

Converting Colors

YIQ(122.2980, 17.2500,
-59.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(122.2980, 17.2500,
-59.3420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	669C02
RGB	102, 156, 2
RGB Percent	40%, 61%, 1%
CMY	0.6002, 0.3881, 0.9919
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.99, 0.39
HSL	81°, 97%, 31%
HSV	81°, 99%, 61%
XYZ	17.3764, 26.6103, 4.2793
YIQ	122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

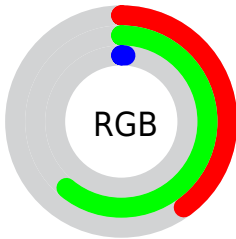
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 156, 56
Decimal	6724610
CIE _{Lab}	58.61, -37.83, 60.64
CIE _{LCh}	59, 71.473, 121.954
Yxy	26.6103, 0.3600, 0.5513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284914690 (0xFF669C02)
YUV	122.2980, -59.3069, -17.8013
Hunter-Lab	51.5852, -30.1465, 31.1912

Details

The YIQ color $122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669900 . A complement of this color would be $35.7020, -17.2500, 59.3420$, and the grayscale version is $123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $179.3070, 13.0310, -54.4650$, and $74.8020, -1.1840, -44.6400$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $121.7710, 17.2960, -60.1760$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $125.6170, 15.0940, -53.3060$.

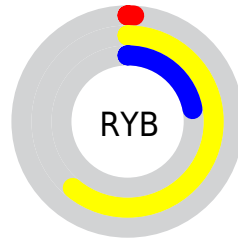
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (61%)

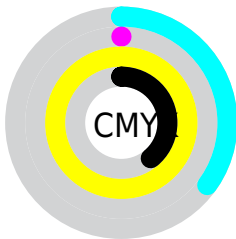
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (22%)

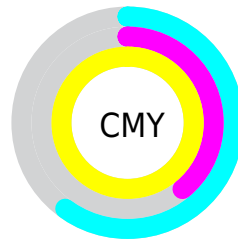


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420 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 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 122.2980, 17.2500,
-59.3420

■ 122.2980, 17.2500,
-59.3420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 98.4360, 8.3540,
-52.3020

■ 179.3070, 13.0310,
-54.4650

■ 74.8020, -1.1840,
-44.6400

■ 207.3070, 13.0310,
-54.4650

■ 50.2490, -15.4440,
-39.5080

■ 228.4480, 17.2480,
-48.2880

■ 32.8720, -15.4000,
-29.2880

■ 240.6100, 26.1400,
-33.2200

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 246.7920, 23.1120,
-22.3920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 122.2980, 17.2500,
-59.3420

■ 122.2980, 17.2500,
-59.3420

■ 121.7710, 17.2960,
-60.1760

■ 125.6170, 15.0940,
-53.3060

■ 129.1210, 13.8550,
-47.3690

■ 132.4400, 11.6990,
-41.3330

■ 135.9440, 10.4600,
-35.3960

■ 139.2630, 8.3040,
-29.3600

■ 142.8810, 6.7440,
-23.1120

■ 146.0860, 4.9090,
-17.3870

■ 149.7040, 3.3490,
-11.1390

■ 152.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131.8140, 60.4360, -38.0280



122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420



105.7470, -70.4130, -62.0370

Triad

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



122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420



123.8220, -125.4420, -6.3540



132.0880, 83.9390, 59.1950

Complementary

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



122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420



35.7020, -17.2500, 59.3420

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.



141.5130, 40.3820, 61.1340



122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420



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.



122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420



122.6870, -112.6010, -24.3210



142.6430, -27.9300, 43.6380



132.0420, 97.6070, 31.7430

Rectangle

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



122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420



112.4100, -85.0410, -50.2330



142.6430, -27.9300, 43.6380



134.4490, 72.7970, 62.8850

Sweetspot

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



122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420



190.7670, 7.0650, -23.4230



79.7440, 76.9340, 4.4060



93.8950, 4.1290, -14.2630



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420



159.2160, 22.5720, -78.7080



99.2750, -28.6420, -75.6660



77.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



111.7480, 16.1030, -55.0730



11.7950, 1.8350, -5.7250

Inverse Universe

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



35.7020, -17.2500, 59.3420



44.7840, -22.5720, 78.7080



58.7250, 28.6420, 75.6660



72.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



31.2520, -16.1030, 55.0730



3.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420 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 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

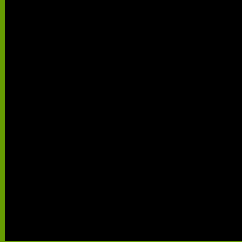
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420.

-59.3420.

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

122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420

Protanopia

130.0090, 55.3930, -40.2470

Deuteranopia

134.4140, 59.2870, -22.7050



Tritanopia

138.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

Trichromacy



Original Color

122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420

Protanomaly

127.0780, 41.7770, -46.7910

Deuteranomaly

129.8970, 44.2050, -35.7230

Tritanomaly

132.4650, -6.6440, -22.7720

Monochromacy



Original Color

122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420

Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

121.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420 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(102, 156, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 156, 2)  
}
```

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(102, 156, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 156, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420 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(102, 156, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 156, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 156, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 156, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 156, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 156,  
2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 156, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
156, 2) }
```

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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