

# Converting Colors

YIQ(121.7990, -58.9960,  
-65.2040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040)</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(121.7990, -58.9960,  
-65.2040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19B44C
RGB	25, 180, 76
RGB Percent	10%, 71%, 30%
CMY	0.9024, 0.2939, 0.7021
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.58, 0.29
HSL	140°, 76%, 40%
HSV	140°, 86%, 71%
XYZ	18.0357, 33.3952, 12.3257
YIQ	121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

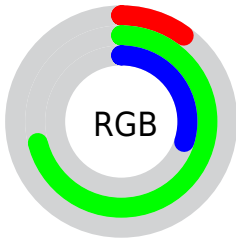
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	25, 142, 180
Decimal	1684556
CIELab	64.48, -59.57, 42.01
CIELCh	64, 72.896, 144.810
Yxy	33.3952, 0.2829, 0.5238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279874636 (0xFF19B44C)
YUV	121.7990, -22.5789, -84.8927
Hunter-Lab	57.7886, -45.4207, 27.8061

# Details

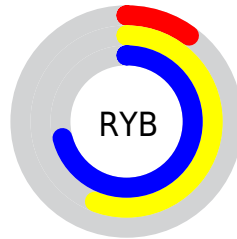
The YIQ color **121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. A complement of this color would be **83.2010, 58.9960, 65.2040**, and the grayscale version is **122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.2090, -45.4710, -62.5190**, and **76.6980, -42.3540, -58.4340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.0490, -65.8720, -72.7520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128.5490, -52.1200, -57.6560**.

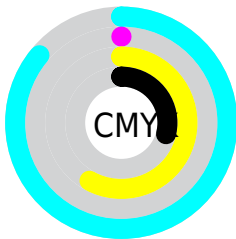
# Distribution



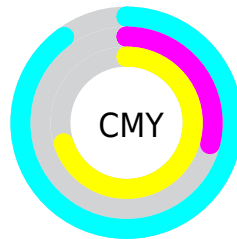
- Red (10%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (70%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040 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 121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 121.7990,  
-58.9960, -65.2040


 121.7990,  
-58.9960, -65.2040


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 95.0380, -58.1710,  
-63.6350


 184.2090,  
-45.4710, -62.5190


 76.6980, -42.3540,  
-58.4340


 206.7090,  
-40.8870, -57.4870


 58.1130, -27.2250,  
-51.7770


 218.8710,  
-31.9950, -42.4190

 43.4380, -20.3500,  
-38.7020

 231.0330,  
-23.1030, -27.3510

 29.9370, -14.0250,  
-26.6730

 243.6080,  
-13.9360, -11.7600

 14.0880, -6.6000,  
-12.5520

254.4020, -1.1920,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.4240

0.0000

■ 121.7990,  
-58.9960, -65.2040

■ 121.7990,  
-58.9960, -65.2040

■ 115.0490,  
-65.8720, -72.7520

■ 128.5490,  
-52.1200, -57.6560

■ 112.3860,  
-68.4390, -75.7910

■ 135.2990,  
-45.2440, -50.1080

■ 142.0490,  
-38.3680, -42.5600

■ 148.7990,  
-31.4920, -35.0120

■ 155.5490,  
-24.6160, -27.4640

■ 162.2990,  
-17.7400, -19.9160

■ 169.1630,  
-11.1850, -12.0570

■ 175.9130, -4.3090,  
-4.5090

■ 182.6630, 2.5670,  
3.0390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.6820, 33.6640, -59.4560



121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



124.8970, -96.7780, -52.2820

# Triad

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



121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590



144.0940, 91.8290, 37.3410

# Complementary

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



121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



83.2010, 58.9960, 65.2040

# 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.



147.9820, 72.6140, 60.6940



121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



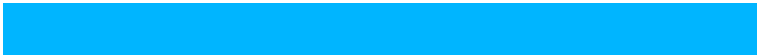
152.7670, -43.3790, 31.7650

# Square

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



121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



159.4560, 27.3610, 60.3290



149.9280, 96.7870, 2.5390



# Rectangle

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



121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



130.6140, -111.4980, -38.8100



159.4560, 27.3610, 60.3290



142.9660, 86.7380, 47.0100

# Sweetspot

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



121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



212.0870, -23.1950, -25.6830



147.6790, 20.5510, -58.5930



103.5000, -13.7520, -15.0960



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



146.7230, -89.3420, -98.9580



130.4630, -83.3920, -41.5680



85.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



95.5110, -58.1250, -64.4690



16.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100



# Inverse Universe

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



83.2010, 58.9960, 65.2040



88.1630, 89.6630, 98.6470



74.5370, 83.3920, 41.5680



83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



57.4890, 58.1250, 64.4690



9.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040 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 121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040 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 121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.7990, -58.9960,



# 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

121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040

### Protanopia

150.1650, 38.0590, -23.4530

### Deuteranopia

153.3760, 45.2550, -10.6890



## Tritanopia

142.1910, -61.1140, -15.7860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



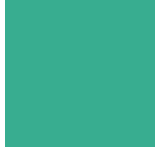
## Protanomaly

139.9430, 3.0330, -38.4630



## Deuteranomaly

142.1380, 7.1580, -30.6180



## Tritanomaly

134.7110, -60.4230, -33.8230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040



## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

121.9240, -21.1780, -23.6900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040 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, 180, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 180, 76)  
}
```

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, 180, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 180, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040 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, 180, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 180, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 180, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 180, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 180, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 180,  
76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 180, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 180,  
76) }
```

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