

# Converting Colors

YIQ(111.5370, -70.1820,  
-71.7340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(111.5370, -70.1820,  
-71.7340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00B143
RGB	0, 177, 67
RGB Percent	0%, 69%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3056, 0.7374
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.62, 0.31
HSL	143°, 100%, 35%
HSV	143°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	16.7484, 31.8782, 10.5728
YIQ	111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

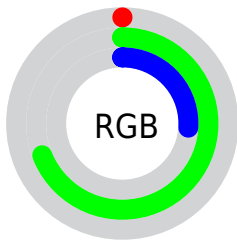
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 128, 177
Decimal	45379
CIELab	63.24, -61.24, 44.70
CIELCh	63, 75.821, 143.877
Yxy	31.8782, 0.2829, 0.5385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278235459 (0xFF00B143)
YUV	111.5370, -21.9567, -97.8179
Hunter-Lab	56.4608, -45.8565, 28.4199

# Details

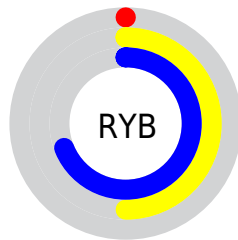
The YIQ color **111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **65.4630, 70.1820, 71.7340**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.3290, -45.9290, -65.2330**, and **73.4550, -37.3560, -60.9080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.1730, -62.9850, -64.4970**.

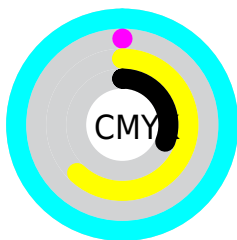
# Distribution



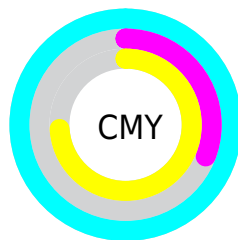
- Red (0%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340 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 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 111.5370,  
-70.1820, -71.7340

■ 111.5370,  
-70.1820, -71.7340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 92.7240, -54.4110,  
-65.6990

■ 179.3290,  
-45.9290, -65.2330

■ 73.4550, -37.3560,  
-60.9080

■ 203.8890,  
-41.5740, -61.5580

■ 56.9390, -26.6750,  
-50.7310

■ 216.0510,  
-32.6820, -46.4900

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,  
-37.1330

■ 228.5120,  
-23.1940, -31.2100

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,  
-25.1040

■ 240.6740,  
-14.3020, -16.1420

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,  
-9.9370

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.6960

0.0000

■ 111.5370,  
-70.1820, -71.7340

■ 118.1730,  
-62.9850, -64.4970

■ 124.5100,  
-56.3840, -57.4720

■ 131.1460,  
-49.1870, -50.2350

■ 137.7820,  
-41.9900, -42.9980

■ 144.4180,  
-34.7930, -35.7610

■ 150.7550,  
-28.1920, -28.7360

■ 157.3910,  
-20.9950, -21.4990

■ 164.0270,  
-13.7980, -14.2620

■ 170.3640, -7.1970,  
-7.2370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.3230, 33.2970, -58.3110



111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



123.0390, -94.3020, -53.1020

# Triad

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



111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



125.9250, -127.2300, -6.9900



138.4690, 95.2670, 41.1150

# Complementary

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



111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



65.4630, 70.1820, 71.7340

# 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.



142.5850, 75.4100, 65.0900



111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



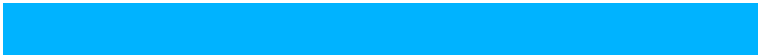
147.7170, -49.1100, 31.0020

# Square

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



111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



134.1430, -131.0800, -14.3120



155.8520, 26.3060, 62.9300



145.6080, 100.6840, 3.5000



# Rectangle

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



111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



128.9840, -109.6640, -39.0080



155.8520, 26.3060, 62.9300



137.4550, 89.8550, 51.0950

# Sweetspot

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



111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



204.4670, -27.3210, -28.0010



137.3870, 18.0770, -68.8270



99.4780, -16.6860, -16.9900



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.



111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



144.9280, -91.1770, -93.2330



121.3410, -97.7880, -44.9880



85.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



96.4230, -60.6930, -61.9810



16.4020, -10.3600, -10.4880



# Inverse Universe

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



65.4630, 70.1820, 71.7340



85.0720, 91.1770, 93.2330



55.6590, 97.7880, 44.9880



83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



56.5770, 60.6930, 61.9810

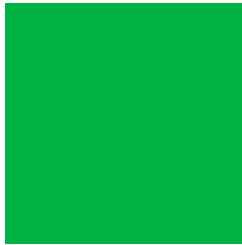


9.5980, 10.3600, 10.4880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340 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 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340 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 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340.

-71.7340.

# 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

111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340

### Protanopia

146.5950, 39.6640, -25.0080

### Deuteranopia

149.8060, 46.8600, -12.2440



## Tritanopia

139.0770, -60.7930, -16.0970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



## Protanomaly

133.9810, -0.1300, -41.7140



## Deuteranomaly

136.0620, 4.3160, -34.1800



## Tritanomaly

128.9770, -64.2280, -36.4520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340



## Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

112.0050, -25.9000, -26.2200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340 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, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 177, 67)  
}
```

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, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 177, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340 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, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 177, 67) }
```

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, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 177, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 177, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 177, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 111.5370, -70.1820, -71.7340 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, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 177,  
67) }
```

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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