

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(113.9220, 7.5260,
-37.2900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62882A
RGB	98, 136, 42
RGB Percent	38%, 53%, 16%
CMY	0.6158, 0.4666, 0.8352
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.69, 0.47
HSL	84°, 53%, 35%
HSV	84°, 69%, 53%
XYZ	14.2577, 20.3747, 5.3742
YIQ	113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

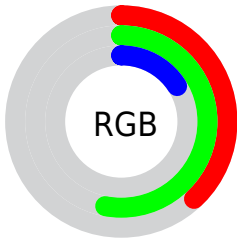
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 136, 80
Decimal	6457386
CIE _{Lab}	52.26, -28.55, 44.32
CIE _{LCh}	52, 52.721, 122.785
Yxy	20.3747, 0.3564, 0.5093
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284647466 (0xFF62882A)
YUV	113.9220, -35.4575, -13.9636
Hunter-Lab	45.1383, -22.6099, 24.5377

Details

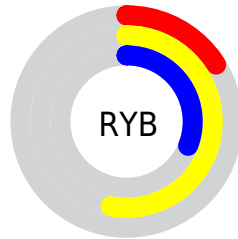
The YIQ color $113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669933 . A complement of this color would be $64.0780, -7.5260, 37.2900$, and the grayscale version is $114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $167.2810, 7.8930, -38.4350$, and $64.2360, 3.7660, -35.2260$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $110.5320, 8.4440, -42.9160$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $117.0130, 6.0120, -31.8760$.

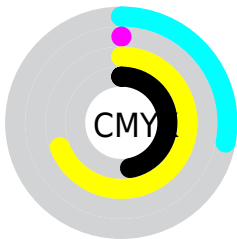
Distribution



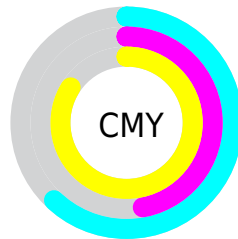
- Red (38%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900 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 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.9220, 7.5260,
-37.2900

■ 113.9220, 7.5260,
-37.2900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.6940, 8.1680,
-37.9120

■ 167.2810, 7.8930,
-38.4350

■ 64.2360, 3.7660,
-35.2260

■ 194.4660, 8.8100,
-38.5340

■ 42.6730, -4.5340,
-27.9740

■ 222.8250, 9.1770,
-39.6790

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 239.9710, 14.9980,
-29.5300

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,
-17.1050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 113.9220, 7.5260,
-37.2900

■ 113.9220, 7.5260,
-37.2900

■ 110.5320, 8.4440,
-42.9160

■ 117.0130, 6.0120,
-31.8760

■ 107.5550, 9.6370,
-48.0190

■ 120.2890, 5.4150,
-26.5610

■ 104.1650, 10.5550,
-53.6450

■ 123.3800, 3.9010,
-21.1470

■ 104.0510, 10.8760,
-53.9560

■ 126.6560, 3.3040,
-15.8320

■ 129.7470, 1.7900,
-10.4180

■ 133.1370, 0.8720,
-4.7920

■ 136.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 139.5040, -1.2390,
5.9370

■ 142.7800, -1.8360,
11.2520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118.4660, 44.3410, -27.1710



113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900



97.0620, -57.5780, -46.8420

Triad

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



113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900



105.5500, -104.3050, -9.4650



122.7500, 60.7430, 39.0390

Complementary

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



113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900



64.0780, -7.5260, 37.2900

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.



127.7590, 30.1610, 42.6170



113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900



99.6460, -104.2150, -0.0790

Square

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



113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900



104.7230, -95.0870, -22.3430



127.2400, -16.9700, 32.2300



121.8320, 71.4750, 20.7470

Rectangle

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



113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900



98.4700, -76.1020, -41.5260



127.2400, -16.9700, 32.2300



124.5520, 52.6730, 42.1210

Sweetspot

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



113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900



167.2970, 2.9370, -14.6870



92.4120, 45.5740, 0.0540



83.8010, 1.6980, -8.7500



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900



141.7150, 11.7020, -57.9140



99.8690, -20.4860, -47.2540



67.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



101.6920, 10.5090, -52.8110



3.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

Inverse Universe

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



64.0780, -7.5260, 37.2900



64.2850, -11.7020, 57.9140



78.1310, 20.4860, 47.2540



63.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



31.3080, -10.5090, 52.8110



1.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900 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 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

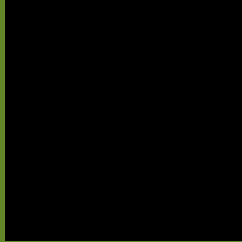
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900.

-37.2900.

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

113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900

Protanopia

119.3820, 35.9500, -23.7780

Deuteranopia

121.0830, 44.5220, -13.9260



Tritanopia

123.0570, -13.3420, -0.4940

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900

Protanomaly

117.3590, 25.5890, -28.7390

Deuteranomaly

118.6850, 30.7230, -22.6610

Tritanomaly

119.6320, -5.3160, -13.7960

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900

Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

113.9380, 2.5700, -13.5420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900 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(98, 136, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 136, 42)  
}
```

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(98, 136, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 136, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900 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(98, 136, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 136, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 136, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 136, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 136, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 136,  
42) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.9220, 7.5260, -37.2900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 136, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 136,  
42) }
```

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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