4660, -69.1380, -13.5380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



104.6080, 13.5680, 18.4320



130.2380, 20.9020, 28.6940



116.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.9000, 43.5460, 58.8580



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

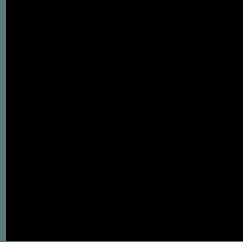
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960.

-4.2960.

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

112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

Protanopia

116.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Deuteranopia

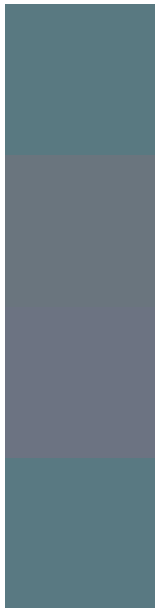
116.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



Tritanopia

112.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

Trichromacy



Original Color

112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

Protanomaly

114.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670

Deuteranomaly

114.6170, -8.9870, 3.1810

Tritanomaly

112.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

Monochromacy



Original Color

112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960 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(89, 121, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 121, 129)  
}
```

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(89, 121, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 121, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960 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(89, 121, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 121, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 121, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 121, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 121, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 121,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 121, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 121,  
129) }
```

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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