

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.4500, -64.1820,  
-37.2860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(113.4500, -64.1820,  
-37.2860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D9B79
RGB	29, 155, 121
RGB Percent	11%, 61%, 47%
CMY	0.8866, 0.3919, 0.5257
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.22, 0.39
HSL	164°, 69%, 36%
HSV	164°, 81%, 61%
XYZ	15.6822, 25.0994, 22.0886
YIQ	113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

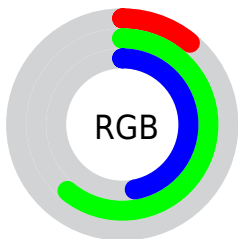
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 102, 155
Decimal	1940345
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.17, -41.16, 8.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 42.058, 168.142
Yxy	25.0994, 0.2494, 0.3992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280130425 (0xFF1D9B79)
YUV	113.4500, 3.7221, -74.0627
Hunter-Lab	50.0993, -31.7994, 8.9288

# Details

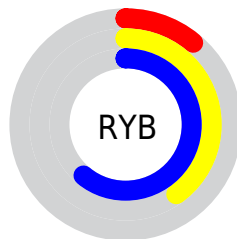
The YIQ color **113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **70.5500, 64.1820, 37.2860**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.9950, -55.4710, -35.4630**, and **68.6690, -51.4370, -31.4770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.2100, -72.4340, -41.9220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.3910, -56.5260, -32.8620**.

# Distribution



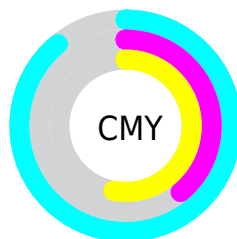
- Red (11%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860 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 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 113.4500,  
-64.1820, -37.2860

■ 113.4500,  
-64.1820, -37.2860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 86.0800, -66.0160,  
-37.0880

■ 171.9950,  
-55.4710, -35.4630

■ 68.6690, -51.4370,  
-31.4770

■ 200.8810,  
-55.1500, -35.7740

■ 51.4860, -37.5000,  
-25.2440

■ 222.1360,  
-51.2540, -29.2860

■ 35.0040, -24.1590,  
-19.2230

■ 233.7710,  
-42.3160, -15.0520

■ 19.8270, -10.3590,  
-16.0150

■ 242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,

-2.3320

■ 113.4500,  
-64.1820, -37.2860

■ 113.4500,  
-64.1820, -37.2860

■ 108.2100,  
-72.4340, -41.9220

■ 118.3910,  
-56.5260, -32.8620

■ 103.8670,  
-78.8980, -45.9220

■ 123.6310,  
-48.2740, -28.2260

■ 128.6860,  
-40.9390, -23.4910

■ 133.9260,  
-32.6870, -18.8550

■ 138.8670,  
-25.0310, -14.4310

■ 144.1070,  
-16.7790, -9.7950

■ 149.0480, -9.1230,  
-5.3710

■ 154.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 159.3430, 6.4640,  
4.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860



109.6980, -93.9390, -32.1390

# Triad

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



113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860



136.6520, -33.2900, 19.6220



136.8590, 57.6770, 6.4850

# Complementary

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



113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860



70.5500, 64.1820, 37.2860

# 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.



137.9260, 56.7110, 23.9990



113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860



141.4030, 7.3760, 31.5360

# Square

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



113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860



115.2200, -94.4480, -6.3840



140.0400, 39.1950, 33.0750



135.0340, 46.2180, -11.6220



# Rectangle

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



113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860



111.0320, -100.4510, -24.2510



140.0400, 39.1950, 33.0750



137.4450, 59.1430, 12.9590

# Sweetspot

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



113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860



185.1660, -24.4350, -14.2190



113.7260, -13.1940, -58.2660



92.1180, -15.3120, -8.8480



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860



136.0550, -100.3990, -58.2470



101.4770, -67.6710, -12.5910



74.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



93.8080, -71.2420, -41.4980



8.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



70.5500, 64.1820, 37.2860



68.9450, 100.3990, 58.2470



82.5230, 67.6710, 12.5910



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.1920, 71.2420, 41.4980



4.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860 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 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860 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 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860.

-37.2860.

# 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

113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860

### Protanopia

135.6560, 12.4720, -5.7680

### Deuteranopia

137.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860



## Tritanopia

122.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860

## Protanomaly

127.5490, -15.4480, -17.4000

## Deuteranomaly

128.6080, -13.9360, -11.7600

## Tritanomaly

119.7360, -61.5710, -24.0270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860

## Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

112.8780, -23.5640, -13.4840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860 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(29, 155, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 155, 121)  
}
```

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(29, 155, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 155, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860 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(29, 155, 121) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 155, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 155, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 155, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 155, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 155,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.4500, -64.1820, -37.2860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 155, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 155,  
121) }
```

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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