

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(113.6190, 3.5850,  
-48.4710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	57901B
RGB	87, 144, 27
RGB Percent	34%, 56%, 11%
CMY	0.6590, 0.4352, 0.8940
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.81, 0.44
HSL	89°, 68%, 34%
HSV	89°, 81%, 56%
XYZ	14.1005, 22.0566, 4.5527
YIQ	113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

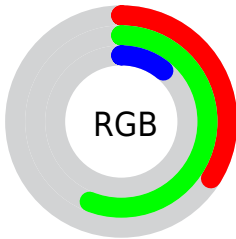
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	27, 144, 84
Decimal	5738523
CIELab	54.09, -37.41, 51.42
CIELCh	54, 63.591, 126.036
Yxy	22.0566, 0.3464, 0.5418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283928603 (0xFF57901B)
YUV	113.6190, -42.7032, -23.3449
Hunter-Lab	46.9645, -28.5954, 27.1276

# Details

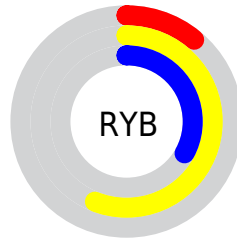
The YIQ color **113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **57.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.0320, 3.8600, -47.9480**, and **63.8600, -7.0990, -42.0670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.9300, 3.9070, -54.3090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.3080, 3.2630, -42.6330**.

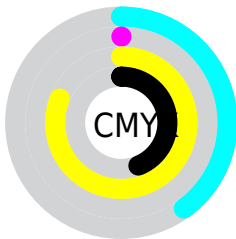
# Distribution



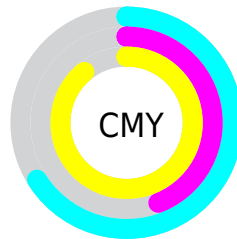
- Red (34%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710 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 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 113.6190, 3.5850,  
-48.4710

■ 113.6190, 3.5850,  
-48.4710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 87.2060, 3.3100,  
-48.9940

■ 168.0320, 3.8600,  
-47.9480

■ 63.8600, -7.0990,  
-42.0670

■ 195.5050, 3.9060,  
-48.7820

■ 40.5030, -18.9750,  
-36.0870

■ 224.2770, 4.5480,  
-49.4040

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

■ 236.0260, 13.1650,  
-34.8590

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,  
-12.0290

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,

-11.1960

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

113.6190, 3.5850,  
-48.4710

113.6190, 3.5850,  
-48.4710

109.9300, 3.9070,  
-54.3090

117.3080, 3.2630,  
-42.6330

106.6540, 4.5040,  
-59.6240

121.1110, 2.6200,  
-36.4840

124.8000, 2.2980,  
-30.6460

128.6030, 1.6550,  
-24.4970

132.2920, 1.3330,  
-18.6590

■ 135.9810, 1.0110,  
-12.8210

■ 139.7840, 0.3680,  
-6.6720

■ 143.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 147.2760, -0.5970,  
5.3150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.6650, 50.6700, -37.2500



113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710



97.9850, -67.8470, -53.4710

# Triad

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



113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710



112.5090, -114.2550, -5.3510



123.0450, 76.3300, 48.4100

# Complementary

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



113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710



57.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710

# 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.



129.3680, 41.9880, 54.0520



113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710



104.7300, -113.0190, 5.2930

# Square

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



113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710



111.8130, -104.0280, -19.9960



132.0050, -14.4500, 41.6300



123.1280, 85.3210, 23.1210



# Rectangle

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



113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710



104.0780, -80.8700, -43.2220



132.0050, -14.4500, 41.6300



124.4880, 67.8930, 52.6370

# Sweetspot

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



113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710



174.2920, 1.3330, -18.6590



95.4420, 54.0570, -5.0070



87.0350, 0.9190, -11.1530



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.



113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710



139.1680, 5.3320, -74.6360



96.2770, -30.9830, -60.7670



69.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



99.8760, 3.9990, -55.9770



5.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



# Inverse Universe

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



57.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710



52.8320, -5.3320, 74.6360



74.7230, 30.9830, 60.7670



65.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



35.1240, -3.9990, 55.9770



2.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710 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 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

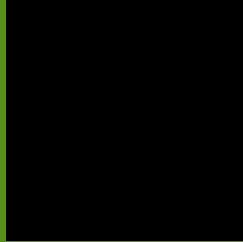
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710.



# 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

113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710

### Protanopia

121.7000, 43.5620, -29.5740

### Deuteranopia

124.0850, 50.2080, -17.8560



## Tritanopia

125.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710

## Protanomaly

118.4700, 29.3500, -36.3300

## Deuteranomaly

120.2520, 33.2000, -29.0080

## Tritanomaly

121.6370, -12.8800, -19.8880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710

## Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

113.8190, 1.2870, -17.8250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710 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(87, 144, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 144, 27)  
}
```

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(87, 144, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 144, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710 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(87, 144, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 144, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(87, 144, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 144, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 144, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 144,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 144, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 144,  
27) }
```

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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