

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.5550, -17.8670,
-78.2110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(113.5550, -17.8670,
-78.2110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30A900
RGB	48, 169, 0
RGB Percent	19%, 66%, 0%
CMY	0.8122, 0.3370, 0.9999
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 1.00, 0.34
HSL	103°, 100%, 33%
HSV	103°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	15.4116, 29.0207, 4.7897
YIQ	113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

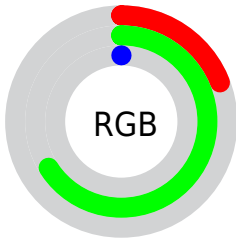
Format	Color
RYB	0, 169, 121
Decimal	3188992
CIELab	60.80, -58.38, 61.81
CIELCh	61, 85.026, 133.366
Yxy	29.0207, 0.3131, 0.5896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281379072 (0xFF30A900)
YUV	113.5550, -55.9826, -57.4917
Hunter-Lab	53.8708, -43.2078, 32.4380

Details

The YIQ color **113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **55.4450, 17.8670, 78.2110**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.5970, -17.6850, -70.4930**, and **67.5050, -31.6250, -60.1450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.0810, -16.1720, -70.3800**.

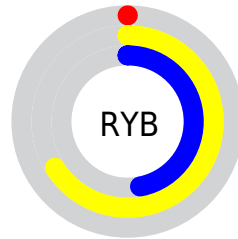
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (66%)

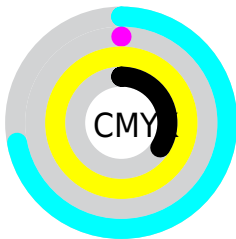
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (47%)

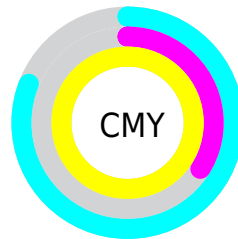


Cyan (72%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110 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 113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.5550,
-17.8670, -78.2110

■ 113.5550,
-17.8670, -78.2110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.3540, -39.0500,
-74.2660

■ 174.5970,
-17.6850, -70.4930

■ 67.5050, -31.6250,
-60.1450

■ 204.0700,
-17.6390, -71.3270

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 216.1180, -8.4260,
-56.5700

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 228.2800, 0.4660,
-41.5020

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 240.4420, 9.3580,
-26.4340

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 250.3260, 13.1610,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.7510

0.0000

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 113.5550,
-17.8670, -78.2110

■ 119.0810,
-16.1720, -70.3800

■ 124.6070,
-14.4770, -62.5490

■ 130.1330,
-12.7820, -54.7180

■ 135.6590,
-11.0870, -46.8870

■ 141.1850, -9.3920,
-39.0560

■ 146.8960, -6.7800,
-31.3240

■ 152.4220, -5.0850,
-23.4930

■ 157.9480, -3.3900,
-15.6620

■ 163.4740, -1.6950,
-7.8310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.0520, 44.6660, -49.5900



113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



115.4130, -81.0960, -61.1600

Triad

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



113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



127.0990, -127.7800, -8.0360



118.3460, 100.9480, 64.8200

Complementary

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



113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



55.4450, 17.8670, 78.2110

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.



135.1140, 73.0230, 80.8230



113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



114.1850, -121.7300, 3.4700

Square

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



113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



132.2850, -128.6040, -15.1320



148.9770, 1.0890, 62.8890



133.5040, 113.3810, 21.1970

Rectangle

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



113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



122.5150, -98.3380, -46.0340



148.9770, 1.0890, 62.8890



118.8480, 94.0230, 74.6870

Sweetspot

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



113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



197.5370, -7.1470, -30.1790



121.5580, 67.4490, -27.4550



96.7690, -4.4440, -18.5880



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



147.0910, -23.2730, -101.3930



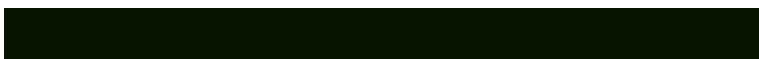
103.4210, -58.3520, -76.8800



81.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



99.4340, -15.6680, -68.5000



13.5340, -1.9240, -9.1880

Inverse Universe

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



55.4450, 17.8670, 78.2110



71.9090, 23.2730, 101.3930



65.5790, 58.3520, 76.8800



78.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



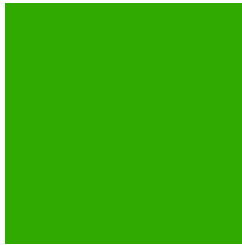
48.5660, 15.6680, 68.5000



6.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

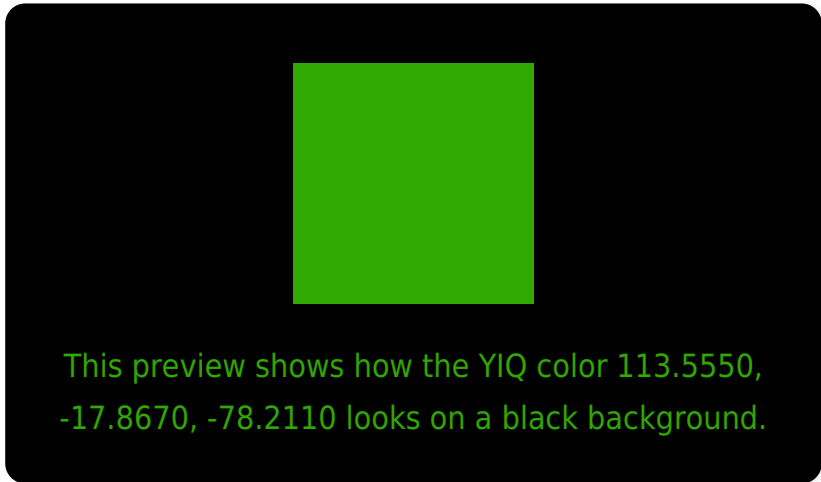
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110.

-78.2110.

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

113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110

Protanopia

134.7380, 57.5940, -41.5900

Deuteranopia

139.8270, 59.5620, -22.1820



Tritanopia

136.3560, -48.2770, -11.6450

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



Protanomaly

126.8760, 30.3620, -54.6780



Deuteranomaly

130.1510, 31.5060, -42.3660



Tritanomaly

127.7490, -37.2230, -35.7750

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110



Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

113.8900, -6.6430, -28.2990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110 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(48, 169, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 169, 0)  
}
```

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(48, 169, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 169, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110 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(48, 169, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 169, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 169, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 169, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 169, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 169, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.5550, -17.8670, -78.2110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 169, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 169,  
0) }
```

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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