

# Converting Colors

YIQ(114.4240, -34.9300,  
-38.7860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(114.4240, -34.9300,  
-38.7860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	399557
RGB	57, 149, 87
RGB Percent	22%, 58%, 34%
CMY	0.7767, 0.4155, 0.6589
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.42, 0.42
HSL	140°, 45%, 40%
HSV	140°, 62%, 58%
XYZ	14.1565, 23.0628, 12.7173
YIQ	114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

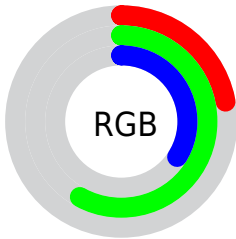
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	57, 126, 149
Decimal	3773783
CIELab	55.14, -41.59, 24.89
CIELCh	55, 48.464, 149.102
Yxy	23.0628, 0.2835, 0.4618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281963863 (0xFF399557)
YUV	114.4240, -13.5200, -50.3608
Hunter-Lab	48.0237, -31.4230, 17.9158

# Details

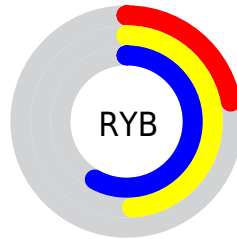
The YIQ color **114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **91.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860**, and the grayscale version is **115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.2670, -33.0500, -39.8180**, and **61.4990, -39.5150, -38.2910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.7990, -40.6600, -45.0760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.0490, -29.2000, -32.4960**.

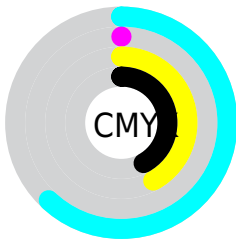
# Distribution



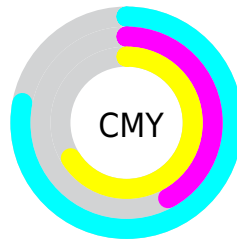
- Red (22%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860 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 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 114.4240,  
-34.9300, -38.7860

■ 114.4240,  
-34.9300, -38.7860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 86.5590, -39.7440,  
-39.6480

■ 169.1530,  
-32.7290, -40.1290

■ 61.4990, -39.5150,  
-38.2910

■ 197.0390,  
-32.4080, -40.4400

■ 44.9030, -25.8530,  
-32.5810

■ 221.9900,  
-30.7120, -38.1360

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,  
-25.6270

■ 233.5540,  
-23.0120, -23.4920

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 245.8300,  
-14.4410, -8.1130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.4240,  
-34.9300, -38.7860

■ 114.4240,  
-34.9300, -38.7860

■ 108.7990,  
-40.6600, -45.0760

■ 120.0490,  
-29.2000, -32.4960

■ 103.1740,  
-46.3900, -51.3660

■ 125.6740,  
-23.4700, -26.2060

■ 97.5490, -52.1200,  
-57.6560

■ 131.2990,  
-17.7400, -19.9160

■ 93.0490, -56.7040,  
-62.6880

■ 136.9240,  
-12.0100, -13.6260

■ 142.2500, -6.8760,  
-7.5480

■ 147.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 153.5000, 4.5840,  
5.0320

■ 159.1250, 10.3140,

11.3220

■ 164.7500, 16.0440,  
17.6120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.5960, 11.5600, -33.3040



114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860



103.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770

# Triad

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



114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860



112.8170, -91.5150, 1.0370



130.7220, 65.9730, 21.3410

# Complementary

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



114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860



91.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860

# 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.



133.0480, 53.9120, 36.1840



114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860



133.6800, -21.3250, 28.5550

# Square

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



114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860



109.4310, -105.5880, -13.7480



135.5300, 23.3760, 38.9280



130.2690, 62.0340, -0.8940



# Rectangle

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



114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860



107.8230, -92.7930, -30.8810



135.5300, 23.3760, 38.9280



131.3400, 64.4130, 27.5890

# Sweetspot

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



114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860



180.0870, -14.0270, -15.6190



129.8410, 12.2480, -34.7600



88.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290



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.



114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860



139.8860, -54.6870, -60.6950



119.5540, -49.3750, -24.7910



71.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



86.1360, -52.3950, -58.1790



6.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



# Inverse Universe

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



91.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860



104.1140, 54.6870, 60.6950



86.4460, 49.3750, 24.7910



69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.8640, 52.3950, 58.1790



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860 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 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860 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 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860.

-38.7860.

# 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

114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860

### Protanopia

128.7740, 23.5230, -13.3170

### Deuteranopia

131.0940, 28.7940, -4.2140



## Tritanopia

122.9330, -42.5920, -10.0480

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860

## Protanomaly

123.9560, 2.1590, -22.6170

## Deuteranomaly

124.7980, 5.7800, -16.6520

## Tritanomaly

119.8650, -39.8850, -20.5650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860

## Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

114.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860 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(57, 149, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 149, 87)  
}
```

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(57, 149, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 149, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860 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(57, 149, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 149, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 149, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 149, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 149, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 149,  
87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.4240, -34.9300, -38.7860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 149, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 149,  
87) }
```

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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