

Converting Colors

YIQ(122.6400, -27.2710,
-50.9430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430)
contains.

YIQ(122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430)	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(122.6400, -27.2710,
-50.9430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41A342
RGB	65, 163, 66
RGB Percent	25%, 64%, 26%
CMY	0.7454, 0.3606, 0.7412
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.60, 0.36
HSL	121°, 43%, 45%
HSV	121°, 60%, 64%
XYZ	16.2626, 27.7234, 9.6470
YIQ	122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

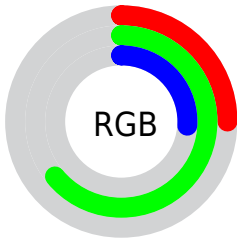
Format	Color
RYB	65, 162, 163
Decimal	4301634
CIELab	59.64, -48.45, 41.25
CIELCh	60, 63.629, 139.587
Yxy	27.7234, 0.3032, 0.5169
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282491714 (0xFF41A342)
YUV	122.6400, -27.9235, -50.5503
Hunter-Lab	52.6531, -37.0107, 25.9941

Details

The YIQ color **122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **105.3600, 27.2710, 50.9430**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178.6680, -24.4740, -52.0740**, and **66.0520, -34.4230, -53.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.0320, -31.6710, -59.3110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.2480, -22.8710, -42.5750**.

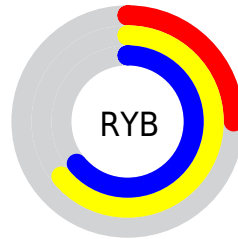
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (64%)

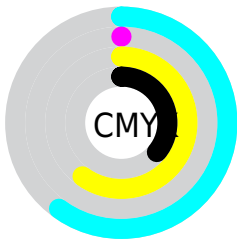
Blue (26%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (64%)

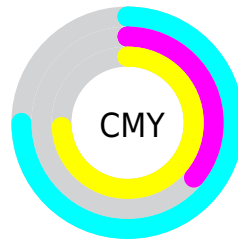


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430 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 122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 122.6400,
-27.2710, -50.9430

■ 122.6400,
-27.2710, -50.9430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 93.7750, -32.0850,
-51.8050

■ 178.6680,
-24.4740, -52.0740

■ 66.0520, -34.4230,
-53.4870

■ 207.0270,
-24.1070, -53.2190

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 222.9990,
-17.7360, -42.0240

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 234.7480, -9.1190,
-27.4790

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 246.7250, -1.1440,
-12.3120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 122.6400,
-27.2710, -50.9430

■ 122.6400,
-27.2710, -50.9430

■ 116.0320,
-31.6710, -59.3110

■ 129.2480,
-22.8710, -42.5750

■ 109.1250,
-36.6670, -67.8910

■ 136.1550,
-17.8750, -33.9950

■ 102.5170,
-41.0670, -76.2590

■ 142.7630,
-13.4750, -25.6270

■ 95.9090, -45.4670,
-84.6270

■ 149.4850, -9.3960,
-16.9480

■ 156.0930, -4.9960,
-8.5800

■ 163.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 169.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

■ 176.2160, 8.8000,

16.7360

■ 183.1230, 13.7960,
25.3160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131.8260, 33.7990, -45.3770



122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430



113.1110, -85.6370, -50.4450

Triad

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



122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430



120.5280, -124.4340, -2.5940



138.9130, 85.0890, 38.3450

Complementary

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



122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430



105.3600, 27.2710, 50.9430

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.



142.3070, 61.1530, 53.6410



122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430



140.0150, -55.9410, 28.1470

Square

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



122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430



123.4340, -118.8380, -15.9100



147.8900, 13.9750, 49.6150



139.4570, 85.2320, 8.2080

Rectangle

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



122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430



118.1440, -98.4310, -38.8390



147.8900, 13.9750, 49.6150



139.2040, 80.1360, 45.5120

Sweetspot

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



122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430



196.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



151.8280, 31.4580, -30.4780



97.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430



149.0390, -42.7170, -79.3970



128.1120, -42.6790, -36.0150



78.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



85.3430, -40.5170, -75.2130



10.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140

Inverse Universe

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



105.3600, 27.2710, 50.9430



121.9610, 42.7170, 79.3970



99.8880, 42.6790, 36.0150



76.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



59.7710, 40.1960, 75.5240



7.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430 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 122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430 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 122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.6400, -27.2710,

-50.9430.

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

122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430

Protanopia

138.3220, 36.1790, -22.4210

Deuteranopia

140.5930, 43.1460, -11.0140



Tritanopia

135.2320, -41.9960, -9.8360

Trichromacy



Original Color

122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430

Protanomaly

132.4930, 13.3480, -32.6680

Deuteranomaly

134.1610, 17.5190, -25.6570

Tritanomaly

130.7850, -36.9040, -25.0320

Monochromacy



Original Color

122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430

Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

123.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430 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(65, 163, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 163, 66)  
}
```

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(65, 163, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 163, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430 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(65, 163, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 163, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 163, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 163, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 163, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 163,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.6400, -27.2710, -50.9430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 163, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 163,  
66) }
```

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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