

# Converting Colors

YIQ(119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(119.9240, 5.1850,  
-22.3910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F854C
RGB	111, 133, 76
RGB Percent	44%, 52%, 30%
CMY	0.5648, 0.4784, 0.7019
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.43, 0.48
HSL	83°, 27%, 41%
HSV	83°, 43%, 52%
XYZ	16.2466, 20.6776, 9.9754
YIQ	119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

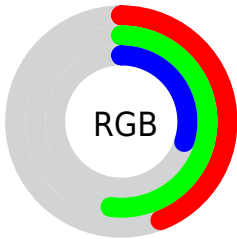
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	76, 133, 98
Decimal	7308620
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.59, -18.18, 28.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 33.473, 122.896
Yxy	20.6776, 0.3464, 0.4409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285498700 (0xFF6F854C)
YUV	119.9240, -21.6545, -7.8263
Hunter-Lab	45.4727, -15.8023, 18.8244

# Details

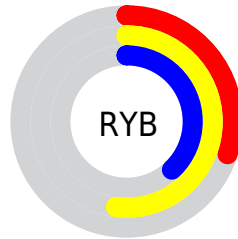
The YIQ color **119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **89.0760, -5.1850, 22.3910**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.5820, 6.1480, -23.3240**, and **70.6790, 4.4970, -20.9350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.9470, 6.3780, -27.4940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.9010, 3.9920, -17.2880**.

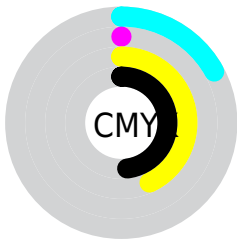
# Distribution



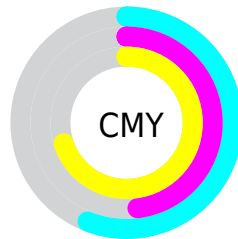
- Red (44%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (48%)
















- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910 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 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910	 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910
255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000	 95.0380, 4.8640, -22.0800
 172.5820, 6.1480, -23.3240	 70.6790, 4.4970, -20.9350
 200.0550, 6.1940, -24.1580	 47.2660, 4.2220, -21.4580
 227.9410, 6.5150, -24.4690	 27.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700
 247.4350, 11.2360, -16.4120	 9.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680
 252.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200	 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

■ 119.9240, 5.1850,  
-22.3910

■ 119.9240, 5.1850,  
-22.3910

■ 116.9470, 6.3780,  
-27.4940

■ 122.9010, 3.9920,  
-17.2880

■ 113.8560, 7.8920,  
-32.9080

■ 125.9920, 2.4780,  
-11.8740

■ 110.8790, 9.0850,  
-38.0110

■ 128.9690, 1.2850,  
-6.7710

■ 107.6030, 9.6820,  
-43.3260

■ 132.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 104.6260, 10.8750,  
-48.4290

■ 135.3360, -0.8260,  
3.9580

■ 102.5890, 12.2970,  
-52.1750

■ 138.3130, -2.0190,  
9.0610

■ 141.2900, -3.2120,  
14.1640

■ 144.2670, -4.4050,

19.2670

■ 147.3580, -5.9190,  
24.6810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.1720, 28.1540, -14.6460



119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



114.6030, -24.7080, -25.7960

# Triad

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



119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



104.0930, -84.0850, -12.4770



127.5310, 38.8300, 23.1660

# Complementary

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



119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



89.0760, -5.1850, 22.3910

# 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.



129.1730, 19.5270, 26.0790



119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



121.1250, -42.4120, 8.7240

# Square

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



119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



99.9640, -88.5760, -24.7040



127.9830, -9.3570, 20.9070



126.6870, 46.7180, 12.3660



# Rectangle

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



119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



108.9730, -49.2370, -27.2930



127.9830, -9.3570, 20.9070



128.3610, 33.5570, 25.1170

# Sweetspot

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



119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



168.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380



105.9570, 27.9220, 0.5780



83.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



152.8020, 7.9840, -34.5760



111.5520, -11.5030, -28.3270



64.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



100.2300, 11.9300, -51.0300



2.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



# Inverse Universe

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



89.0760, -5.1850, 22.3910



105.1980, -7.9840, 34.5760



97.4480, 11.5030, 28.3270



61.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



29.7700, -11.9300, 51.0300



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910 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 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910 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 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.9240, 5.1850,

-22.3910.

# 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

119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910

### Protanopia

122.6600, 23.8440, -13.6280

### Deuteranopia

124.5950, 31.6370, -6.1790



## Tritanopia

125.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910

## Protanomaly

121.8440, 17.3340, -16.7940

## Deuteranomaly

122.9310, 21.6430, -12.2850

## Tritanomaly

123.4030, -2.9330, -7.4210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910

## Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

120.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910 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(111, 133, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 133, 76)  
}
```

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(111, 133, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 133, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910 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(111, 133, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 133, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 133, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 133, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 133, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 133,  
76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 119.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 133, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
133, 76) }
```

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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