

# Converting Colors

YIQ(180.2380, -1.9980,  
-107.0060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(180.2380, -1.9980,  
-107.0060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70FA00
RGB	112, 250, 0
RGB Percent	44%, 98%, 0%
CMY	0.5613, 0.0194, 0.9997
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 1.00, 0.02
HSL	93°, 100%, 49%
HSV	93°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	40.8701, 71.8436, 11.7145
YIQ	180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

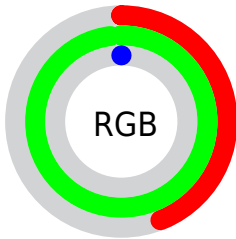
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 250, 138
Decimal	7404032
CIELab	87.89, -70.42, 84.00
CIELCh	88, 109.618, 129.975
Yxy	71.8436, 0.3285, 0.5774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285594112 (0xFF70FA00)
YUV	180.2380, -88.8573, -59.8447
Hunter-Lab	84.7606, -62.2615, 51.1381

# Details

The YIQ color **180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **69.7620, 1.9980, 107.0060**, and the grayscale version is **181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212.7970, 5.2390, -67.4410**, and **121.3750, -35.5160, -94.2680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187.2740, -1.6790, -96.2630**.

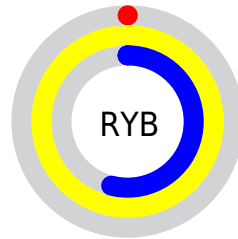
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (98%)

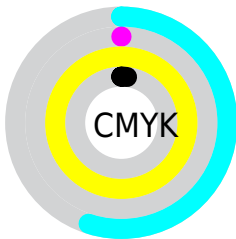
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (54%)

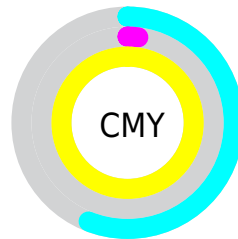


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060 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 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 180.2380, -1.9980,  
-107.0060


 180.2380, -1.9980,  
-107.0060


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 152.4510,  
-15.4790, -99.4710


 212.7970, 5.2390,  
-67.4410


 121.0760,  
-36.1120, -94.4800


 225.6000, 13.7640,  
-51.2280


 96.2680, -45.1000,  
-85.7720


 238.5880, 23.2060,  
-35.1140

 80.4190, -37.6750,  
-71.6510

 246.6780, 23.4330,  
-22.7030

 64.5700, -30.2500,  
-57.5300

 250.0980, 13.8030,  
-13.3730

 49.3080, -23.1000,  
-43.9320

 253.5180, 4.1730,

 35.2200, -16.5000,

-4.0430

-31.3800

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 180.2380, -1.9980,  
-107.0060

■ 187.2740, -1.6790,  
-96.2630

■ 194.3100, -1.3600,  
-85.5200

■ 201.0470, -1.6370,  
-74.9890

■ 208.0830, -1.3180,  
-64.2460

■ 215.1190, -0.9990,  
-53.5030

■ 222.1550, -0.6800,  
-42.7600

■ 229.1910, -0.3610,  
-32.0170

■ 235.9280, -0.6380,  
-21.4860

■ 242.9640, -0.3190,  
-10.7430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



202.9160, 76.4430, -69.3250



180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



166.1010, -116.3490, -88.5810

# Triad

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



180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



176.4070, -150.8800, -51.9680



151.9090, 65.6900, 65.0340

# Complementary

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



180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



69.7620, 1.9980, 107.0060

# 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.



173.4070, 38.2250, 72.6970



180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



159.3840, -142.9050, -36.8010

# Square

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



180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



166.3370, 85.6900, 10.9220



# Rectangle

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



180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



174.4230, -139.7820, -65.8780



207.4530, 22.2750, 42.3630



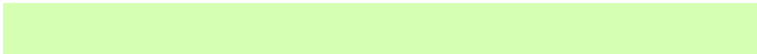
155.3120, 54.7300, 76.4420

# Sweetspot

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



180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



233.7780, -0.6360, -32.5400



155.7560, 111.0500, -19.1740



114.9820, -0.7300, -19.8180



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



183.7710, -2.1810, -109.1970



148.2320, -72.9230, -126.7070



121.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



136.0590, -1.9110, -81.0390



43.8800, -0.6830, -26.1790



# Inverse Universe

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



69.7620, 1.9980, 107.0060



71.2290, 2.1810, 109.1970



101.8820, 72.6020, 127.0180



115.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



52.6420, 1.3150, 80.8270

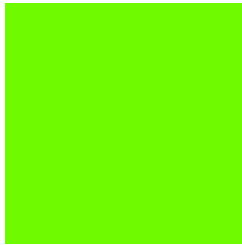


17.1200, 0.6830, 26.1790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

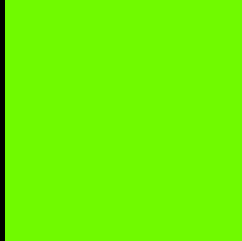
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060.

-107.0060.

# 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

180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060

### Protanopia

202.4060, 86.9870, -62.1730

### Deuteranopia

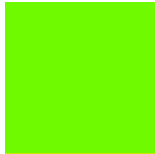
217.3330, 46.8140, -11.4100



## Tritanopia

209.3490, -55.5670, -11.6870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



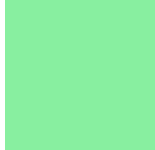
## Protanomaly

194.2120, 54.7580, -78.3140



## Deuteranomaly

203.9610, 28.9850, -46.2390



## Tritanomaly

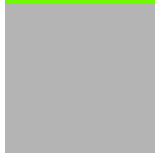
199.1970, -36.0290, -46.4050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060



## Achromatopsia

180.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

179.7900, -0.9100, -38.5900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060 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(112, 250, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 250, 0)  
}
```

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(112, 250, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 250, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060 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(112, 250, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 250, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(112, 250, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 250, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 250, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 250,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 180.2380, -1.9980, -107.0060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 250, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
250, 0) }
```

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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