

Converting Colors

YIQ(121.0790, -3.5220,
-46.3220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(121.0790, -3.5220,
-46.3220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59982E
RGB	89, 152, 46
RGB Percent	35%, 60%, 18%
CMY	0.6512, 0.4038, 0.8195
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.70, 0.40
HSL	96°, 54%, 39%
HSV	96°, 70%, 60%
XYZ	15.8405, 24.7835, 6.5354
YIQ	121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

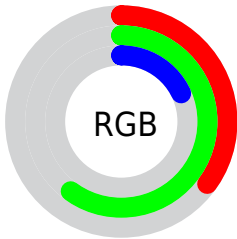
Format	Color
RYB	46, 152, 109
Decimal	5871662
CIELab	56.86, -38.91, 47.32
CIELCh	57, 61.264, 129.430
Yxy	24.7835, 0.3359, 0.5255
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284061742 (0xFF59982E)
YUV	121.0790, -37.0139, -28.1333
Hunter-Lab	49.7830, -30.3232, 27.0647

Details

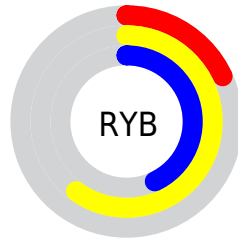
The YIQ color $[121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669933 . A complement of this color would be $[76.9210, 3.5220, 46.3220]$, and the grayscale version is $[121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[175.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550]$, and $[68.5670, -7.8320, -45.3040]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[116.6780, -4.0710, -52.8950]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[125.4800, -2.9730, -39.7490]$.

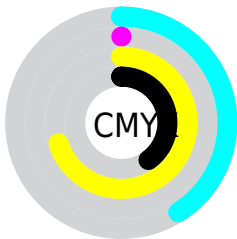
Distribution



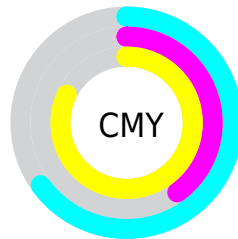
- Red (35%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220 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 121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 121.0790, -3.5220,
-46.3220


 121.0790, -3.5220,
-46.3220


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 94.4380, -3.1550,
-47.4670


 175.4380, -3.1550,
-47.4670

 68.5670, -7.8320,
-45.3040


 203.2100, -2.5130,
-48.0890


 44.6120, -20.9000,
-39.7480


 226.6990, 0.6040,
-44.0040

 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

 238.5620, 8.9000,
-29.1480

 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

 249.5280, 15.4080,
-14.9280

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 252.7200, 6.4200,

-6.2200

■ 121.0790, -3.5220,
-46.3220

■ 121.0790, -3.5220,
-46.3220

■ 116.6780, -4.0710,
-52.8950

■ 125.4800, -2.9730,
-39.7490

■ 112.2770, -4.6200,
-59.4680

■ 129.8810, -2.4240,
-33.1760

■ 107.7620, -4.8480,
-66.3520

■ 134.3960, -2.1960,
-26.2920

■ 138.7970, -1.6470,
-19.7190

■ 143.1980, -1.0980,
-13.1460

■ 147.5990, -0.5490,
-6.5730

■ 152.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 156.5150, 0.2280,
6.8840

■ 160.9160, 0.7770,
13.4570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126.0020, 48.1030, -40.2890



121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220



104.3910, -74.8620, -52.9900

Triad

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



121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220



116.1280, -117.5560, -6.1000



131.9970, 76.2850, 43.7170

Complementary

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



121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220



76.9210, 3.5220, 46.3220

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.



137.0540, 45.7480, 51.9880



121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220



119.9670, -91.5170, 12.0910

Square

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



121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220



117.0620, -109.1630, -20.5470



140.4250, -6.8850, 42.1950



132.2970, 83.1670, 18.1030

Rectangle

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



121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220



109.7830, -87.2890, -42.5290



140.4250, -6.8850, 42.1950



133.1520, 68.7190, 48.6790

Sweetspot

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



121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220



186.7370, -1.4180, -18.3620



114.0880, 46.1260, -9.9540



92.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220



150.0620, -5.9930, -73.1370



109.2480, -32.0390, -52.6390



74.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



99.2230, -4.5280, -61.1360



9.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

Inverse Universe

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



76.9210, 3.5220, 46.3220



80.6390, 5.3970, 72.9250



88.7520, 32.0390, 52.6390



71.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



40.7770, 4.5280, 61.1360



3.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220 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 121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220 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 121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.0790, -3.5220,

-46.3220.

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

121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220

Protanopia

130.0680, 39.7100, -25.8420

Deuteranopia

132.4100, 47.9150, -14.8450



Tritanopia

132.1910, -25.5830, -4.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220

Protanomaly

126.8270, 24.0310, -33.5450

Deuteranomaly

128.0930, 29.3940, -26.1100

Tritanomaly

128.2990, -17.7400, -19.9160

Monochromacy



Original Color

121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220

Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.7910, -1.5100, -16.6940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220 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(89, 152, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 152, 46)  
}
```

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(89, 152, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 152, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220 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(89, 152, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 152, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 152, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 152, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 152, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 152,  
46) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.0790, -3.5220, -46.3220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 152, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 152,  
46) }
```

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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