

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.8080, -35.7110,
-30.1350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(120.8080, -35.7110,
-30.1350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44966D
RGB	68, 150, 109
RGB Percent	27%, 59%, 43%
CMY	0.7335, 0.4116, 0.5727
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.27, 0.41
HSL	150°, 38%, 43%
HSV	150°, 55%, 59%
XYZ	16.0506, 24.1541, 18.2763
YIQ	120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

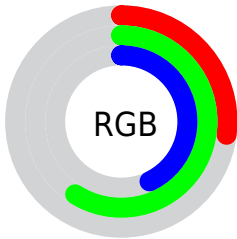
Format	Color
R_{YB}	68, 123, 150
Decimal	4494957
CIE _{Lab}	56.24, -35.02, 14.23
CIE _{LCh}	56, 37.800, 157.886
Y _{xy}	24.1541, 0.2745, 0.4130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282685037 (0xFF44966D)
YUV	120.8080, -5.8213, -46.3126
Hunter-Lab	49.1468, -27.7115, 12.3545

Details

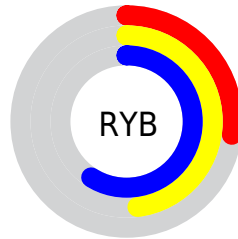
The YIQ color **120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **97.1920, 35.7110, 30.1350**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.1670, -35.3440, -31.2800**, and **64.4800, -46.5310, -32.2830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.4110, -42.0830, -35.8030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126.0910, -29.0180, -24.7780**.

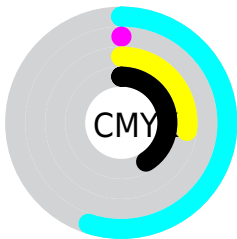
Distribution



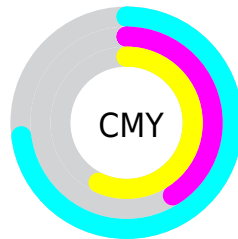
- Red (27%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 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 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 120.8080,
-35.7110, -30.1350

■ 120.8080,
-35.7110, -30.1350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 94.1390, -38.1410,
-30.1490

■ 175.1670,
-35.3440, -31.2800

■ 64.4800, -46.5310,
-32.2830

■ 203.0530,
-35.0230, -31.5910

■ 47.8840, -32.8690,
-26.5730

■ 227.4170,
-33.0520, -28.7640

■ 31.4020, -19.5280,
-20.5520

■ 239.0950,
-25.6730, -13.8090

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 120.8080,
-35.7110, -30.1350

■ 120.8080,
-35.7110, -30.1350

■ 115.4110,
-42.0830, -35.8030

■ 126.0910,
-29.0180, -24.7780

■ 110.1280,
-48.7760, -41.1600

■ 131.4880,
-22.6460, -19.1100

■ 104.7310,
-55.1480, -46.8280

■ 136.7710,
-15.9530, -13.7530

■ 99.4480, -61.8410,
-52.1850

■ 142.1680, -9.5810,
-8.0850

■ 96.6000, -65.3250,
-55.1250

■ 147.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 152.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

■ 158.2450, 9.8560,
8.6080

■ 163.5280, 16.5490,

13.9650

■ 168.9250, 22.9210,
19.6330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127.8370, 0.8760, -26.9000



120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



105.5260, -87.7030, -35.0230

Triad

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



120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



131.3470, -42.9170, 12.3710



135.2810, 53.7330, 11.8850

Complementary

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



120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



97.1920, 35.7110, 30.1350

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.



136.7770, 46.9450, 24.7770



120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



138.0700, -5.0480, 25.4160

Square

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



120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



107.3450, -102.4700, -15.1900



138.7010, 26.9080, 29.9800



133.5490, 46.4460, -4.7380

Rectangle

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



120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



107.4470, -94.4900, -27.6580



138.7010, 26.9080, 29.9800



136.1440, 52.8610, 16.6770

Sweetspot

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



120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



182.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480



128.6920, 2.4820, -33.9820



90.2930, -8.4350, -6.8270



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



148.4320, -55.7440, -47.0400



125.3680, -48.5510, -17.6950



71.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



88.8720, -60.0990, -50.7150



6.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750

Inverse Universe

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



97.1920, 35.7110, 30.1350



111.5680, 55.7440, 47.0400



92.6320, 48.5510, 17.6950



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



49.1280, 60.0990, 50.7150



3.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 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 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

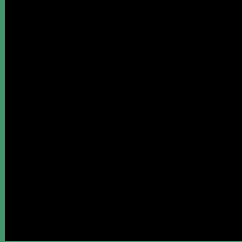
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350.

-30.1350.

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

120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Protanopia

133.0430, 15.6360, -8.0440

Deuteranopia

134.7650, 19.7150, 0.6350



Tritanopia

126.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120

Trichromacy



Original Color

120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Protanomaly

128.8340, -3.0690, -15.9730

Deuteranomaly

129.9640, -0.3190, -10.7430

Tritanomaly

124.5710, -38.8770, -16.8050

Monochromacy



Original Color

120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

121.3200, -13.0650, -11.0250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 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(68, 150, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 150, 109)  
}
```

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(68, 150, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 150, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 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(68, 150, 109) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 150, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 150, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 150, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 150, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 150,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 150, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 150,  
109) }
```

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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