

Converting Colors

YIQ(117.7180, -10.7160,
-70.1400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(117.7180, -10.7160,
-70.1400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40A60A
RGB	64, 166, 10
RGB Percent	25%, 65%, 4%
CMY	0.7494, 0.3488, 0.9606
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.94, 0.35
HSL	99°, 89%, 35%
HSV	99°, 94%, 65%
XYZ	15.8076, 28.3969, 4.9357
YIQ	117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

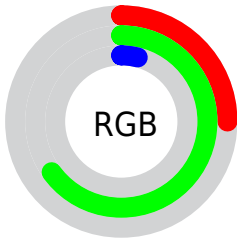
Format	Color
R_{YB}	10, 166, 112
Decimal	4236810
CIE _{Lab}	60.25, -53.68, 60.15
CIE _{LCh}	60, 80.617, 131.748
Yxy	28.3969, 0.3217, 0.5779
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282426890 (0xFF40A60A)
YUV	117.7180, -53.1050, -47.1107
Hunter-Lab	53.2888, -40.3052, 31.8105

Details

The YIQ color **117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **58.2820, 10.7160, 70.1400**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.1680, -11.8630, -65.8710**, and **66.3310, -31.0750, -59.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.4850, -11.6780, -74.7340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.9450, -9.6170, -62.5210**.

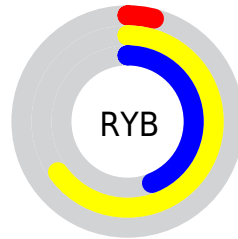
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (65%)

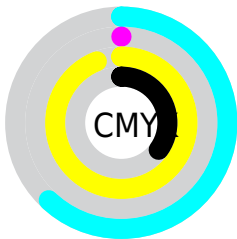
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (44%)

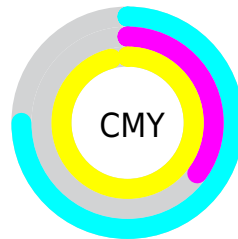


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400 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 117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117.7180,
-10.7160, -70.1400

■ 117.7180,
-10.7160, -70.1400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 89.3670, -22.7290,
-67.1850

■ 176.1680,
-11.8630, -65.8710

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

■ 204.9400,
-11.2210, -66.4930

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010

■ 219.4500, -3.4290,
-53.5170

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 231.3130, 4.8670,
-38.6610

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 243.4750, 13.7590,
-23.5930

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.8180

0.0000

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

117.7180,
-10.7160, -70.1400

117.7180,
-10.7160, -70.1400

114.4850,
-11.6780, -74.7340

122.9450, -9.6170,
-62.5210

128.0580, -8.1970,
-55.2130

133.2850, -7.0980,
-47.5940

138.0990, -6.2740,
-40.4980

143.3260, -5.1750,
-32.8790

■ 148.5530, -4.0760,
-25.2600

■ 153.6660, -2.6560,
-17.9520

■ 158.8930, -1.5570,
-10.3330

■ 164.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133.4870, 47.8750, -47.1730



117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400



113.3100, -79.3080, -60.5240

Triad

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



117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400



125.9250, -127.2300, -6.9900



124.0850, 97.1890, 61.3570

Complementary

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



117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400



58.2820, 10.7160, 70.1400

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.



138.1900, 66.6970, 74.3210



117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400



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.



117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400



129.3840, -124.5690, -16.6730



148.5910, -3.8160, 58.1680



134.4050, 109.3460, 22.7380

Rectangle

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



117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400



120.1840, -95.9080, -46.0200



148.5910, -3.8160, 58.1680



125.5330, 90.3560, 69.5560

Sweetspot

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



117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400



198.0860, -4.2590, -27.4510



115.9310, 65.2010, -19.7510



98.1930, -2.7020, -17.1180



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.



117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400



149.8040, -14.9750, -97.5910



104.1940, -50.2830, -74.4350



81.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



102.1250, -10.3040, -66.5920



13.8330, -1.3280, -8.9760

Inverse Universe

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



58.2820, 10.7160, 70.1400



67.1960, 14.9750, 97.5910



71.8060, 50.2830, 74.4350



78.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



45.8750, 10.3040, 66.5920



6.1670, 1.3280, 8.9760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400 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 117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400 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 117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.7180, -10.7160,

-70.1400.

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

117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400

Protanopia

133.8520, 57.2730, -41.2790

Deuteranopia

138.6420, 58.6450, -22.0830



Tritanopia

136.9440, -41.1250, -9.1010

Trichromacy



Original Color

117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400

Protanomaly

128.2400, 32.3330, -51.8510

Deuteranomaly

131.2160, 32.8810, -39.7510

Tritanomaly

129.8040, -29.8880, -31.0400

Monochromacy



Original Color

117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400

Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

117.5530, -4.0760, -25.2600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400 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(64, 166, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 166, 10)  
}
```

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(64, 166, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 166, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400 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(64, 166, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 166, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 166, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 166, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 166, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 166,  
10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.7180, -10.7160, -70.1400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 166, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 166,  
10) }
```

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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