

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.1780, -17.8230,  
-67.9910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(118.1780, -17.8230,  
-67.9910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3BA716
RGB	59, 167, 22
RGB Percent	23%, 65%, 9%
CMY	0.7690, 0.3449, 0.9136
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.87, 0.34
HSL	105°, 77%, 37%
HSV	105°, 87%, 66%
XYZ	15.7703, 28.6390, 5.4563
YIQ	118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

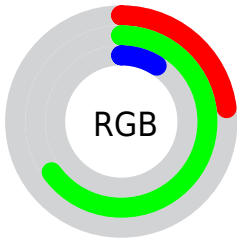
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	22, 167, 130
Decimal	3909398
CIE Lab	60.46, -54.83, 58.10
CIE LCh	60, 79.881, 133.342
Yxy	28.6390, 0.3163, 0.5743
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282099478 (0xFF3BA716)
YUV	118.1780, -47.4158, -51.8991
Hunter-Lab	53.5154, -41.0504, 31.4157

# Details

The YIQ color **118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **70.8220, 17.8230, 67.9910**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.1290, -16.1270, -65.6870**, and **66.9180, -31.3500, -59.6220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.3530, -20.1140, -76.0340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.7040, -16.1280, -60.1600**.

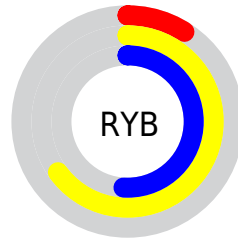
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (65%)

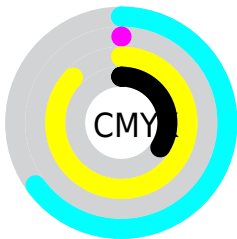
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (51%)

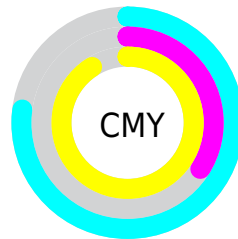


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910 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 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 118.1780,  
-17.8230, -67.9910

■ 118.1780,  
-17.8230, -67.9910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 86.6650, -29.5600,  
-70.0400

■ 176.1290,  
-16.1270, -65.6870

■ 66.9180, -31.3500,  
-59.6220

■ 205.2000,  
-14.8890, -66.0970

■ 51.6560, -24.2000,  
-46.0240

■ 218.8240, -7.4180,  
-52.8100

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,  
-32.9490

■ 230.9860, 1.4740,  
-37.7420

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,  
-21.4430

■ 242.8490, 9.7700,  
-22.8860

■ 1.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.2630

0.0000

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

■ 118.1780,  
-17.8230, -67.9910

■ 118.1780,  
-17.8230, -67.9910

■ 112.3530,  
-20.1140, -76.0340

■ 123.7040,  
-16.1280, -60.1600

■ 110.5870,  
-20.8930, -78.4370

■ 129.4150,  
-13.5160, -52.4280

■ 134.9410,  
-11.8210, -44.5970

■ 140.7660, -9.5300,  
-36.5540

■ 146.2920, -7.8350,  
-28.7230

■ 152.0030, -5.2230,  
-20.9910

■ 157.5290, -3.5280,  
-13.1600

■ 163.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

■ 168.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.1770, 45.8120, -48.3320



118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



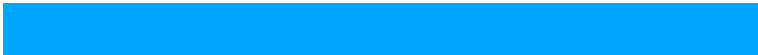
113.8800, -80.9130, -58.9690

# Triad

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



118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



125.9250, -127.2300, -6.9900



126.0910, 97.0520, 58.3320

# Complementary

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



118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



70.8220, 17.8230, 67.9910

# 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.



138.4460, 68.8520, 73.8120



118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



113.5980, -121.4550, 3.9930

# Square

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



118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



130.3130, -125.8070, -16.2630



148.8690, 1.2730, 59.5530



135.3400, 107.9710, 20.1230



# Rectangle

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



118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



120.6400, -97.1920, -44.7760



148.8690, 1.2730, 59.5530



126.9520, 90.4940, 67.0540

# Sweetspot

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



118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



197.9440, -6.7350, -26.6310



127.5770, 57.2700, -24.6980



98.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860



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.



118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



143.8240, -26.8950, -101.8310



110.9910, -50.7890, -65.2610



81.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



98.2380, -18.0520, -69.3480



13.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000



# Inverse Universe

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



70.8220, 17.8230, 67.9910



73.1760, 26.8950, 101.8310



78.0090, 50.7890, 65.2610



78.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



49.7620, 18.0520, 69.3480

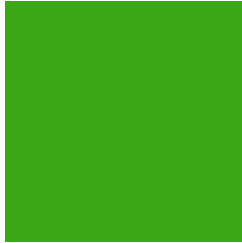


6.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

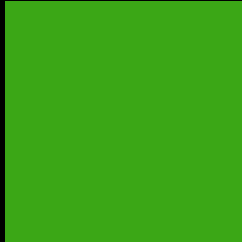
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910 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 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910.



# 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

118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910

### Protanopia

135.5620, 52.4580, -36.6140

### Deuteranopia

139.5110, 57.6360, -20.3160



## Tritanopia

136.7480, -43.5090, -9.9490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



## Protanomaly

129.2380, 26.6470, -47.9210



## Deuteranomaly

131.7150, 30.0380, -37.7860



## Tritanomaly

129.7650, -34.1520, -30.8560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910



## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

118.2970, -6.2310, -24.7510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910 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(59, 167, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 167, 22)  
}
```

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(59, 167, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 167, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910 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(59, 167, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 167, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 167, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 167, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 167, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 167,  
22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.1780, -17.8230, -67.9910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 167, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 167,  
22) }
```

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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