

Converting Colors

YIQ(111.4180, -79.4920,
-57.1880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(111.4180, -79.4920,
-57.1880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00AA66
RGB	0, 170, 102
RGB Percent	0%, 67%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3330, 0.6003
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.40, 0.33
HSL	156°, 100%, 33%
HSV	156°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	16.7830, 29.7342, 17.4077
YIQ	111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

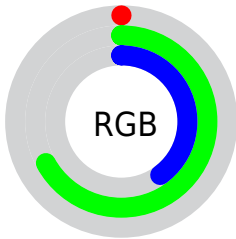
Format	Color
RYB	0, 106, 170
Decimal	43622
CIELab	61.42, -53.22, 24.94
CIELCh	61, 58.770, 154.888
Yxy	29.7342, 0.2625, 0.4651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233702 (0xFF00AA66)
YUV	111.4180, -4.6431, -97.7136
Hunter-Lab	54.5290, -40.4868, 19.2428

Details

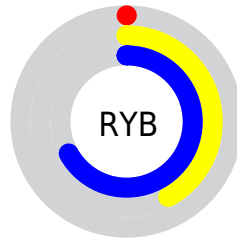
The YIQ color **111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **58.5820, 79.4920, 57.1880**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000**, and **74.2480, -49.2340, -43.8740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.2990, -71.6070, -51.4070**.

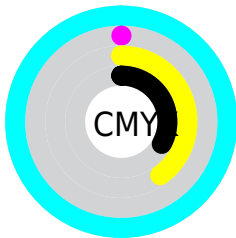
Distribution



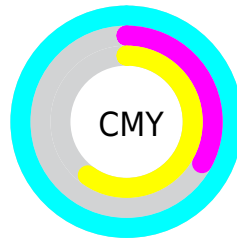
- Red (0%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880 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 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111.4180,
-79.4920, -57.1880

■ 111.4180,
-79.4920, -57.1880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 92.7190, -64.0420,
-50.8420

■ 178.3130,
-57.0270, -51.3230

■ 74.2480, -49.2340,
-43.8740

■ 206.7970,
-55.5140, -51.2100

■ 56.9510, -34.9760,
-37.9520

■ 218.8450,
-46.3010, -36.4530

■ 39.6540, -20.7180,
-32.0300

■ 231.1210,
-37.7300, -21.0740

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 242.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.7560

0.0000

■ 111.4180,
-79.4920, -57.1880

■ 117.2990,
-71.6070, -51.4070

■ 123.1800,
-63.7220, -45.6260

■ 128.9470,
-55.5160, -40.1560

■ 134.8280,
-47.6310, -34.3750

■ 140.7090,
-39.7460, -28.5940

■ 146.5900,
-31.8610, -22.8130

■ 152.4710,
-23.9760, -17.0320

■ 158.2380,
-15.7700, -11.5620

■ 164.1190, -7.8850,
-5.7810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135.5640, 5.4180, -43.1420



111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



119.3350, -97.6510, -41.9630

Triad

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



111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



129.0260, -99.1730, 7.6670



145.3340, 81.7450, 21.8490

Complementary

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



111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



58.5820, 79.4920, 57.1880

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.



146.6590, 71.4250, 43.6890



111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



151.7120, -15.1830, 38.3930

Square

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



111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



124.4430, -123.0570, -11.0330



151.1670, 38.0000, 49.2320



144.3270, 73.3140, -7.0860

Rectangle

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



111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



123.3250, -108.8860, -31.0780



151.1670, 38.0000, 49.2320



145.7180, 80.9640, 30.5000

Sweetspot

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



111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



198.8890, -31.2650, -22.6010



121.0190, -4.4340, -73.8580



98.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



145.4760, -103.7430, -74.7430



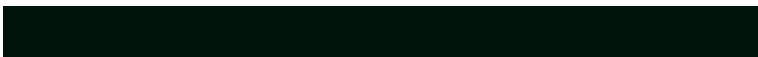
110.9520, -97.4700, -28.7180



81.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



97.0220, -69.2690, -49.7250



13.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280

Inverse Universe

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



58.5820, 79.4920, 57.1880



76.5240, 103.7430, 74.7430



59.0480, 97.4700, 28.7180



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



50.9780, 69.2690, 49.7250



6.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880 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 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880 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 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880.

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

111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880

Protanopia

145.0300, 25.6780, -13.8260

Deuteranopia

147.2190, 29.9400, -2.9560



Tritanopia

132.9950, -63.4980, -16.6340

Trichromacy



Original Color

111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



Protanomaly

132.4270, -12.6490, -29.5850



Deuteranomaly

134.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980



Tritanomaly

124.8010, -69.3640, -31.4760

Monochromacy



Original Color

111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880



Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

111.0250, -28.6520, -20.3960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880 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, 170, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 170, 102)  
}
```

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, 170, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 170, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880 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, 170, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 170, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 170, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 170, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 170, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 170,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.4180, -79.4920, -57.1880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 170, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 170,  
102) }
```

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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