

Converting Colors

YIQ(117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(117.1110, 2.6200,
-36.4840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	618C34
RGB	97, 140, 52
RGB Percent	38%, 55%, 20%
CMY	0.6198, 0.4509, 0.7960
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.63, 0.45
HSL	89°, 46%, 38%
HSV	89°, 63%, 55%
XYZ	14.9265, 21.5487, 6.6238
YIQ	117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

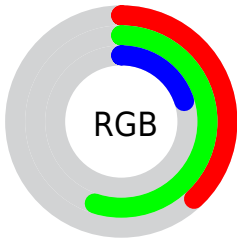
Format	Color
RYB	52, 140, 95
Decimal	6392884
CIELab	53.54, -30.00, 41.25
CIElCh	54, 51.004, 126.032
Yxy	21.5487, 0.3463, 0.5000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284582964 (0xFF618C34)
YUV	117.1110, -32.0997, -17.6373
Hunter-Lab	46.4206, -23.8395, 24.0343

Details

The YIQ color **117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **74.8890, -2.6200, 36.4840**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.3560, 3.3080, -37.9400**, and **65.9970, 2.9410, -36.7950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.4220, 2.9420, -42.3220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120.8000, 2.2980, -30.6460**.

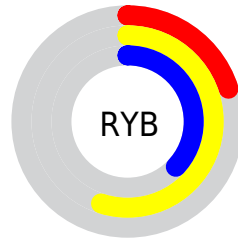
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (55%)

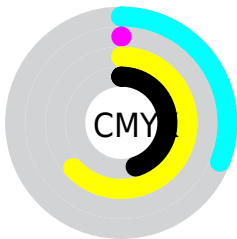
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (37%)

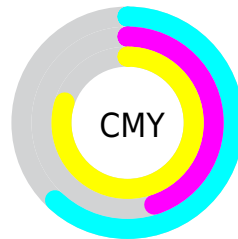


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (63%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840 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 117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117.1110, 2.6200,
-36.4840

■ 117.1110, 2.6200,
-36.4840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 91.2250, 2.2990,
-36.1730

■ 170.3560, 3.3080,
-37.9400

■ 66.2850, 2.0700,
-37.5300

■ 198.1280, 3.9500,
-38.5620

■ 45.0210, -5.6340,
-30.0660

■ 226.6010, 3.9960,
-39.3960

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 240.6980, 11.5130,
-26.9430

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,
-13.9950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,

-4.9760

■ 117.1110, 2.6200,
-36.4840

■ 117.1110, 2.6200,
-36.4840

■ 113.4220, 2.9420,
-42.3220

■ 120.8000, 2.2980,
-30.6460

■ 109.7330, 3.2640,
-48.1600

■ 124.4890, 1.9760,
-24.8080

■ 106.0440, 3.5860,
-53.9980

■ 128.1780, 1.6540,
-18.9700

■ 103.7080, 4.4120,
-57.9560

■ 131.5680, 0.7360,
-13.3440

■ 135.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060

■ 138.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 142.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 146.3240, -0.5520,
10.0080

■ 150.0130, -0.8740,
15.8460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122.1280, 39.4810, -27.1990



117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840



98.9410, -64.5470, -47.1950

Triad

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



117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840



107.0660, -105.8180, -9.5780



127.0550, 61.2020, 36.2260

Complementary

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



117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840



74.8890, -2.6200, 36.4840

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.



130.6730, 33.2790, 41.1750



117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840



115.7700, -74.9650, 9.4750

Square

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



117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840



107.2820, -98.1590, -21.7350



131.1760, -10.9180, 32.6820



126.0550, 69.2290, 17.3970

Rectangle

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



117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840



101.1430, -79.4950, -40.6070



131.1760, -10.9180, 32.6820



128.1560, 53.7280, 39.5200

Sweetspot

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



117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840



172.0410, 0.7820, -14.1780



103.5530, 40.6230, -3.8330



86.3170, 0.1850, -8.8630



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840



145.7620, 4.3200, -56.2880



103.9550, -23.6040, -45.8120



67.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



98.4030, 3.9530, -55.1430



3.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

Inverse Universe

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



74.8890, -2.6200, 36.4840



80.5370, -3.7240, 56.5000



88.0450, 23.6040, 45.8120



63.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



34.5970, -3.9530, 55.1430



1.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840 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 117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840 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 117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.1110, 2.6200,

-36.4840.

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

117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840

Protanopia

123.1800, 33.7030, -21.6010

Deuteranopia

124.8810, 42.2750, -11.7490



Tritanopia

125.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840

Protanomaly

120.8580, 22.7460, -26.7740

Deuteranomaly

122.1840, 27.8800, -20.6960

Tritanomaly

122.4790, -9.2590, -13.9230

Monochromacy



Original Color

117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840

Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

116.8670, 1.3320, -13.1320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840 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(97, 140, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 140, 52)  
}
```

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(97, 140, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 140, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840 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(97, 140, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 140, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 140, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 140, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 140, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 140,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.1110, 2.6200, -36.4840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 140, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 140,  
52) }
```

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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