

Converting Colors

YIQ(122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(122.8350, 2.0760,
-70.6920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	51A800
RGB	81, 168, 0
RGB Percent	32%, 66%, 0%
CMY	0.6827, 0.3410, 0.9998
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 1.00, 0.34
HSL	91°, 100%, 33%
HSV	91°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	17.3960, 29.7645, 4.8293
YIQ	122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

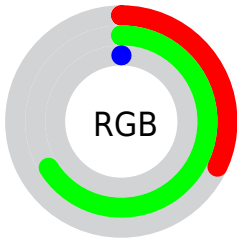
Format	Color
RYB	0, 168, 87
Decimal	5351424
CIELab	61.45, -49.95, 62.74
CIElCh	61, 80.198, 128.527
Yxy	29.7645, 0.3346, 0.5725
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283541504 (0xFF51A800)
YUV	122.8350, -60.5577, -36.6893
Hunter-Lab	54.5569, -38.5579, 32.9416

Details

The YIQ color **122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **45.1650, -2.0760, 70.6920**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181.4850, -2.5100, -64.6700**, and **68.1030, -30.4330, -59.7210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.4640, 1.9830, -63.4970**.

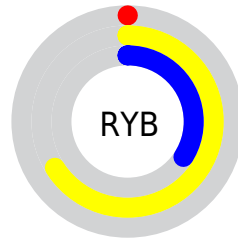
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (66%)

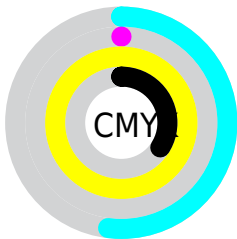
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (34%)

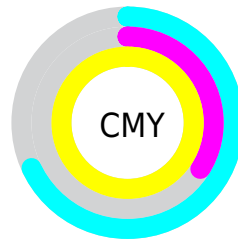


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920 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 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 122.8350, 2.0760,
-70.6920

■ 122.8350, 2.0760,
-70.6920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 97.7170, -8.9750,
-63.1430

■ 181.4850, -2.5100,
-64.6700

■ 68.1030, -30.4330,
-59.7210

■ 210.3710, -2.1890,
-64.9810

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 223.2940, 5.8780,
-51.4820

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 235.4560, 14.7700,
-36.4140

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 247.1340, 22.1490,
-21.4590

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.4400

0.0000

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 122.8350, 2.0760,
-70.6920

■ 127.4640, 1.9830,
-63.4970

■ 131.7940, 1.2940,
-56.5140

■ 136.3090, 1.5220,
-49.6300

■ 140.9380, 1.4290,
-42.4350

■ 145.2680, 0.7400,
-35.4520

■ 149.8970, 0.6470,
-28.2570

■ 154.5260, 0.5540,
-21.0620

■ 159.0410, 0.7820,
-14.1780

■ 163.3710, 0.0930,
-7.1950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137.0640, 53.5600, -45.5760



122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920



113.9140, -78.2530, -63.1250

Triad

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



122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920



128.8600, -128.6050, -9.6050



127.5730, 92.8790, 62.3750

Complementary

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



122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920



45.1650, -2.0760, 70.6920

Split Complementary

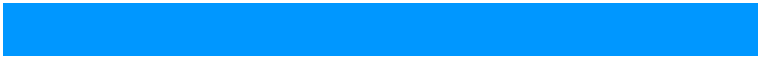
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



143.8410, 60.3700, 73.3460



122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920



117.7070, -123.3800, 0.3320

Square

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



122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920



131.3900, -124.7060, -19.6980



150.9490, -10.8760, 53.9560



136.2570, 107.0070, 26.5830

Rectangle

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



122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920



121.3750, -95.1280, -49.1440



150.9490, -10.8760, 53.9560



130.8960, 84.9000, 69.3160

Sweetspot

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



122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920



201.4240, 0.6010, -27.4230



101.3010, 76.2030, -9.8850



99.1610, 0.3240, -16.8920



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920



160.2470, 2.9510, -92.0650



98.9580, -47.1630, -86.9310



81.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



108.1050, 1.6160, -62.3520



14.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400

Inverse Universe

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



45.1650, -2.0760, 70.6920



59.0520, -2.3550, 92.2770



69.0420, 47.1630, 86.9310



78.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



39.8950, -1.6160, 62.3520



5.5690, 0.1360, 8.5520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920 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 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920 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 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920.

-70.6920.

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

122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920

Protanopia

136.5100, 58.2360, -42.2120

Deuteranopia

141.6700, 61.4420, -23.2140



Tritanopia

141.9340, -35.1650, -6.9810

Trichromacy



Original Color

122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920

Protanomaly

131.3500, 37.8350, -52.4450

Deuteranomaly

134.8100, 39.8960, -40.2320

Tritanomaly

134.9360, -21.4520, -29.7400

Monochromacy



Original Color

122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920

Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

122.7770, 1.1050, -25.5430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920 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(81, 168, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 168, 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(81, 168, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 168, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920 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(81, 168, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 168, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(81, 168, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 168, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 168, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 168, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.8350, 2.0760, -70.6920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 168, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 168,  
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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