

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.3750, -14.8980,  
-16.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(113.3750, -14.8980,  
-16.3540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	598066
RGB	89, 128, 102
RGB Percent	35%, 50%, 40%
CMY	0.6511, 0.4980, 0.6000
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.20, 0.50
HSL	140°, 18%, 43%
HSV	140°, 31%, 50%
XYZ	14.2362, 18.5242, 15.3930
YIQ	113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

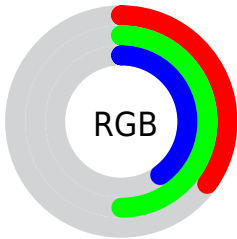
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 118, 128
Decimal	5865574
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.13, -19.49, 9.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 21.825, 153.254
Yxy	18.5242, 0.2956, 0.3847
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284055654 (0xFF598066)
YUV	113.3750, -5.6079, -21.3769
Hunter-Lab	43.0397, -16.2771, 8.9230

# Details

The YIQ color **113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **103.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.5490, -15.4480, -17.4000**, and **64.9020, -14.9440, -15.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.4620, -19.7570, -21.9090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.2880, -10.0390, -10.7990**.

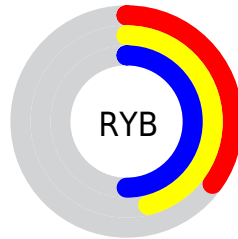
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (50%)

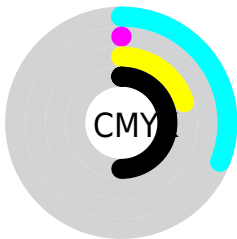
Blue (40%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (50%)

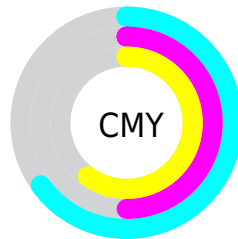


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540 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 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 113.3750,  
-14.8980, -16.3540

■ 113.3750,  
-14.8980, -16.3540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.7880, -14.6230,  
-15.8310

■ 165.5490,  
-15.4480, -17.4000

■ 64.9020, -14.9440,  
-15.5200

■ 193.1360,  
-15.7230, -17.9230

■ 41.5430, -15.3110,  
-14.3750

■ 220.7230,  
-15.9980, -18.4460

■ 21.3260, -13.2020,  
-14.0500

■ 242.9670,  
-13.5690, -12.9050

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 113.3750,  
-14.8980, -16.3540

■ 113.3750,  
-14.8980, -16.3540

■ 108.4620,  
-19.7570, -21.9090

■ 118.2880,  
-10.0390, -10.7990

■ 103.6630,  
-24.9370, -27.1530

■ 123.0870, -4.8590,  
-5.5550

■ 99.0490, -29.2000,  
-32.4960

■ 127.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 94.2500, -34.3800,  
-37.7400

■ 132.5000, 4.5840,  
5.0320

■ 89.3370, -39.2390,  
-43.2950

■ 137.4130, 9.4430,  
10.5870

■ 84.5380, -44.4190,  
-48.5390

■ 142.2120, 14.6230,  
15.8310

■ 80.0380, -49.0030,  
-53.5710

■ 147.1250, 19.4820,  
21.3860

■ 151.6250, 24.0660,

26.4180

■ 156.5380, 28.9250,  
31.9730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



115.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540



111.0340, -32.8710, -15.5190

# Triad

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



113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540



117.5260, -24.6680, 6.5320



120.8530, 31.4510, 8.2110

# Complementary

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



113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540



103.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540

# 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.



122.0190, 25.3520, 14.1200



113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540



121.3930, -5.0000, 13.5280

# Square

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



113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540



113.1170, -39.9340, -3.1500



122.2550, 13.0640, 16.5520



119.3160, 28.2890, -0.5670



# Rectangle

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



113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540



109.4230, -41.2160, -12.9600



122.2550, 13.0640, 16.5520



121.1350, 30.7170, 10.5010

# Sweetspot

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



113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540



160.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900



119.6670, 4.7710, -14.8850



80.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



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.



113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540



142.7880, -23.7910, -25.8950



115.6550, -21.3180, -10.1340



61.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



80.0380, -49.0030, -53.5710



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



103.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540



127.2120, 23.7910, 25.8950



101.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



47.9620, 49.0030, 53.5710

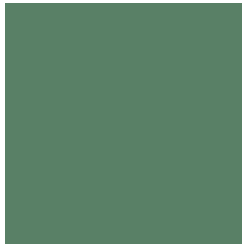


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540 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 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540 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 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540.

-16.3540.

# 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

113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540

### Protanopia

118.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

### Deuteranopia

119.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530



## Tritanopia

116.4690, -20.4940, -3.0380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540

## Protanomaly

116.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

## Deuteranomaly

116.9910, 4.2190, -4.8770

## Tritanomaly

115.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540

## Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

112.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540 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, 128, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 128, 102)  
}
```

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, 128, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 128, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540 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, 128, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 128, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 128, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 128, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 128, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 128,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 128, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 128,  
102) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor