

Converting Colors

YIQ(118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(118.7730, 5.7870,
-55.3410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A9912
RGB	90, 153, 18
RGB Percent	35%, 60%, 7%
CMY	0.6473, 0.3999, 0.9293
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.88, 0.40
HSL	88°, 79%, 34%
HSV	88°, 88%, 60%
XYZ	15.7156, 25.0055, 4.5719
YIQ	118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

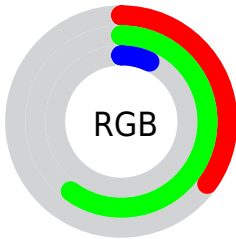
Format	Color
RYB	18, 153, 81
Decimal	5937426
CIELab	57.08, -40.57, 56.49
CIELCh	57, 69.547, 125.688
Yxy	25.0055, 0.3470, 0.5521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284127506 (0xFF5A9912)
YUV	118.7730, -49.6811, -25.2339
Hunter-Lab	50.0055, -31.4110, 29.5831

Details

The YIQ color **118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **52.2270, -5.7870, 55.3410**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.6420, 4.7780, -53.5740**, and **68.8550, -8.7030, -46.0390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.9700, 6.4300, -61.4900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.5760, 5.1440, -49.1920**.

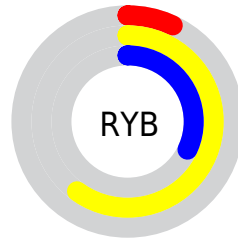
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (60%)

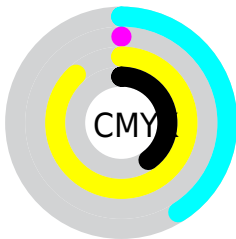
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (32%)

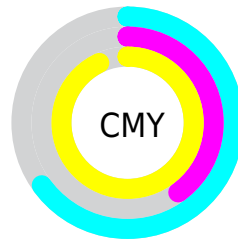


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410 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 118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 118.7730, 5.7870,
-55.3410

■ 118.7730, 5.7870,
-55.3410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 93.0870, 2.0270,
-53.2770

■ 174.3430, 4.1820,
-53.7860

■ 68.8550, -8.7030,
-46.0390

■ 202.5280, 5.0990,
-53.8850

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 225.4300, 8.4910,
-49.2770

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 237.2930, 16.7870,
-34.4210

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 247.3620, 21.5070,
-20.8370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.5540, 12.5190,

-12.1290

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 118.7730, 5.7870,
-55.3410

■ 118.7730, 5.7870,
-55.3410

■ 114.9700, 6.4300,
-61.4900

■ 122.5760, 5.1440,
-49.1920

■ 114.3290, 6.7970,
-62.6350

■ 126.4930, 4.1800,
-42.7320

■ 130.2960, 3.5370,
-36.5830

■ 134.3980, 3.4900,
-30.2220

■ 138.3150, 2.5260,
-23.7620

■ 142.1180, 1.8830,
-17.6130

■ 145.9210, 1.2400,
-11.4640

■ 149.7240, 0.5970,
-5.3150

■ 153.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127.0520, 53.8340, -39.5260



118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410



104.0830, -71.2390, -58.0790

Triad

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



118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410



119.8440, -122.5080, -4.4600



128.3390, 84.4900, 54.7140

Complementary

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



118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410



52.2270, -5.7870, 55.3410

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.



136.5090, 46.2050, 60.2290



118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620

Square

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



118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410



119.2790, -111.2720, -20.8720



139.5580, -17.3850, 45.2630



129.6130, 94.2610, 26.3010

Rectangle

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



118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410



110.6320, -85.5460, -46.5860



139.5580, -17.3850, 45.2630



130.0100, 75.4110, 59.5630

Sweetspot

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



118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410



185.8960, 2.3880, -21.2600



95.3460, 63.1350, -4.3290



91.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410



148.5070, 8.4510, -81.6050



98.7400, -34.1450, -69.5450



74.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



104.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200



9.7240, 0.5970, -5.3150

Inverse Universe

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



52.2270, -5.7870, 55.3410



50.4930, -8.4510, 81.6050



72.5590, 34.7410, 69.7570



70.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



35.6940, -5.6040, 57.5320



3.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410 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 118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410 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 118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.7730, 5.7870,

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

118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410

Protanopia

127.8330, 50.2570, -35.2710

Deuteranopia

130.8420, 55.2060, -20.3300



Tritanopia

132.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880

Trichromacy



Original Color

118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410

Protanomaly

124.7060, 34.2570, -42.6630

Deuteranomaly

126.7700, 37.3730, -33.0510

Tritanomaly

127.8710, -13.6590, -22.2910

Monochromacy



Original Color

118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410

Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

118.5370, 2.0210, -20.1150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410 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(90, 153, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 153, 18)  
}
```

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(90, 153, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 153, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410 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(90, 153, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 153, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 153, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 153, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 153, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 153,  
18) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 153, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 153,  
18) }
```

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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