

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.4980, 13.8110,
-57.5890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(113.4980, 13.8110,
-57.5890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B9300
RGB	91, 147, 0
RGB Percent	36%, 58%, 0%
CMY	0.6434, 0.4234, 0.9998
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 1.00, 0.42
HSL	83°, 100%, 29%
HSV	83°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	14.7463, 23.0960, 3.6820
YIQ	113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

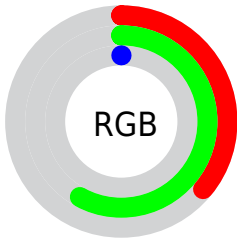
Format	Color
RYB	0, 147, 56
Decimal	6001408
CIELab	55.17, -38.10, 58.03
CIELCh	55, 69.424, 123.287
Yxy	23.0960, 0.3551, 0.5562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284191488 (0xFF5B9300)
YUV	113.4980, -55.9545, -19.7307
Hunter-Lab	48.0583, -29.3307, 29.0983

Details

The YIQ color **113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **33.5020, -13.8110, 57.5890**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.5070, 9.5920, -52.7120**, and **66.8170, -5.5400, -42.7880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.0020, 12.5720, -51.6520**.

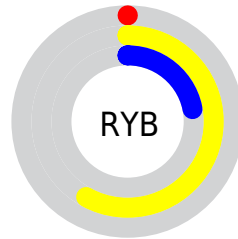
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (58%)

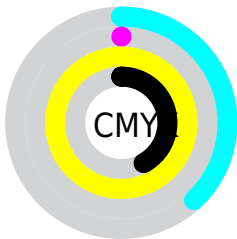
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (22%)

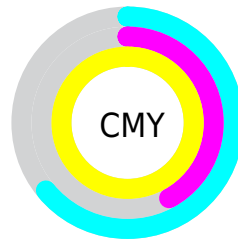


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890 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 113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.4980, 13.8110,
-57.5890

■ 113.4980, 13.8110,
-57.5890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 89.8640, 4.2730,
-49.9270

■ 169.5070, 9.5920,
-52.7120

■ 66.8170, -5.5400,
-42.7880

■ 198.2790, 10.2340,
-53.3340

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 224.5180, 11.0590,
-51.7650

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 236.5660, 20.2720,
-37.0080

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 246.3360, 24.3960,
-23.6360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,

-14.9280

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 113.4980, 13.8110,
-57.5890

■ 117.0020, 12.5720,
-51.6520

■ 120.0930, 11.0580,
-46.2380

■ 123.5970, 9.8190,
-40.3010

■ 126.8020, 7.9840,
-34.5760

■ 130.3060, 6.7450,
-28.6390

■ 133.6960, 5.8270,
-23.0130

■ 136.9010, 3.9920,
-17.2880

■ 140.4050, 2.7530,
-11.3510

■ 143.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123.2310, 54.8880, -36.6000



113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890



99.4210, -66.3790, -58.0510

Triad

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



113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890



116.5840, -118.8400, -4.8560



122.7240, 81.9680, 56.3680

Complementary

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



113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890



33.5020, -13.8110, 57.5890

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.



131.6440, 41.3910, 59.3670



113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890



109.2610, -118.8880, 7.0320

Square

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



113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890



115.2040, -106.6870, -21.3670



134.2690, -23.9410, 42.9310



123.4220, 93.4810, 29.4250

Rectangle

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



113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890



105.9700, -80.6860, -46.5580



134.2690, -23.9410, 42.9310



124.6830, 72.0180, 60.4820

Sweetspot

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



113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890



177.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



75.6510, 72.7620, 2.9220



89.1230, 3.4870, -13.6410



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890



147.3990, 17.8030, -74.8770



92.2690, -28.5050, -72.6410



72.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



106.4210, 12.7100, -54.1540



7.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Inverse Universe

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



33.5020, -13.8110, 57.5890



43.6010, -17.8030, 74.8770



54.7310, 28.5050, 72.6410



68.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



31.5790, -12.7100, 54.1540



2.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890 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 113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

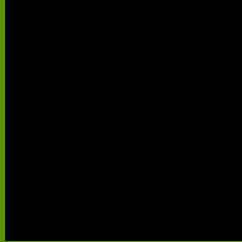
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.4980, 13.8110,

-57.5890.

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

113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890

Protanopia

121.7360, 51.9080, -37.6600

Deuteranopia

126.3150, 55.2520, -21.1640



Tritanopia

129.2840, -21.4110, -2.9390

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890

Protanomaly

118.3920, 38.0170, -44.7270

Deuteranomaly

121.6840, 40.4910, -34.4930

Tritanomaly

123.6820, -8.7530, -23.0970

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890

Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

112.9780, 5.0930, -20.7230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890 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(91, 147, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 147, 0)  
}
```

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(91, 147, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 147, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890 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(91, 147, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 147, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 147, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 147, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 147, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 147, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.4980, 13.8110, -57.5890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 147, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 147,  
0) }
```

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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