

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.3760, -8.6120,
-42.1800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(113.3760, -8.6120,
-42.1800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F8F33
RGB	79, 143, 51
RGB Percent	31%, 56%, 20%
CMY	0.6904, 0.4391, 0.8000
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.64, 0.44
HSL	102°, 47%, 38%
HSV	102°, 64%, 56%
XYZ	13.6442, 21.5520, 6.5739
YIQ	113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

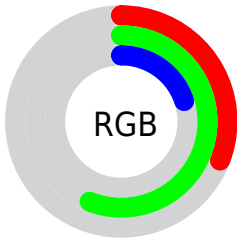
Format	Color
RYB	51, 143, 115
Decimal	5214003
CIELab	53.55, -37.98, 41.45
CIELCh	54, 56.216, 132.495
Yxy	21.5520, 0.3267, 0.5160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283404083 (0xFF4F8F33)
YUV	113.3760, -30.7514, -30.1478
Hunter-Lab	46.4241, -28.7804, 24.1011

Details

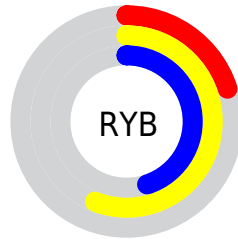
The YIQ color $[113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669933 . A complement of this color would be $[80.6240, 8.6120, 42.1800]$, and the grayscale version is $[114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[166.9200, -7.3280, -43.4240]$, and $[60.5820, -12.1880, -43.4520]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[108.7900, -10.0780, -48.6540]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[117.9620, -7.1460, -35.7060]$.

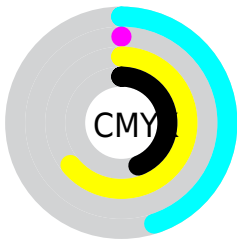
Distribution



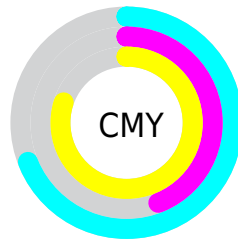
- Red (31%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800 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 113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.3760, -8.6120,
-42.1800

■ 113.3760, -8.6120,
-42.1800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.0770, -9.2080,
-42.3920

■ 166.9200, -7.3280,
-43.4240

■ 60.5820, -12.1880,
-43.4520

■ 194.9800, -7.5570,
-44.7810

■ 39.9160, -18.7000,
-35.5640

■ 222.8660, -7.2360,
-45.0920

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 235.3160, 0.7850,
-30.7590

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 247.1790, 9.0810,
-15.9030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 113.3760, -8.6120,
-42.1800

■ 113.3760, -8.6120,
-42.1800

■ 108.7900,
-10.0780, -48.6540

■ 117.9620, -7.1460,
-35.7060

■ 104.0900,
-11.2230, -55.4390

■ 122.6620, -6.0010,
-28.9210

■ 99.5040, -12.6890,
-61.9130

■ 127.2480, -4.5350,
-22.4470

■ 96.7980, -13.6970,
-65.6730

■ 131.8340, -3.0690,
-15.9730

■ 136.5340, -1.9240,
-9.1880

■ 141.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 145.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 150.2920, 2.4740,
10.2340

■ 154.9920, 3.6190,
17.0190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119.1890, 37.5110, -35.5530



113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800



98.5210, -72.1120, -47.7600

Triad

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



113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800



107.8470, -109.3950, -5.3230



124.3720, 70.5550, 37.4270

Complementary

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



113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800



80.6240, 8.6120, 42.1800

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.



128.5930, 45.4280, 46.7720



113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800



119.7050, -67.1720, 16.9240

Square

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



113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800



109.3510, -102.6070, -18.2150



131.6660, -0.3740, 39.8340



124.3560, 75.5110, 13.6790

Rectangle

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



113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800



103.5710, -83.5760, -38.2320



131.6660, -0.3740, 39.8340



125.3100, 65.0980, 42.7140

Sweetspot

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



113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800



174.8340, -3.0690, -15.9730



115.4890, 37.5070, -13.4450



87.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800



139.7980, -13.6970, -65.6730



106.9420, -30.7570, -42.8290



68.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



91.5040, -12.6890, -61.9130



5.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600

Inverse Universe

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



80.6240, 8.6120, 42.1800



89.2020, 13.6970, 65.6730



87.0580, 30.7570, 42.8290



66.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



43.4960, 12.6890, 61.9130



2.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800 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 113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

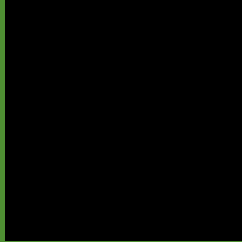
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.3760, -8.6120,

-42.1800.

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

113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800

Protanopia

122.9520, 34.3450, -22.2230

Deuteranopia

124.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



Tritanopia

123.5930, -26.7750, -4.8470

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800

Protanomaly

119.1240, 18.9410, -29.4030

Deuteranomaly

120.5640, 23.7540, -23.0140

Tritanomaly

119.6840, -20.2620, -18.2620

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800

Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

113.2470, -2.7940, -15.4500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800 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(79, 143, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 143, 51)  
}
```

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(79, 143, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 143, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800 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(79, 143, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 143, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 143, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 143, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 143, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 143,  
51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.3760, -8.6120, -42.1800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 143, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 143,  
51) }
```

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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