

Converting Colors

YIQ(122.2720, 29.3070,
-52.0770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770)
contains.

YIQ(122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(122.2720, 29.3070,
-52.0770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	769401
RGB	118, 148, 1
RGB Percent	46%, 58%, 0%
CMY	0.5374, 0.4195, 0.9958
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.99, 0.42
HSL	72°, 99%, 29%
HSV	72°, 99%, 58%
XYZ	18.0632, 25.0346, 3.9105
YIQ	122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

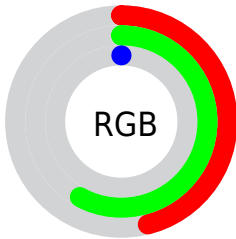
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 148, 31
Decimal	7771137
CIE Lab	57.11, -27.66, 60.06
CIE LCh	57, 66.126, 114.725
Yxy	25.0346, 0.3843, 0.5326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285961217 (0xFF769401)
YUV	122.2720, -59.7871, -3.7465
Hunter-Lab	50.0346, -23.1195, 30.3903

Details

The YIQ color **122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **26.7280, -29.3070, 52.0770**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.6940, 25.3630, -46.6770**, and **76.0750, 11.4690, -37.1630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.1580, 29.6280, -52.3880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.8790, 26.2800, -46.7760**.

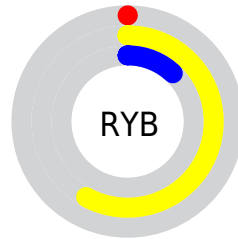
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (58%)

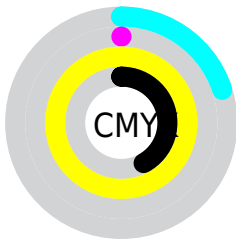
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (12%)

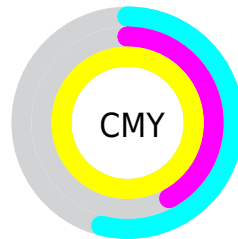


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770 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 122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

122.2720, 29.3070,
-52.0770

122.2720, 29.3070,
-52.0770

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

98.8230, 20.6860,
-44.5140

178.6940, 25.3630,
-46.6770

76.0750, 11.4690,
-37.1630

206.5800, 25.6840,
-46.9880

53.9140, 1.9770,
-30.3350

233.3030, 28.0220,
-45.3060

31.1440, -10.1740,
-24.8780

243.3720, 32.7420,
-31.7220

18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

246.5640, 23.7540,
-23.0140

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 122.2720, 29.3070,
-52.0770

■ 122.2720, 29.3070,
-52.0770

■ 122.1580, 29.6280,
-52.3880

■ 124.8790, 26.2800,
-46.7760

■ 127.4860, 23.2530,
-41.4750

■ 129.9790, 20.5470,
-36.4850

■ 132.5860, 17.5200,
-31.1840

■ 135.1930, 14.4930,
-25.8830

■ 137.8000, 11.4660,
-20.5820

■ 140.4070, 8.4390,
-15.2810

■ 142.9000, 5.7330,
-10.2910

■ 145.5070, 2.7060,
-4.9900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128.6240, 67.0830, -31.8370



122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770



106.8480, -51.5240, -57.4440

Triad

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



122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770



119.6670, -117.8760, -11.3160



132.8520, 69.8640, 55.4640

Complementary

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



122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770



26.7280, -29.3070, 52.0770

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.



140.0870, 23.7860, 53.5300



122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770



115.1310, -121.6380, 1.8020

Square

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



122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770



116.6570, -103.8890, -28.0250



136.0490, -44.1130, 34.0550



130.4850, 89.1700, 35.9700

Rectangle

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



122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770



107.0640, -78.2550, -52.0710



136.0490, -44.1130, 34.0550



135.2620, 57.0260, 56.8500

Sweetspot

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



122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770



181.2130, 11.7410, -20.0590



61.9760, 79.6370, 15.9970



90.9170, 7.0630, -12.3690



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.



122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770



157.5650, 38.0670, -67.6690



100.4450, -14.2010, -67.5530



72.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



113.8960, 27.6100, -48.8540



8.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340

Inverse Universe

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



26.7280, -29.3070, 52.0770



33.4350, -38.0670, 67.6690



48.5550, 14.2010, 67.5530



68.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



24.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



1.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770 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 122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

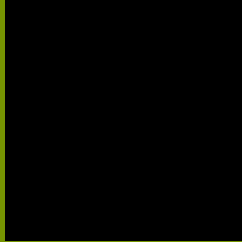
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.2720, 29.3070,

-52.0770.

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

122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770

Protanopia

126.4650, 54.1090, -39.0030

Deuteranopia

130.8160, 58.0950, -23.1290



Tritanopia

136.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

Trichromacy



Original Color

122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770

Protanomaly

124.9260, 45.2610, -43.8510

Deuteranomaly

127.9190, 47.1390, -33.8290

Tritanomaly

131.8580, 5.5510, -18.0090

Monochromacy



Original Color

122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770

Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

121.9680, 11.0530, -18.6030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770 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(118, 148, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 148, 1)  
}
```

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(118, 148, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 148, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770 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(118, 148, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 148, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(118, 148, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 148, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 148, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 148,  
1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.2720, 29.3070, -52.0770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 148, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
148, 1) }
```

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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