

Converting Colors

YIQ(114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(114.1120, 0.8790,
-43.4810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	588E27
RGB	88, 142, 39
RGB Percent	35%, 56%, 15%
CMY	0.6551, 0.4430, 0.8470
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.73, 0.44
HSL	91°, 57%, 35%
HSV	91°, 73%, 56%
XYZ	14.0628, 21.5716, 5.3439
YIQ	114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

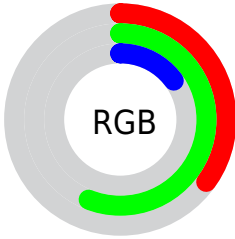
Format	Color
RYB	39, 142, 93
Decimal	5803559
CIELab	53.57, -35.42, 46.72
CIElCh	54, 58.628, 127.163
Yxy	21.5716, 0.3432, 0.5264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283993639 (0xFF588E27)
YUV	114.1120, -37.0302, -22.9002
Hunter-Lab	46.4452, -27.2327, 25.6899

Details

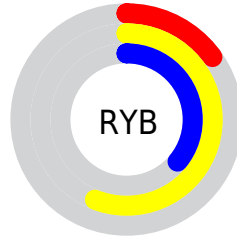
The YIQ color **114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **66.8880, -0.8790, 43.4810**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.8840, 1.5210, -44.1030**, and **63.5830, -4.7610, -40.3850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.1240, 0.6050, -49.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.8010, 0.5570, -37.6430**.

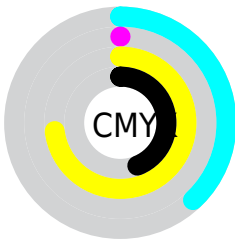
Distribution



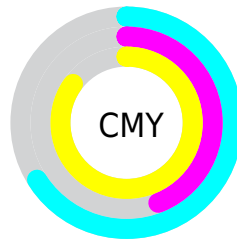
- Red (35%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810 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 114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 114.1120, 0.8790,
-43.4810

■ 114.1120, 0.8790,
-43.4810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.1290, 2.2090,
-45.5590

■ 167.8840, 1.5210,
-44.1030

■ 63.5830, -4.7610,
-40.3850

■ 195.6560, 2.1630,
-44.7250

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

■ 224.1290, 2.2090,
-45.5590

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 237.0520, 10.2760,
-32.0600

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 248.6160, 17.9760,
-17.4160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,

-8.7080

■ 114.1120, 0.8790,
-43.4810

■ 114.1120, 0.8790,
-43.4810

■ 110.1240, 0.6050,
-49.5310

■ 117.8010, 0.5570,
-37.6430

■ 106.4350, 0.9270,
-55.3690

■ 121.7890, 0.8310,
-31.5930

■ 103.3870, 0.8820,
-60.0620

■ 125.5920, 0.1880,
-25.4440

■ 129.5800, 0.4620,
-19.3940

■ 133.2690, 0.1400,
-13.5560

■ 137.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060

■ 140.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 145.0480, 0.0450,
4.6930

■ 148.7370, -0.2770,
10.5310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118.9960, 48.2400, -37.2640



114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810



97.3810, -68.9020, -50.8700

Triad

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



114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810



109.7220, -110.5410, -6.5810



123.8330, 70.8750, 42.6430

Complementary

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



114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810



66.8880, -0.8790, 43.4810

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.



129.4230, 40.1550, 48.7230



114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810



102.4160, -109.2590, 3.2290

Square

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



114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810



109.4820, -101.5980, -19.9820



131.1640, -10.6440, 38.7320



123.8990, 78.5360, 19.4320

Rectangle

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



114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810



102.4310, -80.3660, -41.3420



131.1640, -10.6440, 38.7320



125.4610, 63.3550, 46.7710

Sweetspot

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



114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810



172.7480, 0.0490, -17.4150



100.9080, 46.8130, -5.8830



85.3770, -0.0440, -10.2200



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810



140.6440, 1.2960, -67.5680



99.6890, -28.9670, -53.2470



69.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



98.3810, 1.0190, -57.0370



5.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

Inverse Universe

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



66.8880, -0.8790, 43.4810



67.3560, -1.2960, 67.5680



81.3110, 28.9670, 53.2470



65.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



36.6190, -1.0190, 57.0370



2.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810 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 114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

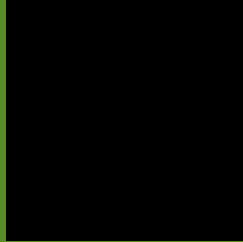
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.1120, 0.8790,

-43.4810.

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

114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810

Protanopia

121.8830, 38.7930, -25.7430

Deuteranopia

123.9260, 46.4020, -14.9580



Tritanopia

125.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500

Trichromacy



Original Color

114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810

Protanomaly

118.9520, 25.1770, -32.2870

Deuteranomaly

120.5060, 29.6690, -25.5870

Tritanomaly

121.1040, -12.6970, -17.6970

Monochromacy



Original Color

114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810

Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

114.1010, 0.5530, -15.5350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810 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(88, 142, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 142, 39)  
}
```

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(88, 142, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 142, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810 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(88, 142, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 142, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 142, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 142, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 142, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 142,  
39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.1120, 0.8790, -43.4810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 142, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 142,  
39) }
```

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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