

Converting Colors

YIQ(118.8600, -8.2400,
-70.9600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(118.8600, -8.2400,
-70.9600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43A707
RGB	67, 167, 7
RGB Percent	26%, 65%, 3%
CMY	0.7376, 0.3449, 0.9724
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.96, 0.34
HSL	98°, 92%, 34%
HSV	98°, 96%, 66%
XYZ	16.1737, 28.8583, 4.9195
YIQ	118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

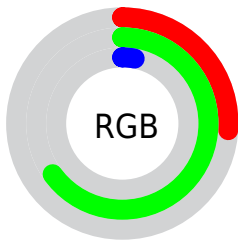
Format	Color
R_{YB}	7, 167, 107
Decimal	4433671
CIE Lab	60.66, -53.34, 60.93
CIE LCh	61, 80.983, 131.200
Yxy	28.8583, 0.3238, 0.5777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282623751 (0xFF43A707)
YUV	118.8600, -55.1470, -45.4812
Hunter-Lab	53.7199, -40.2683, 32.1744

Details

The YIQ color **118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **55.1400, 8.2400, 70.9600**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177.5380, -10.0290, -66.0690**, and **66.9180, -31.3500, -59.6220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.8660, -8.3770, -73.9850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.7880, -7.7370, -63.5530**.

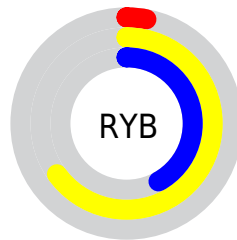
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (65%)

Blue (3%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (42%)

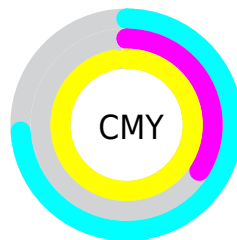


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (97%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600 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 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 118.8600, -8.2400,
-70.9600

■ 118.8600, -8.2400,
-70.9600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 91.1500, -20.6200,
-66.8600

■ 177.5380,
-10.0290, -66.0690

■ 66.9180, -31.3500,
-59.6220

■ 206.4240, -9.7080,
-66.3800

■ 51.6560, -24.2000,
-46.0240

■ 219.9340, -1.9160,
-53.4040

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 232.0960, 6.9760,
-38.3360

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 244.2580, 15.8680,
-23.2680

■ 2.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 250.5540, 12.5190,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.1290

0.0000

253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

118.8600, -8.2400,
-70.9600

118.8600, -8.2400,
-70.9600

116.8660, -8.3770,
-73.9850

123.7880, -7.7370,
-63.5530

128.9010, -6.3170,
-56.2450

133.8290, -5.8140,
-48.8380

139.0560, -4.7150,
-41.2190

143.9840, -4.2120,
-33.8120

■ 149.0970, -2.7920,
-26.5040

■ 154.0250, -2.2890,
-19.0970

■ 159.2520, -1.1900,
-11.4780

■ 164.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.6720, 48.7920, -47.2720



118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



113.7830, -79.2620, -61.3580

Triad

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



118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



127.0990, -127.7800, -8.0360



124.3130, 96.5470, 61.9790

Complementary

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



118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



55.1400, 8.2400, 70.9600

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.



139.4180, 66.0550, 74.9430



118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



114.7720, -122.0050, 2.9470

Square

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



118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



130.6720, -125.4400, -17.4080



149.5200, -5.0540, 58.5780



135.2310, 109.8960, 23.7840

Rectangle

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



118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



120.6570, -95.8620, -46.8540



149.5200, -5.0540, 58.5780



126.4620, 89.1180, 69.9660

Sweetspot

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



118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



197.8580, -3.6170, -28.0730



112.9530, 68.1350, -17.8570



98.3780, -1.7850, -17.2170



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.



118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



151.5980, -11.3990, -96.3190



103.0860, -50.0990, -77.7710



81.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



103.3210, -7.9200, -65.7440



14.1320, -0.7320, -8.7640

Inverse Universe

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



55.1400, 8.2400, 70.9600



65.4020, 11.3990, 96.3190



70.9140, 50.0990, 77.7710



78.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



44.6790, 7.9200, 65.7440



6.1670, 1.3280, 8.9760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600 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 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600 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 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600.

-70.9600.

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

118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600

Protanopia

134.7380, 57.5940, -41.5900

Deuteranopia

139.7130, 59.8830, -22.4930



Tritanopia

138.2430, -40.5290, -8.8890

Trichromacy



Original Color

118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



Protanomaly

129.3110, 33.5710, -52.2610



Deuteranomaly

132.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



Tritanomaly

130.8750, -28.6500, -31.4500

Monochromacy



Original Color

118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600



Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

118.6240, -2.8380, -25.6700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600 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(67, 167, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 167, 7)  
}
```

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(67, 167, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 167, 7) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600 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(67, 167, 7) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 167, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 167, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 167, 7); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 167, 7);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 167, 7)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.8600, -8.2400, -70.9600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 167, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 167,  
7) }
```

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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