

# Converting Colors

YIQ(122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(122.5000, 3.4430,  
-23.8610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F894E
RGB	111, 137, 78
RGB Percent	44%, 54%, 31%
CMY	0.5648, 0.4627, 0.6941
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.43, 0.46
HSL	86°, 27%, 42%
HSV	86°, 43%, 54%
XYZ	16.8753, 21.8225, 10.5333
YIQ	122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

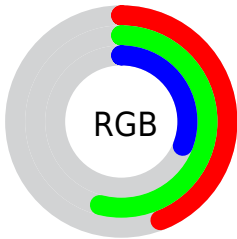
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	78, 137, 104
Decimal	7309646
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.84, -20.00, 28.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 34.901, 124.972
Yxy	21.8225, 0.3428, 0.4433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285499726 (0xFF6F894E)
YUV	122.5000, -21.9385, -10.0855
Hunter-Lab	46.7146, -17.2689, 19.3314

# Details

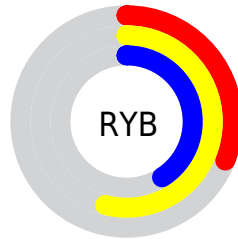
The YIQ color  $122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669966$ . A complement of this color would be  $92.5000, -3.4430, 23.8610$ , and the grayscale version is  $123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $175.1580, 4.4060, -24.7940$ , and  $73.1410, 3.0760, -22.7160$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $119.1100, 4.3610, -29.4870$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $125.8900, 2.5250, -18.2350$ .

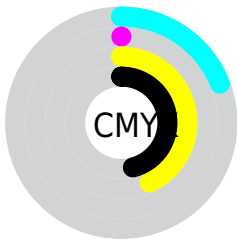
# Distribution



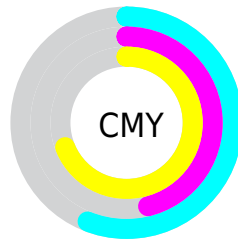
- Red (44%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (46%)
















- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610 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 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610	 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610
255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000	 97.6140, 3.1220, -23.5500
 175.1580, 4.4060, -24.7940	 73.1410, 3.0760, -22.7160
 202.6310, 4.4520, -25.6280	 49.8420, 2.4800, -22.9280
 231.1040, 4.4980, -26.4620	 29.1500, -1.1430, -17.8390
 247.6630, 10.5940, -15.7900	 12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060
 253.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870	 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

■ 122.5000, 3.4430,  
-23.8610

■ 122.5000, 3.4430,  
-23.8610

■ 119.1100, 4.3610,  
-29.4870

■ 125.8900, 2.5250,  
-18.2350

■ 115.8340, 4.9580,  
-34.8020

■ 129.1660, 1.9280,  
-12.9200

■ 112.4440, 5.8760,  
-40.4280

■ 132.5560, 1.0100,  
-7.2940

■ 109.0540, 6.7940,  
-46.0540

■ 135.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 105.7780, 7.3910,  
-51.3690

■ 139.3360, -0.8260,  
3.9580

■ 103.4420, 8.2170,  
-55.3270

■ 142.6120, -1.4230,  
9.2730

■ 146.0020, -2.3410,  
14.8990

■ 149.3920, -3.2590,

20.5250

■ 152.6680, -3.8560,  
25.8400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.2320, 27.9250, -16.0030



122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610



116.8090, -28.2840, -27.0680

# Triad

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



122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610



106.3420, -89.2200, -13.0280



130.6130, 41.5350, 23.7030

# Complementary

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



122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610



92.5000, -3.4430, 23.8610

# 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.



132.4830, 21.5900, 27.2380



122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610



124.9510, -41.8620, 9.7700

# Square

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



122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610



102.4090, -91.3270, -24.4070



131.4070, -7.6150, 22.3770



129.3560, 49.1480, 12.3800



# Rectangle

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



122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610



110.0970, -55.5180, -29.1020



131.4070, -7.6150, 22.3770



131.4430, 36.2620, 25.6540

# Sweetspot

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



122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610



172.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



110.9030, 28.0140, -1.0900



85.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610



156.1390, 5.4170, -37.6150



113.8290, -13.8410, -30.0090



67.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



100.1970, 7.5290, -53.8710



3.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



# Inverse Universe

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



92.5000, -3.4430, 23.8610



108.8610, -5.4170, 37.6150



101.1710, 13.8410, 30.0090



63.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



32.8030, -7.5290, 53.8710



1.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610 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 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

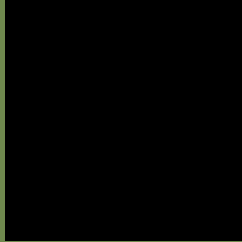
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.5000, 3.4430,

-23.8610.

# 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

122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610

### Protanopia

125.8450, 24.7610, -13.7270

### Deuteranopia

127.7800, 32.5540, -6.2780



## Tritanopia

128.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610

## Protanomaly

124.4310, 17.0590, -17.3170

## Deuteranomaly

125.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960

## Tritanomaly

126.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610

## Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

122.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610 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(111, 137, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 137, 78)  
}
```

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(111, 137, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 137, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610 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(111, 137, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 137, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(111, 137, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 137, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 137, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 137,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 137, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
137, 78) }
```

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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