

# Converting Colors

YIQ(114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(114.3640, -24.3920,  
1.5280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5C7890
RGB	92, 120, 144
RGB Percent	36%, 47%, 56%
CMY	0.6393, 0.5294, 0.4354
CMYK	0.36, 0.17, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	208°, 22%, 46%
HSV	208°, 36%, 56%
XYZ	16.1620, 17.7231, 28.9428
YIQ	114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

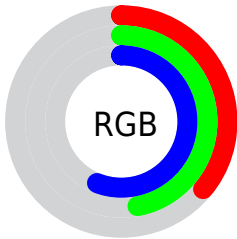
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	92, 110, 144
Decimal	6060176
CIE Lab	49.16, -3.85, -16.25
CIE LCh	49, 16.702, 256.673
Yxy	17.7231, 0.2572, 0.2821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284250256 (0xFF5C7890)
YUV	114.3640, 14.6105, -19.6132
Hunter-Lab	42.0989, -5.1458, -11.2925

# Details

The YIQ color  $[114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[121.6360, 24.3920, -1.5280]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[166.5920, -25.0340, 2.1500]$ , and  $[65.8370, -24.3460, 0.6940]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[106.0690, -30.8110, 2.2210]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[122.6590, -17.9730, 0.8350]$ .

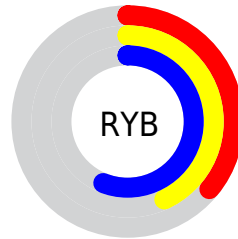
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (47%)

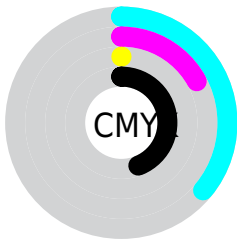
Blue (56%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (56%)

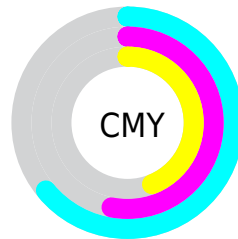


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280 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 114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 114.3640,  
-24.3920, 1.5280

■ 114.3640,  
-24.3920, 1.5280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 89.2500, -24.0710,  
1.2170

■ 166.5920,  
-25.0340, 2.1500

■ 65.8370, -24.3460,  
0.6940

■ 194.2930,  
-25.6300, 1.9380

■ 41.8260, -25.8130,  
-0.2530

■ 222.4070,  
-25.9510, 2.2490

■ 21.7940, -22.7870,  
-0.0270

■ 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.3640,  
-24.3920, 1.5280

■ 114.3640,  
-24.3920, 1.5280

■ 106.0690,  
-30.8110, 2.2210

■ 122.6590,  
-17.9730, 0.8350

■ 98.0620, -38.1010,  
2.1790

■ 130.6660,  
-10.6830, 0.8770

■ 89.7670, -44.5200,  
2.8720

■ 138.9610, -4.2640,  
0.1840

■ 81.1730, -51.5350,  
3.3530

■ 147.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 73.4650, -58.2290,  
3.5230

■ 155.2630, 9.4450,  
-0.4670

■ 65.1700, -64.6480,  
4.2160


■ 163.5580, 15.8640,  
-1.1600

■ 62.2020, -67.6740,  
3.9900

■ 171.5650, 23.1540,  
-1.1180

■ 179.8600, 29.5730,

-1.8110

 188.4540, 36.5880,  
-2.2920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



111.4400, -30.7180, -4.9740



114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280



117.1100, -11.6930, 8.1710

# Triad

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



114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280



118.8890, 22.6020, 8.8900



113.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030

# Complementary

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



114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280



121.6360, 24.3920, -1.5280

# 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.



115.1070, 9.5840, -8.4960



114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280



117.7980, 24.1160, 3.4760

# Square

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



114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280



119.1040, 14.8070, 12.4950



116.9450, 19.0280, -3.4360



111.6400, -16.9620, -11.9860



# Rectangle

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



114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280



118.4810, -2.4320, 11.0400



116.9450, 19.0280, -3.4360



114.3340, 1.5150, -10.9410

# Sweetspot

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



114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280



174.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670



125.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430



87.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



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.



114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280



140.3610, -37.5050, 2.3910



99.6890, -17.5170, 14.6030



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



58.2410, -63.4100, 3.8060



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



# Inverse Universe

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



110.7400, 22.0040, 19.7320



134.8220, 33.8770, 30.3330



136.3110, 17.5170, -14.6030



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.6870, 57.0270, 51.3230



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

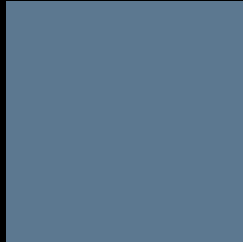
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

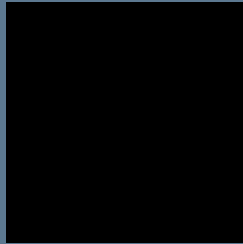
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

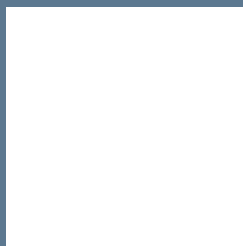
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.3640, -24.3920,



# 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

114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280

### Protanopia

116.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380

### Deuteranopia

117.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



## Tritanopia

113.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280

## Protanomaly

115.9630, -15.7730, 5.0190

## Deuteranomaly

116.0170, -15.8650, 6.6870

## Tritanomaly

113.4410, -23.2910, -1.9070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280

## Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

114.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280 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(92, 120, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 120, 144)  
}
```

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(92, 120, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 120, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280 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(92, 120, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 120, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 120, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 120, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 120, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 120,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.3640, -24.3920, 1.5280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 120, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 120,  
144) }
```

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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