

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.9740, -16.5880,  
-51.8200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(117.9740, -16.5880,  
-51.8200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	469C30
RGB	70, 156, 48
RGB Percent	27%, 61%, 19%
CMY	0.7258, 0.3881, 0.8117
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.69, 0.39
HSL	108°, 53%, 40%
HSV	108°, 69%, 61%
XYZ	14.9489, 25.3019, 6.8927
YIQ	117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

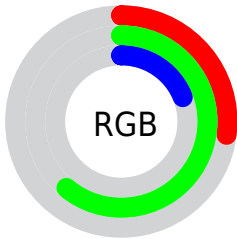
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	48, 156, 134
Decimal	4627504
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.37, -46.35, 46.79
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 65.859, 134.730
Yxy	25.3019, 0.3171, 0.5367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282817584 (0xFF469C30)
YUV	117.9740, -34.4972, -42.0732
Hunter-Lab	50.3010, -34.9787, 27.0863

# Details

The YIQ color **117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **86.0260, 16.5880, 51.8200**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.9310, -15.0290, -52.5410**, and **61.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.2630, -19.2000, -59.5520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.3860, -14.5720, -44.3000**.

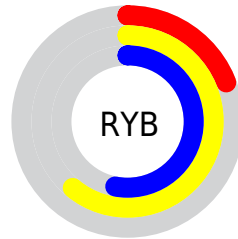
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (61%)

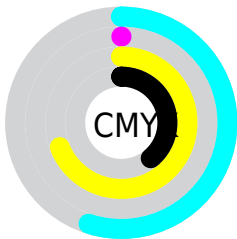
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (53%)

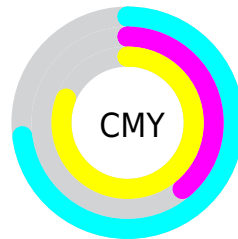


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200 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 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 117.9740,  
-16.5880, -51.8200

■ 117.9740,  
-16.5880, -51.8200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 89.6640, -18.6510,  
-52.9790

■ 172.9310,  
-15.0290, -52.5410

■ 61.0480, -28.6000,  
-54.3920

■ 201.5890,  
-14.0660, -53.4740

■ 46.3730, -21.7250,  
-41.3170

■ 221.8440,  
-10.1700, -46.9860

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,  
-28.7650

■ 233.7070, -1.8740,  
-32.1300

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

■ 245.8690, 7.0180,  
-17.0620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 117.9740,  
-16.5880, -51.8200

■ 117.9740,  
-16.5880, -51.8200

■ 112.2630,  
-19.2000, -59.5520

■ 123.3860,  
-14.5720, -44.3000

■ 106.9650,  
-21.5370, -66.7610

■ 128.9830,  
-11.6390, -36.8790

■ 101.5530,  
-23.5530, -74.2810

■ 134.3950, -9.6230,  
-29.3590

■ 101.1400,  
-23.8280, -74.8040

■ 139.9920, -6.6900,  
-21.9380

■ 145.4040, -4.6740,  
-14.4180

■ 151.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860

■ 156.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 161.8250, 2.2910,  
8.0430

■ 167.4220, 5.2240,  
15.4640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.0890, 43.2440, -45.8440



117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200



107.0640, -78.2550, -52.0710

# Triad

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



117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200



118.1970, -122.0040, -2.5800



130.9010, 85.3630, 44.3950

# Complementary

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



117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200



86.0260, 16.5880, 51.8200

# 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.



136.2620, 57.0260, 56.8500



117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200



127.4790, -78.0390, 21.1370

# Square

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



117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200



119.9460, -114.5280, -16.9280



141.6870, 4.3010, 48.7250



132.0000, 88.2570, 13.9610



# Rectangle

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



117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200



112.9120, -91.9660, -40.3660



141.6870, 4.3010, 48.7250



131.5940, 79.2180, 51.1380

# Sweetspot

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



117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200



188.9320, -6.4610, -20.5810



130.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590



93.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200



144.3690, -26.2110, -81.1790



114.9300, -39.6510, -46.8430



76.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



92.6120, -22.0410, -68.6410



9.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



# Inverse Universe

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



86.0260, 16.5880, 51.8200



94.6310, 26.2110, 81.1790



89.0700, 39.6510, 46.8430



73.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



50.3880, 22.0410, 68.6410



5.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200 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 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

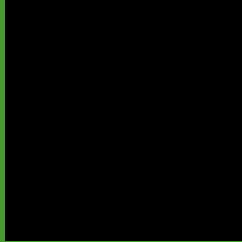
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200.

-51.8200.

# 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

117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200

### Protanopia

131.0680, 39.7100, -25.8420

### Deuteranopia

133.6380, 47.2730, -14.2230



## Tritanopia

131.1080, -35.7150, -8.0270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200

## Protanomaly

126.4350, 19.2630, -35.2410

## Deuteranomaly

127.8150, 24.3050, -27.4950

## Tritanomaly

126.5040, -28.7430, -24.2550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200 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(70, 156, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 156, 48)  
}
```

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(70, 156, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 156, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200 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(70, 156, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 156, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 156, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 156, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 156, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 156,  
48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.9740, -16.5880, -51.8200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 156, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 156,  
48) }
```

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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