

# Converting Colors

YIQ(108.1170, -60.5520,  
-81.0640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(108.1170, -60.5520,  
-81.0640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00B125
RGB	0, 177, 37
RGB Percent	0%, 69%, 15%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3056, 0.8550
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.79, 0.31
HSL	133°, 100%, 35%
HSV	133°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	16.0702, 31.6069, 7.0013
YIQ	108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

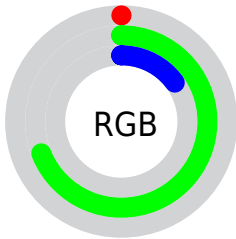
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 146, 177
Decimal	45349
CIELab	63.02, -64.11, 56.11
CIElCh	63, 85.196, 138.806
Yxy	31.6069, 0.2939, 0.5781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278235429 (0xFF00B125)
YUV	108.1170, -35.0607, -94.8186
Hunter-Lab	56.2200, -47.3618, 31.9704

# Details

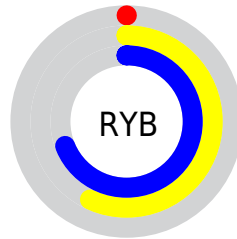
The YIQ color **108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **68.8830, 60.5520, 81.0640**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.6640, -36.9870, -73.1070**, and **72.2010, -33.8250, -64.3290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.0950, -54.3180, -72.8940**.

# Distribution



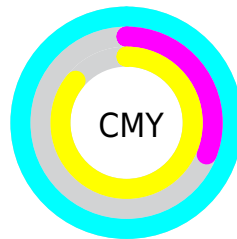
- Red (0%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640 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 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 108.1170,  
-60.5520, -81.0640

■ 108.1170,  
-60.5520, -81.0640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.0500, -41.2500,  
-78.4500

■ 176.6640,  
-36.9870, -73.1070

■ 72.2010, -33.8250,  
-64.3290

■ 201.6370,  
-32.3570, -68.9090

■ 56.3520, -26.4000,  
-50.2080

■ 213.7990,  
-23.4650, -53.8410

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,  
-37.1330

■ 226.2600,  
-13.9770, -38.5610

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,  
-25.1040

■ 238.4220, -5.0850,  
-23.4930

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

■ 250.9970, 4.0820,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-7.9020

0.0000

■ 108.1170,  
-60.5520, -81.0640

■ 115.0950,  
-54.3180, -72.8940

■ 121.7740,  
-48.6800, -64.9360

■ 128.7520,  
-42.4460, -56.7660

■ 135.7300,  
-36.2120, -48.5960

■ 142.7080,  
-29.9780, -40.4260

■ 149.3870,  
-24.3400, -32.4680

■ 156.3650,  
-18.1060, -24.2980

■ 163.3430,  
-11.8720, -16.1280

■ 170.0220, -6.2340,  
-8.1700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.2420, 38.0190, -55.7810



108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



121.6880, -89.1200, -58.9120

# Triad

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



108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



128.8600, -128.6050, -9.6050



125.6520, 99.6660, 55.0100

# Complementary

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



108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



68.8830, 60.5520, 81.0640

# 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.



134.7890, 75.3160, 77.8120



108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



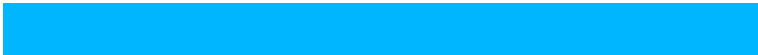
133.0220, -84.1820, 16.8260

# Square

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



108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810



154.8650, 16.2640, 68.7120



140.5820, 112.7410, 10.7650



# Rectangle

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



108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



128.4310, -106.7290, -42.6410



154.8650, 16.2640, 68.7120



123.8060, 93.8410, 66.9690

# Sweetspot

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



108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



203.0990, -23.4690, -31.7330



146.3570, 35.9570, -62.4670



98.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



140.4820, -78.6580, -105.3620



118.0350, -88.4790, -54.0070



85.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



93.4590, -52.3470, -70.0670



15.8320, -8.7550, -12.0430



# Inverse Universe

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



68.8830, 60.5520, 81.0640



89.5180, 78.6580, 105.3620



58.9650, 88.4790, 54.0070



83.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



59.5410, 52.3470, 70.0670

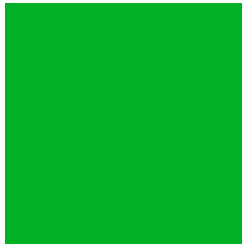


10.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

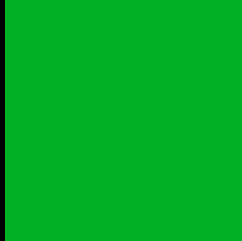
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640.

-81.0640.

# 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

108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640

### Protanopia

143.4740, 49.8900, -34.1260

### Deuteranopia

146.9670, 56.3520, -19.0720



## Tritanopia

138.9740, -59.0050, -15.4610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



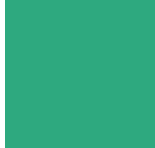
## Protanomaly

130.5610, 9.5000, -51.0440



## Deuteranomaly

132.8100, 13.5330, -41.5310



## Tritanomaly

127.4350, -59.8260, -39.1380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640



## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

108.0500, -21.7730, -29.4290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640 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(0, 177, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 177, 37)  
}
```

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(0, 177, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 177, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640 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(0, 177, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 177, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 177, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 177, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 177, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 177, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 108.1170, -60.5520, -81.0640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 177, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 177,  
37) }
```

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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