

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.3710, -45.7470,  
-57.5150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(116.3710, -45.7470,  
-57.5150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	25A645
RGB	37, 166, 69
RGB Percent	15%, 65%, 27%
CMY	0.8553, 0.3488, 0.7295
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.58, 0.35
HSL	135°, 64%, 40%
HSV	135°, 78%, 65%
XYZ	15.4790, 28.1130, 10.2363
YIQ	116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

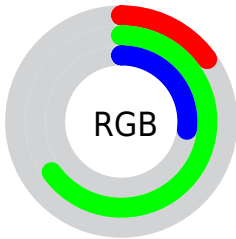
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 140, 166
Decimal	2467397
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.99, -54.50, 40.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 67.649, 143.670
Yxy	28.1130, 0.2876, 0.5223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280657477 (0xFF25A645)
YUV	116.3710, -23.3539, -69.6084
Hunter-Lab	53.0217, -40.6773, 25.6687

# Details

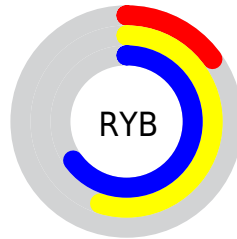
The YIQ color **116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **86.6290, 45.7470, 57.5150**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.0900, -37.5860, -56.7380**, and **68.2690, -36.5320, -53.8120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.8060, -51.7060, -65.1620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.8220, -39.4670, -50.1790**.

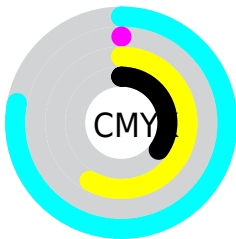
# Distribution



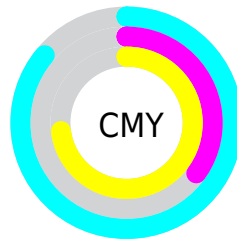
- Red (15%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150 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 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.3710,  
-45.7470, -57.5150

■ 116.3710,  
-45.7470, -57.5150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 86.6090, -52.3490,  
-59.0130

■ 175.0900,  
-37.5860, -56.7380

■ 68.2690, -36.5320,  
-53.8120

■ 203.8620,  
-36.9440, -57.3600

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,  
-45.5010

■ 218.2580,  
-28.8310, -44.6950

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,  
-32.4260

■ 230.1210,  
-20.5350, -29.8390

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,  
-20.9200

■ 242.2830,  
-11.6430, -14.7710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,

-0.6360

■ 116.3710,  
-45.7470, -57.5150

■ 116.3710,  
-45.7470, -57.5150

■ 109.8060,  
-51.7060, -65.1620

■ 122.8220,  
-39.4670, -50.1790

■ 103.6540,  
-57.3900, -72.2860

■ 129.0880,  
-34.1040, -42.7440

■ 102.1160,  
-58.8110, -74.0670

■ 135.5390,  
-27.8240, -35.4080

■ 141.8050,  
-22.4610, -27.9730

■ 148.2560,  
-16.1810, -20.6370

■ 154.8210,  
-10.2220, -12.9900

■ 160.9730, -4.5380,  
-5.8660

■ 167.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

■ 173.6900, 7.1050,  
8.9050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.5280, 31.4620, -52.5860



116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150



115.1970, -88.7550, -49.0030

# Triad

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



116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150



120.0550, -124.4800, -1.7600



137.6210, 91.7830, 38.1750

# Complementary

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



116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150



86.6290, 45.7470, 57.5150

# 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.



140.5040, 70.9640, 57.5560



116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150



142.8960, -48.0560, 33.9280

# Square

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



116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150



125.3890, -122.9650, -12.7010



147.8420, 23.0980, 54.9860



139.2630, 88.5340, 3.4300



# Rectangle

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



116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150



120.4580, -102.1910, -36.7750



147.8420, 23.0980, 54.9860



138.0370, 87.9760, 46.6000

# Sweetspot

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



116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150



197.7180, -17.6020, -22.4180



142.3240, 23.5290, -46.4790



98.1090, -11.0930, -13.7250



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.



116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150



139.2740, -71.6000, -90.0960



123.5530, -65.9700, -37.9220



80.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620



91.0940, -52.5770, -65.8970



12.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050



# Inverse Universe

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



86.6290, 45.7470, 57.5150



92.7260, 71.6000, 90.0960



79.4470, 65.9700, 37.9220



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



56.9060, 52.5770, 65.8970



7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150 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 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150 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 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150.

-57.5150.

# 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

116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150

### Protanopia

139.1370, 35.2620, -22.3220

### Deuteranopia

141.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



## Tritanopia

132.8500, -52.7240, -13.6520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150

## Protanomaly

131.0190, 5.8750, -34.9010

## Deuteranomaly

132.6870, 10.0460, -27.8900

## Tritanomaly

127.2070, -50.0160, -29.6960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150

## Achromatopsia

116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

115.9570, -16.7770, -20.8490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150 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(37, 166, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 166, 69)  
}
```

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(37, 166, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 166, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150 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(37, 166, 69) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 166, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 166, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 166, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 166, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 166,  
69) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.3710, -45.7470, -57.5150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 166, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 166,  
69) }
```

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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