

Converting Colors

YIQ(113.7190, -29.6520,
-68.3720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(113.7190, -29.6520,
-68.3720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BA61E
RGB	43, 166, 30
RGB Percent	17%, 65%, 12%
CMY	0.8317, 0.3488, 0.8823
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.82, 0.35
HSL	114°, 69%, 38%
HSV	114°, 82%, 65%
XYZ	14.8721, 27.8963, 5.8288
YIQ	113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

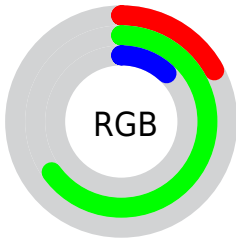
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 166, 153
Decimal	2860574
CIE _{Lab}	59.79, -57.27, 55.30
CIE _{LCh}	60, 79.615, 136.001
Y _{xy}	27.8963, 0.3060, 0.5740
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281050654 (0xFF2BA61E)
YUV	113.7190, -41.2735, -62.0206
Hunter-Lab	52.8170, -42.1681, 30.4288

Details

The YIQ color **113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **82.2810, 29.6520, 68.3720**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.8230, -24.0130, -65.9410**, and **66.3310, -31.0750, -59.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107.2960, -33.1350, -76.8390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.1420, -26.1690, -59.9050**.

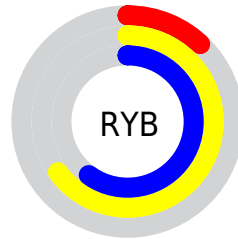
Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (65%)

Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (60%)

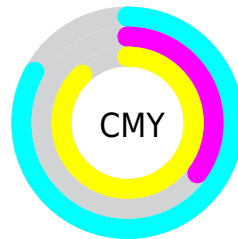


Cyan (74%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720 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 113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113.7190,
-29.6520, -68.3720

■ 113.7190,
-29.6520, -68.3720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 81.5930, -38.2250,
-72.6970

■ 172.8230,
-24.0130, -65.9410

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

■ 201.8940,
-22.7750, -66.3510

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010

■ 215.9910,
-15.2580, -53.8980

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

■ 228.1530, -6.3660,
-38.8300

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 240.3150, 2.5260,
-23.7620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,

-9.0190

■ 113.7190,
-29.6520, -68.3720

■ 113.7190,
-29.6520, -68.3720

■ 107.2960,
-33.1350, -76.8390

■ 120.1420,
-26.1690, -59.9050

■ 102.2260,
-36.1140, -83.4260

■ 126.4510,
-22.3650, -51.7490

■ 132.8740,
-18.8820, -43.2820

■ 139.1830,
-15.0780, -35.1260

■ 145.6060,
-11.5950, -26.6590

■ 152.0290, -8.1120,
-18.1920

■ 158.3380, -4.3080,
-10.0360

■ 164.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 171.0700, 2.9790,
6.5870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130.7850, 41.0440, -50.0280



113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



113.8630, -82.2430, -56.8910

Triad

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



113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



124.1640, -126.4050, -5.4210



125.1790, 99.6200, 55.8440

Complementary

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



113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



82.2810, 29.6520, 68.3720

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.



134.8980, 73.3910, 74.1510



113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



119.6220, -103.6670, 12.0210

Square

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



113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



128.7800, -125.6240, -14.0720



146.7450, 7.5540, 61.3620



134.1070, 107.0090, 15.5290

Rectangle

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



113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



120.6230, -98.5220, -42.6980



146.7450, 7.5540, 61.3620



124.8660, 93.6120, 65.6120

Sweetspot

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



113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



196.1930, -11.8700, -27.1820



142.2780, 47.5060, -34.9740



97.2680, -7.2870, -16.6230



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.



113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



135.0110, -46.6550, -107.1590



115.9880, -54.7340, -54.3340



80.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



91.0620, -32.3560, -74.4360



12.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

Inverse Universe

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



82.2810, 29.6520, 68.3720



85.9890, 46.6550, 107.1590



80.0120, 54.7340, 54.3340



79.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



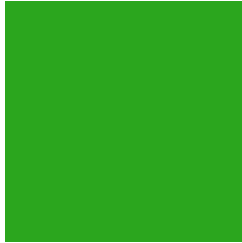
56.9380, 32.3560, 74.4360



7.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

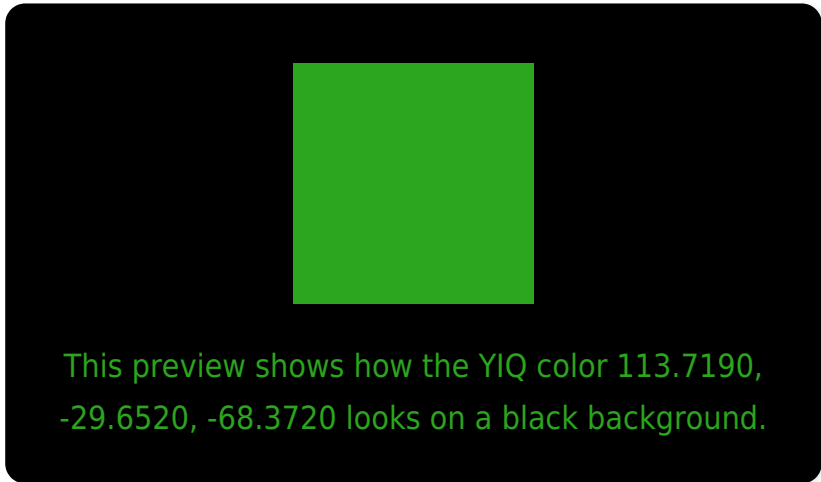
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720.

-68.3720.

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

113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720

Protanopia

134.8160, 48.9270, -33.1930

Deuteranopia

138.5970, 54.5180, -18.8740



Tritanopia

133.6440, -49.1480, -12.3800

Trichromacy



Original Color

113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



Protanomaly

126.8830, 20.4570, -45.8710



Deuteranomaly

129.7190, 24.2150, -36.8810



Tritanomaly

126.4050, -41.9460, -32.7780

Monochromacy



Original Color

113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720



Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

113.8450, -10.7700, -25.0900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720 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(43, 166, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 166, 30)  
}
```

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(43, 166, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 166, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720 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(43, 166, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 166, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 166, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 166, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 166, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 166,  
30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.7190, -29.6520, -68.3720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 166, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 166,  
30) }
```

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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