

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(120.1450, 5.2800,
-40.6400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64912D
RGB	100, 145, 45
RGB Percent	39%, 57%, 18%
CMY	0.6080, 0.4313, 0.8234
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.69, 0.43
HSL	87°, 53%, 37%
HSV	87°, 69%, 57%
XYZ	15.8531, 23.1530, 6.1186
YIQ	120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

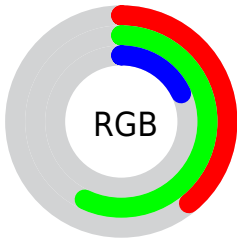
Format	Color
RYB	45, 145, 90
Decimal	6590765
CIELab	55.23, -31.79, 46.20
CIElCh	55, 56.086, 124.533
Yxy	23.1530, 0.3513, 0.5131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284780845 (0xFF64912D)
YUV	120.1450, -37.0465, -17.6672
Hunter-Lab	48.1176, -25.3960, 26.1430

Details

The YIQ color **120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **69.8550, -5.2800, 40.6400**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.8030, 6.2430, -41.5730**, and **69.5300, 2.7580, -38.9860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.4560, 5.6020, -46.4780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.6490, 4.0410, -34.7030**.

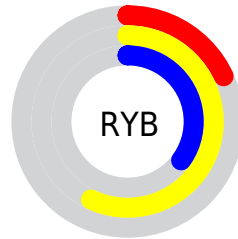
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (57%)

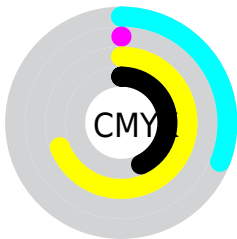
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (35%)

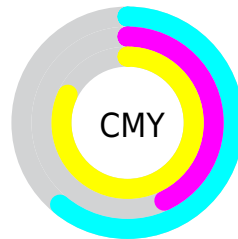


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400 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 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 120.1450, 5.2800,
-40.6400

■ 120.1450, 5.2800,
-40.6400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 93.9170, 5.9220,
-41.2620

■ 173.8030, 6.2430,
-41.5730

■ 69.2310, 2.1620,
-39.1980

■ 201.6890, 6.5640,
-41.8840

■ 47.3690, -6.7340,
-32.1580

■ 229.4610, 7.2060,
-42.5060

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 241.3240, 15.5020,
-27.6500

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,
-15.5500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 120.1450, 5.2800,
-40.6400

■ 120.1450, 5.2800,
-40.6400

■ 116.4560, 5.6020,
-46.4780

■ 123.6490, 4.0410,
-34.7030

■ 112.9520, 6.8410,
-52.4150

■ 127.3380, 3.7190,
-28.8650

■ 109.2630, 7.1630,
-58.2530

■ 131.1410, 3.0760,
-22.7160

■ 109.0350, 7.8050,
-58.8750

■ 134.5310, 2.1580,
-17.0900

■ 138.3340, 1.5150,
-10.9410

■ 141.7240, 0.5970,
-5.3150

■ 145.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 148.9170, -0.9640,
6.4600

■ 152.7200, -1.6070,
12.6090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124.7280, 46.3590, -30.7050



120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400



99.2560, -70.0480, -52.1280

Triad

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



120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400



111.9560, -111.3200, -8.9840



129.8540, 66.3820, 41.4700

Complementary

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



120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400



69.8550, -5.2800, 40.6400

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.



134.6180, 35.1120, 46.5040



120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400



106.5470, -108.2500, 1.4620

Square

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



120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400



111.6020, -102.0560, -22.6960



135.1310, -15.0450, 35.8910



129.1700, 76.3350, 20.7750

Rectangle

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



120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400



104.7790, -81.4660, -43.4340



135.1310, -15.0450, 35.8910



131.6560, 58.3120, 44.5520

Sweetspot

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



120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400



179.0580, 2.1120, -16.2560



101.3150, 47.2250, -2.3350



88.3880, 1.4230, -9.2730



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400



149.8730, 8.0810, -63.8790



105.1950, -24.5200, -51.2400



69.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



101.3710, 6.9790, -54.9170



5.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

Inverse Universe

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



69.8550, -5.2800, 40.6400



71.1270, -8.0810, 63.8790



84.8050, 24.5200, 51.2400



65.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



33.6290, -6.9790, 54.9170



1.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400 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 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

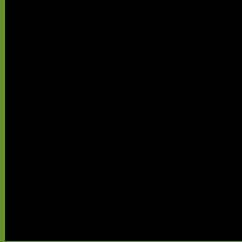
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400.

-40.6400.

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

120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400

Protanopia

126.5240, 38.4260, -24.5980

Deuteranopia

128.3390, 46.6770, -14.4350



Tritanopia

129.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400

Protanomaly

124.4900, 26.5980, -30.5060

Deuteranomaly

125.2290, 32.0070, -23.9050

Tritanomaly

126.3110, -8.8460, -15.9020

Monochromacy



Original Color

120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400

Achromatopsia

120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.1120, 2.0200, -14.5880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400 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(100, 145, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 145, 45)  
}
```

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(100, 145, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 145, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400 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(100, 145, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 145, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 145, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 145, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 145, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 145,  
45) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 145, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
145, 45) }
```

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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