

Converting Colors

YIQ(121.8370, 26.0980,
-54.4940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(121.8370, 26.0980,
-54.4940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	719600
RGB	113, 150, 0
RGB Percent	44%, 59%, 0%
CMY	0.5570, 0.4117, 0.9997
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 1.00, 0.41
HSL	75°, 100%, 29%
HSV	75°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	17.7132, 25.3253, 3.9563
YIQ	121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

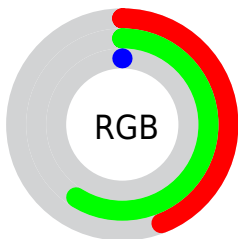
Format	Color
RYB	0, 150, 37
Decimal	7443968
CIELab	57.39, -30.74, 60.29
CIELCh	57, 67.678, 117.016
Yxy	25.3253, 0.3769, 0.5389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285634048 (0xFF719600)
YUV	121.8370, -60.0656, -7.7500
Hunter-Lab	50.3242, -25.2388, 30.5658

Details

The YIQ color $[121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669900 . A complement of this color would be $[28.1630, -26.0980, 54.4940]$, and the grayscale version is $[122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[178.3730, 21.8330, -48.7830]$, and $[75.7540, 7.9390, -39.2690]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[124.7430, 23.6670, -48.9810]$.

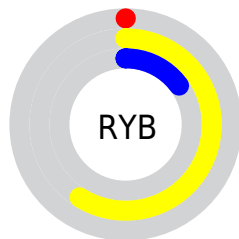
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (59%)

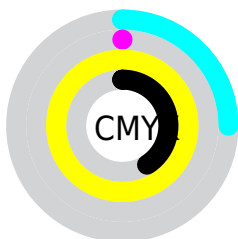
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (15%)

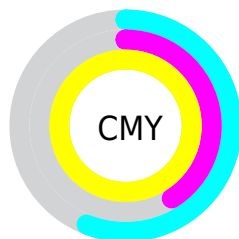


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940 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 121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 121.8370, 26.0980,
-54.4940

■ 121.8370, 26.0980,
-54.4940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 98.5020, 17.1560,
-46.6200

■ 178.3730, 21.8330,
-48.7830

■ 75.7540, 7.9390,
-39.2690

■ 206.8460, 21.8790,
-49.6170

■ 53.2940, -2.1490,
-32.6530

■ 231.5090, 24.4460,
-46.5780

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 243.3720, 32.7420,
-31.7220

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 246.5640, 23.7540,
-23.0140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 121.8370, 26.0980,
-54.4940

■ 124.7430, 23.6670,
-48.9810

■ 127.3500, 20.6400,
-43.6800

■ 130.2560, 18.2090,
-38.1670

■ 133.1620, 15.7780,
-32.6540

■ 135.7690, 12.7510,
-27.3530

■ 138.6750, 10.3200,
-21.8400

■ 141.5810, 7.8890,
-16.3270

■ 144.4870, 5.4580,
-10.8140

■ 147.0940, 2.4310,
-5.5130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128.9010, 64.7450, -33.5190



121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940



101.7860, -66.1490, -62.2210

Triad

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



121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940



120.3510, -119.8020, -9.4500



131.8310, 74.3570, 56.6370

Complementary

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



121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940



28.1630, -26.0980, 54.4940

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.



140.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940



115.3590, -122.2800, 2.4240

Square

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



121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940



117.9280, -106.0900, -26.6820



137.9680, -39.3910, 36.5850



130.5130, 91.9670, 34.8390

Rectangle

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



121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940



108.1070, -79.8140, -51.3500



137.9680, -39.3910, 36.5850



134.6540, 61.7940, 58.5460

Sweetspot

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



121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940



182.9030, 9.6780, -21.2180



65.3950, 79.7750, 13.4950



90.3190, 5.8710, -12.7930



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.



121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940



157.5320, 33.6660, -70.5100



100.0100, -17.4100, -69.9700



72.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



112.1020, 24.0340, -50.1260



8.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340

Inverse Universe

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



28.1630, -26.0980, 54.4940



36.4680, -33.6660, 70.5100



49.9900, 17.4100, 69.9700



68.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



25.8980, -24.0340, 50.1260



2.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940 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 121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940 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 121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 121.8370, 26.0980,

-54.4940.

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

121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940

Protanopia

127.3510, 54.4300, -39.3140

Deuteranopia

131.2290, 58.3700, -22.6060



Tritanopia

136.4810, -11.6000, 0.9760

Trichromacy



Original Color

121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940

Protanomaly

125.2140, 44.3900, -44.5860

Deuteranomaly

127.6200, 46.5430, -34.0410

Tritanomaly

131.0640, 1.9750, -19.2810

Monochromacy



Original Color

121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940

Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

121.9570, 9.5860, -19.5500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940 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(113, 150, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 150, 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(113, 150, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 150, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940 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(113, 150, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 150, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 150, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 150, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 150, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 150,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 150, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
150, 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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