

Converting Colors

YIQ(119.5550, 36.0000,
-46.7200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(119.5550, 36.0000,
-46.7200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D8C00
RGB	125, 140, 0
RGB Percent	49%, 55%, 0%
CMY	0.5099, 0.4509, 0.9997
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 1.00, 0.45
HSL	66°, 100%, 27%
HSV	66°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	17.8322, 23.1157, 3.5238
YIQ	119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

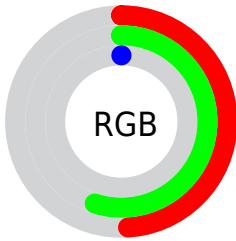
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 140, 15
Decimal	8227840
CIE Lab	55.19, -20.62, 59.01
CIE LCh	55, 62.508, 109.263
Yxy	23.1157, 0.4010, 0.5198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286417920 (0xFF7D8C00)
YUV	119.5550, -58.9406, 4.7753
Hunter-Lab	48.0787, -17.9330, 29.3097

Details

The YIQ color **119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **20.4450, -36.0000, 46.7200**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.2760, 32.6520, -41.1080**, and **74.3580, 18.1620, -31.8060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.4500, 32.1020, -42.1540**.

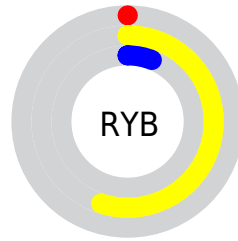
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (55%)

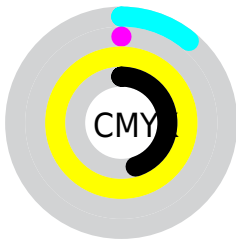
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (6%)

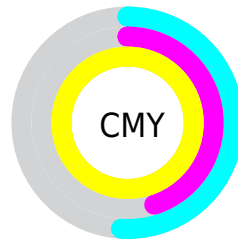


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200 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 119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 119.5550, 36.0000,
-46.7200

■ 119.5550, 36.0000,
-46.7200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 96.8070, 26.7830,
-39.3690

■ 175.2760, 32.6520,
-41.1080

■ 74.3580, 18.1620,
-31.8060

■ 203.4610, 33.5690,
-41.2070

■ 52.7840, 8.3950,
-25.5010

■ 232.2330, 34.2110,
-41.8290

■ 31.5090, -0.7760,
-18.9840

■ 243.0300, 33.7050,
-32.6550

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 246.2220, 24.7170,
-23.9470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,

-14.9280

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 119.5550, 36.0000,
-46.7200

■ 121.4500, 32.1020,
-42.1540

■ 123.6440, 28.8000,
-37.3760

■ 125.5390, 24.9020,
-32.8100

■ 127.7330, 21.6000,
-28.0320

■ 129.6280, 17.7020,
-23.4660

■ 131.8220, 14.4000,
-18.6880

■ 134.0160, 11.0980,
-13.9100

■ 135.9110, 7.2000,
-9.3440

■ 138.1050, 3.8980,
-4.5660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124.2270, 69.8790, -27.4410



119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200



111.4660, -26.7210, -49.8970

Triad

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



119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200



114.7940, -111.0440, -13.9880



129.9970, 59.0900, 52.4820

Complementary

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



119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200



20.4450, -36.0000, 46.7200

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.



135.7650, 12.8290, 48.3570



119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200



111.7740, -116.3190, -0.9830

Square

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



119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200



111.0830, -96.4610, -30.4850



127.6620, -56.4450, 26.2670



125.9450, 82.0630, 38.1190

Rectangle

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



119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200



101.4730, -72.1570, -52.4530



127.6620, -56.4450, 26.2670



131.9940, 45.9770, 53.3450

Sweetspot

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



119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200



173.0500, 13.7580, -18.0660



50.0780, 79.5900, 22.3580



87.0420, 8.2090, -11.1110



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200



154.6850, 46.7770, -60.3190



98.9240, -5.1240, -61.3480



67.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



113.3530, 33.7530, -44.5430



4.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550

Inverse Universe

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



20.4450, -36.0000, 46.7200



26.3150, -46.7770, 60.3190



41.0760, 5.1240, 61.3480



63.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



19.3480, -34.3490, 44.3310



0.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200 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 119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

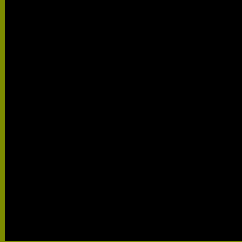
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.5550, 36.0000,

-46.7200.

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

119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200

Protanopia

122.0350, 52.5040, -37.4480

Deuteranopia

125.9300, 57.7740, -22.8180



Tritanopia

132.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700

Trichromacy



Original Color

119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200

Protanomaly

121.1050, 46.3150, -40.9250

Deuteranomaly

123.4680, 50.0270, -31.1010

Tritanomaly

127.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310

Monochromacy



Original Color

119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200

Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

119.6910, 13.3910, -16.9210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200 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(125, 140, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 140, 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(125, 140, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 140, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200 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(125, 140, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 140, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 140, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 140, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 140, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 140,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 119.5550, 36.0000, -46.7200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 140, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
140, 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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