

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(120.1320, 6.1540,
-56.4860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	5B9B11
RGB	91, 155, 17
RGB Percent	36%, 61%, 7%
CMY	0.6434, 0.3920, 0.9332
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.89, 0.39
HSL	88°, 80%, 34%
HSV	88°, 89%, 61%
XYZ	16.1356, 25.7132, 4.6444
YIQ	120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

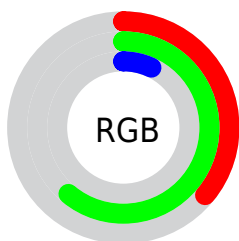
Format	Color
RYB	17, 155, 81
Decimal	6003473
CIELab	57.76, -41.09, 57.30
CIELCh	58, 70.511, 125.647
Yxy	25.7132, 0.3471, 0.5531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284193553 (0xFF5B9B11)
YUV	120.1320, -50.8441, -25.5488
Hunter-Lab	50.7081, -31.9396, 30.0653

Details

The YIQ color **120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **51.8680, -6.1540, 56.4860**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.1150, 4.8240, -54.4080**, and **70.3280, -8.6570, -46.8730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.3290, 6.7970, -62.6350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.0490, 5.1900, -50.0260**.

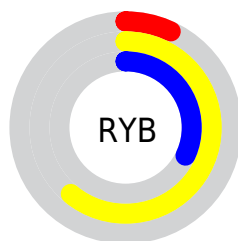
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (61%)

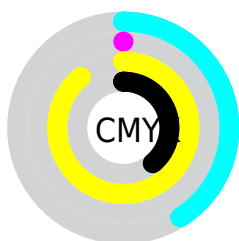
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (32%)

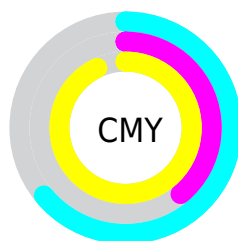


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (39%)


Yellow (93%)


Brightness & Saturation

Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860 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 120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120.1320, 6.1540,
-56.4860


 120.1320, 6.1540,
-56.4860


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 94.5600, 2.0730,
-54.1110


 176.1150, 4.8240,
-54.4080


 70.3280, -8.6570,
-46.8730


 204.5880, 4.8700,
-55.2420


 45.7860, -21.4500,
-40.7940


 225.7290, 9.0870,
-49.0650

 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

 237.5920, 17.3830,
-34.2090

 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

 247.3620, 21.5070,
-20.8370

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 250.5540, 12.5190,

-12.1290

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

120.1320, 6.1540,
-56.4860

120.1320, 6.1540,
-56.4860

116.3290, 6.7970,
-62.6350

124.0490, 5.1900,
-50.0260


115.8020, 6.8430,
-63.4690

127.8520, 4.5470,
-43.8770


132.0680, 4.1790,
-37.2050


135.8710, 3.5360,
-31.0560

139.7880, 2.5720,
-24.5960

 143.5910, 1.9290,
-18.4470

 147.5080, 0.9650,
-11.9870

 151.6100, 0.9180,
-5.6260

 155.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128.8240, 54.4760, -40.1480



120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860



105.3710, -72.1100, -58.8140

Triad

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



120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860



121.9470, -124.2960, -5.0960



129.7630, 86.2320, 56.1840

Complementary

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



120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860



51.8680, -6.1540, 56.4860

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.



138.3350, 46.7550, 61.2750



120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860



113.0110, -121.1800, 4.5160

Square

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



120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860



120.6810, -112.4640, -21.2960



141.7860, -18.0270, 45.8850



131.0970, 95.7740, 26.4140

Rectangle

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



120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860



112.0340, -86.7380, -47.0100



141.7860, -18.0270, 45.8850



131.7220, 76.2820, 60.2980

Sweetspot

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



120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860



187.3690, 2.4340, -22.0940



94.6560, 65.1980, -3.1700



93.7530, 1.6530, -13.4430



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860



150.2790, 9.0930, -82.2270



100.0990, -33.7780, -70.6900



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.



51.8680, -6.1540, 56.4860



51.0200, -8.4970, 82.4390



71.9010, 33.7780, 70.6900



70.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



35.3950, -6.2000, 57.3200



3.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860 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 120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860 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 120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.1320, 6.1540,

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

120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860

Protanopia

128.7900, 51.8160, -35.9920

Deuteranopia

132.7990, 56.7650, -21.0510



Tritanopia

134.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880

Trichromacy



Original Color
120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860

Protanomaly
125.4780, 34.8990, -43.2850

Deuteranomaly
128.4280, 38.3360, -33.9840

Tritanomaly
129.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250

Monochromacy



Original Color
120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860

Achromatopsia
120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly
120.1240, 1.7460, -20.6380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860 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(91, 155, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 155, 17)  
}
```

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(91, 155, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 155, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860 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(91, 155, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 155, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 155, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 155, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 155, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 155,  
17) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.1320, 6.1540, -56.4860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:rgb(91, 155, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(91, 155,  
17) }
```

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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