

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.6470, -47.4850,  
-81.0930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(120.6470, -47.4850,  
-81.0930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19BA23
RGB	25, 186, 35
RGB Percent	10%, 73%, 14%
CMY	0.9024, 0.2703, 0.8628
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.81, 0.27
HSL	124°, 76%, 41%
HSV	124°, 87%, 73%
XYZ	18.2741, 35.4725, 7.4724
YIQ	120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

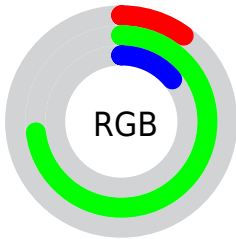
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	25, 177, 186
Decimal	1686051
CIELab	66.11, -65.36, 59.69
CIELCh	66, 88.518, 137.595
Yxy	35.4725, 0.2985, 0.5794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279876131 (0xFF19BA23)
YUV	120.6470, -42.2240, -83.8824
Hunter-Lab	59.5588, -49.4598, 34.2525

# Details

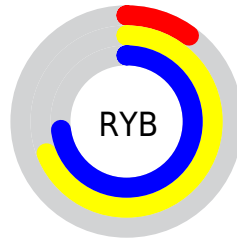
The YIQ color **120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. A complement of this color would be **90.3530, 47.4850, 81.0930**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.6380, -34.0980, -75.9060**, and **76.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.0280, -53.3520, -90.4080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.9670, -42.2140, -71.9900**.

# Distribution



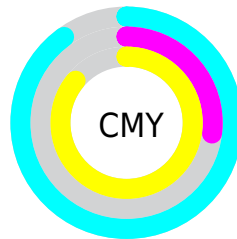
- Red (10%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930 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 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 120.6470,  
-47.4850, -81.0930

 120.6470,  
-47.4850, -81.0930


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 92.7460, -43.4500,  
-82.6340


 185.2250,  
-34.3730, -76.4290


 76.8970, -36.0250,  
-68.5130


 204.4420,  
-27.3140, -66.6900


 61.6350, -28.8750,  
-54.9150


 216.4900,  
-18.1010, -51.9330

 46.3730, -21.7250,  
-41.3170

 228.9510, -8.6130,  
-36.6530

 32.2850, -15.1250,  
-28.7650

 241.2270, -0.0420,  
-21.2740

 17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

 252.6060, 6.7410,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-6.5310

0.0000

■ 120.6470,  
-47.4850, -81.0930

■ 120.6470,  
-47.4850, -81.0930

■ 113.0280,  
-53.3520, -90.4080

■ 127.9670,  
-42.2140, -71.9900

■ 110.5500,  
-55.0020, -93.5460

■ 135.7000,  
-36.6680, -62.3640

■ 143.3190,  
-30.8010, -53.0490

■ 150.7530,  
-25.8510, -43.6350

■ 158.3720,  
-19.9840, -34.3200

■ 166.1050,  
-14.4380, -24.6940

■ 173.4250, -9.1670,  
-15.5910

■ 181.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 188.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.2270, 42.3750, -57.6330



120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



127.4270, -92.8790, -62.3750

# Triad

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



120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350



127.8520, 96.2270, 56.7630

# Complementary

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



120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



90.3530, 47.4850, 81.0930

# 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.



139.2060, 69.7680, 79.2400



120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



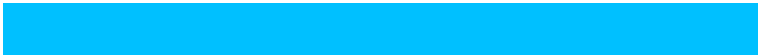
134.4180, -94.4050, 9.3630

# Square

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



120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



141.7740, -134.6550, -21.1110



161.7680, 17.9150, 66.3230



143.6140, 109.7150, 10.5390



# Rectangle

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



120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



134.9850, -111.4050, -46.0050



161.7680, 17.9150, 66.3230



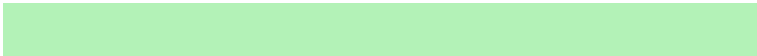
126.7070, 89.8060, 68.5100

# Sweetspot

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



120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



216.4370, -18.6090, -31.7050



165.2540, 46.9130, -51.7670



106.6480, -11.4130, -18.9410



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



143.7640, -71.3650, -121.9010



129.6530, -72.8440, -56.5240



88.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



92.7120, -46.1100, -78.4780



16.6640, -8.3420, -14.0220



# Inverse Universe

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



90.3530, 47.4850, 81.0930



98.2360, 71.3650, 121.9010



81.3470, 72.8440, 56.5240



86.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



63.2880, 46.1100, 78.4780

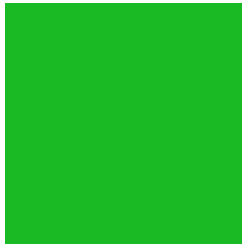


11.3360, 8.3420, 14.0220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

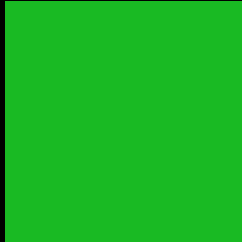
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930 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 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930.

-81.0930.

# 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

120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930

### Protanopia

150.6330, 53.6960, -37.0240

### Deuteranopia

154.0660, 60.3870, -20.6130



## Tritanopia

146.7890, -59.9220, -15.3620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



## Protanomaly

139.5140, 16.8820, -52.6700



## Deuteranomaly

142.1760, 21.1900, -42.6340



## Tritanomaly

137.4740, -55.5620, -39.3220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930



## Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

121.0890, -17.5090, -29.6130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930 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(25, 186, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 186, 35)  
}
```

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(25, 186, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 186, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930 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(25, 186, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 186, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 186, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 186, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 186, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 186,  
35) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.6470, -47.4850, -81.0930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 186, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 186,  
35) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor