

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(113.3720, 5.2380,
-61.9140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	509802
RGB	80, 152, 2
RGB Percent	31%, 60%, 1%
CMY	0.6865, 0.4038, 0.9920
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.99, 0.40
HSL	89°, 97%, 30%
HSV	89°, 99%, 60%
XYZ	14.5468, 24.1732, 3.9576
YIQ	113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

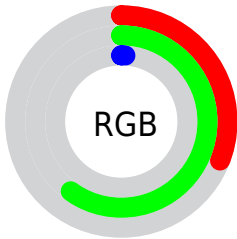
Format	Color
R_YB	2, 152, 74
Decimal	5281794
CIE _{Lab}	56.26, -44.02, 58.34
CIE _{LCh}	56, 73.080, 127.035
Yxy	24.1732, 0.3409, 0.5664
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283471874 (0xFF509802)
YUV	113.3720, -54.9064, -29.2672
Hunter-Lab	49.1662, -33.2281, 29.6438

Details

The YIQ color **113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **40.6280, -5.2380, 61.9140**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.2670, 1.3400, -57.3480**, and **63.1850, -18.5600, -49.1200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.8450, 5.2840, -62.7480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.1750, 4.5950, -55.7650**.

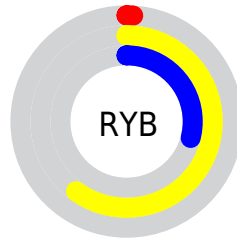
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (60%)

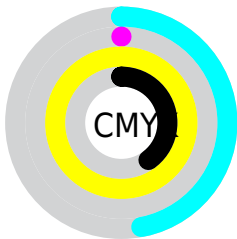
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (29%)

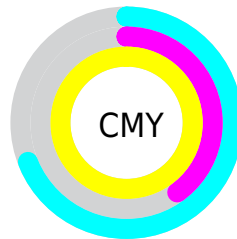


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140 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 113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.3720, 5.2380,
-61.9140

■ 113.3720, 5.2380,
-61.9140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 89.2110, -4.2540,
-55.0860

■ 170.2670, 1.3400,
-57.3480

■ 63.1850, -18.5600,
-49.1200

■ 198.4520, 2.2570,
-57.4470

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 221.6420, 4.7780,
-53.5740

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 233.8040, 13.6700,
-38.5060

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 245.6670, 21.9660,
-23.6500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,

-13.9950

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 113.3720, 5.2380,
-61.9140

■ 113.3720, 5.2380,
-61.9140

■ 112.8450, 5.2840,
-62.7480

■ 117.1750, 4.5950,
-55.7650

■ 121.2770, 4.5480,
-49.4040

■ 125.1940, 3.5840,
-42.9440

■ 128.9970, 2.9410,
-36.7950

■ 132.8000, 2.2980,
-30.6460

■ 136.9020, 2.2510,
-24.2850

■ 140.7050, 1.6080,
-18.1360

■ 144.6220, 0.6440,
-11.6760

■ 148.7240, 0.5970,
-5.3150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124.9700, 51.1290, -40.0630



113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140



103.2680, -70.3220, -58.1780

Triad

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



113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140



119.7130, -123.5170, -2.6930



122.7960, 90.6330, 59.0250

Complementary

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



113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140



40.6280, -5.2380, 61.9140

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.



132.4820, 50.8350, 64.4270



113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140



110.0760, -119.8050, 7.1310

Square

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



113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140



119.0340, -111.9600, -19.4160



137.3350, -15.1390, 48.6130



125.6520, 98.5250, 26.1170

Rectangle

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



113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140



109.4580, -84.9960, -45.5400



137.3350, -15.1390, 48.6130



124.5810, 81.2330, 64.1850

Sweetspot

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



113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140



183.4890, 1.9760, -24.8080



87.9400, 70.1500, -4.8100



89.9270, 1.1030, -14.4890



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.



113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140



147.6100, 6.6630, -82.2410



91.5450, -38.2700, -77.3900



74.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



104.0070, 5.0080, -57.7440



9.7240, 0.5970, -5.3150

Inverse Universe

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



40.6280, -5.2380, 61.9140



51.3900, -6.6630, 82.2410



62.4550, 38.2700, 77.3900



71.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



35.9930, -5.0080, 57.7440



3.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140 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 113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

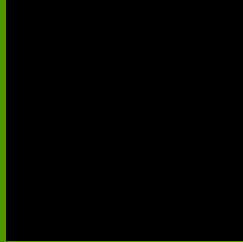
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.3720, 5.2380,

-61.9140.

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

113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140

Protanopia

124.3940, 52.8710, -38.5930

Deuteranopia

128.6140, 55.8480, -20.9520



Tritanopia

129.8100, -28.8840, -5.1720

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140

Protanomaly

120.2560, 35.4040, -46.9320

Deuteranomaly

123.0750, 37.8320, -35.8640

Tritanomaly

123.7950, -16.5010, -25.8530

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140

Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

113.0700, 1.8380, -22.3060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140 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(80, 152, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 152, 2)  
}
```

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(80, 152, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 152, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140 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(80, 152, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 152, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 152, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 152, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 152, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 152, 2)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.3720, 5.2380, -61.9140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 152, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 152,  
2) }
```

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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