

Converting Colors

YIQ(121.5600, 28.4360,
-52.8120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(121.5600, 28.4360,
-52.8120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	749400
RGB	116, 148, 0
RGB Percent	45%, 58%, 0%
CMY	0.5453, 0.4195, 0.9997
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 1.00, 0.42
HSL	73°, 100%, 29%
HSV	73°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	17.7890, 24.8941, 3.8691
YIQ	121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

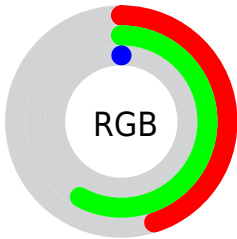
Format	Color
RYB	0, 148, 32
Decimal	7640064
CIELab	56.97, -28.53, 60.06
CIELCh	57, 66.493, 115.408
Yxy	24.8941, 0.3821, 0.5348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285830144 (0xFF749400)
YUV	121.5600, -59.9291, -4.8761
Hunter-Lab	49.8940, -23.6727, 30.3280

Details

The YIQ color **121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **26.4400, -28.4360, 52.8120**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177.9820, 24.4920, -47.4120**, and **75.4770, 10.2770, -37.5870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.1670, 25.4090, -47.5110**.

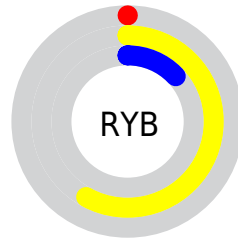
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (58%)

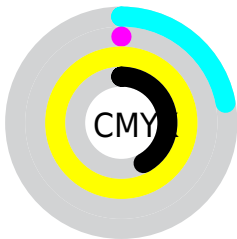
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (13%)

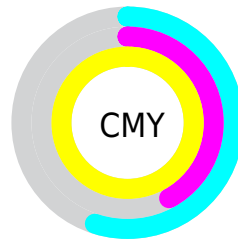


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120 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 121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 121.5600, 28.4360,
-52.8120

■ 121.5600, 28.4360,
-52.8120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 98.2250, 19.4940,
-44.9380

■ 177.9820, 24.4920,
-47.4120

■ 75.4770, 10.2770,
-37.5870

■ 205.9820, 24.4920,
-47.4120

■ 53.3160, 0.7850,
-30.7590

■ 232.7050, 26.8300,
-45.7300

■ 30.2470, -11.9620,
-25.5140

■ 243.2580, 33.0630,
-32.0330

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 246.4500, 24.0750,
-23.3250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 121.5600, 28.4360,
-52.8120

■ 124.1670, 25.4090,
-47.5110

■ 126.7740, 22.3820,
-42.2100

■ 129.5660, 20.2720,
-37.0080

■ 132.1730, 17.2450,
-31.7070

■ 134.7800, 14.2180,
-26.4060

■ 137.3870, 11.1910,
-21.1050

■ 139.9940, 8.1640,
-15.8040

■ 142.7860, 6.0540,
-10.6020

■ 145.3930, 3.0270,
-5.3010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128.0260, 65.8910, -32.2610



121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120



103.2600, -58.6760, -59.9880

Triad

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



121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120



119.1940, -117.9220, -10.4820



131.4500, 71.0560, 55.8880

Complementary

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



121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120



26.4400, -28.4360, 52.8120

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.



138.9840, 25.5740, 54.1660



121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120



114.5440, -121.3630, 2.3250

Square

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



121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120



116.7710, -104.2100, -27.7140



135.9460, -42.3250, 34.6910



129.3710, 89.4910, 35.6590

Rectangle

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



121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120



107.0640, -78.2550, -52.0710



135.9460, -42.3250, 34.6910



134.2730, 58.4930, 57.7970

Sweetspot

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



121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120



180.9140, 11.1450, -20.2710



63.0360, 79.4080, 14.6400



90.6180, 6.4670, -12.5810



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.



121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120



156.9670, 36.8750, -68.0930



99.4340, -15.6680, -68.5000



72.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



113.2980, 26.4180, -49.2780



8.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340

Inverse Universe

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



26.4400, -28.4360, 52.8120



34.0330, -36.8750, 68.0930



48.5660, 15.6680, 68.5000



68.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



24.7020, -26.4180, 49.2780



1.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120 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 121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120 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 121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.5600, 28.4360,

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

121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120

Protanopia

126.4650, 54.1090, -39.0030

Deuteranopia

130.2290, 58.3700, -22.6060



Tritanopia

136.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020

Trichromacy



Original Color

121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120

Protanomaly

124.6270, 44.6650, -44.0630

Deuteranomaly

127.2180, 47.7350, -33.6170

Tritanomaly

131.1460, 4.6800, -18.7440

Monochromacy



Original Color

121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120

Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

121.6690, 10.4570, -18.8150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120 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(116, 148, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 148, 0)  
}
```

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(116, 148, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 148, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120 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(116, 148, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 148, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 148, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 148, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 148, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 148,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 148, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
148, 0) }
```

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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