

# Converting Colors

YIQ(123.3360, -48.9480,  
-104.1480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(123.3360, -48.9480,  
-104.1480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0CCC00
RGB	12, 204, 0
RGB Percent	5%, 80%, 0%
CMY	0.9535, 0.1997, 0.9999
CMYK	0.94, 0.00, 1.00, 0.20
HSL	117°, 100%, 40%
HSV	117°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	21.7615, 43.3009, 7.2110
YIQ	123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

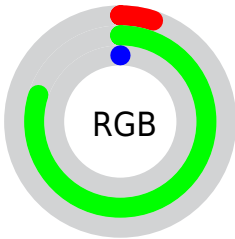
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 204, 192
Decimal	838656
CIELab	71.76, -72.39, 70.39
CIELCh	72, 100.970, 135.802
Yxy	43.3009, 0.3011, 0.5991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279028736 (0xFF0CCC00)
YUV	123.3360, -60.8046, -97.6417
Hunter-Lab	65.8035, -56.1254, 39.5652

# Details

The YIQ color **123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **80.6640, 48.9480, 104.1480**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191.2110, -31.7580, -85.2780**, and **86.8760, -40.7000, -77.4040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.2970, -44.0440, -93.9000**.

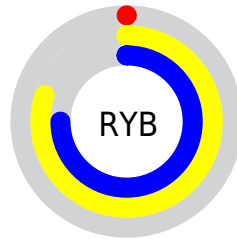
# Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (80%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (75%)

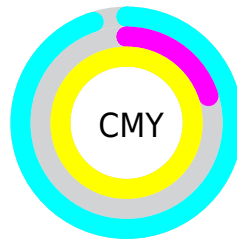


Cyan (94%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480 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 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 123.3360,  
-48.9480, -104.1480

■ 123.3360,  
-48.9480, -104.1480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 103.3120,  
-48.4000, -92.0480

■ 191.2110,  
-31.7580, -85.2780

■ 86.8760, -40.7000,  
-77.4040

■ 204.3840,  
-21.3990, -69.2630

■ 71.0270, -33.2750,  
-63.2830

■ 216.9590,  
-12.2320, -53.6720

■ 55.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850

■ 229.8330, -2.4690,  
-37.8690

■ 40.5030, -18.9750,  
-36.0870

■ 242.4080, 6.6980,  
-22.2780

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,

-9.0190

-6.2760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 123.3360,  
-48.9480, -104.1480

■ 131.2970,  
-44.0440, -93.9000

■ 139.3720,  
-39.4610, -83.3410

■ 147.6320,  
-33.9610, -72.8810

■ 155.7070,  
-29.3780, -62.3220

■ 163.6680,  
-24.4740, -52.0740

■ 171.6290,  
-19.5700, -41.8260

■ 179.7040,  
-14.9870, -31.2670

■ 187.9640, -9.4870,  
-20.8070

■ 196.0390, -4.9040,  
-10.2480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159.7020, 48.1070, -62.3970



123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



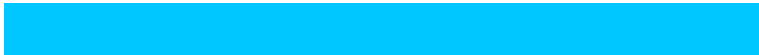
138.9220, -99.0670, -71.3790

# Triad

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



123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



120.0560, 96.1330, 69.4850

# Complementary

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



123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



80.6640, 48.9480, 104.1480

# 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.



138.1750, 63.0260, 91.2980



123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



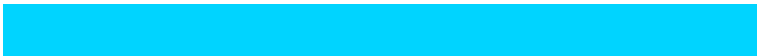
129.4470, -128.8800, -10.1280

# Square

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



123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



153.5140, -140.1550, -31.5710



172.1340, 25.5720, 65.2200



144.0870, 109.7610, 9.7050

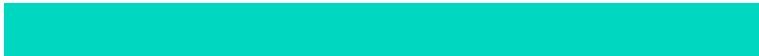


# Rectangle

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



123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



148.0930, -120.7570, -52.7330



172.1340, 25.5720, 65.2200



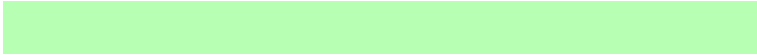
117.0190, 89.5280, 84.5680

# Sweetspot

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



123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



224.8080, -18.5160, -38.9000



172.5260, 69.3340, -56.1220



109.6000, -11.4580, -23.6340



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



154.1700, -61.1850, -130.1850



129.7800, -84.3480, -79.3240



97.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



100.4320, -39.6900, -84.6980



22.9040, -9.2580, -19.4500



# Inverse Universe

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



80.6640, 48.9480, 104.1480



100.8300, 61.1850, 130.1850



74.2200, 84.3480, 79.3240



95.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



65.5680, 39.6900, 84.6980

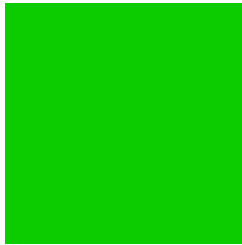


15.0960, 9.2580, 19.4500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

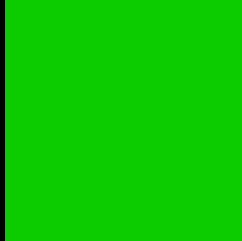
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480.



# 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

123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480

### Protanopia

161.6280, 69.2870, -49.7610

### Deuteranopia

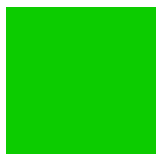
167.3520, 71.0250, -26.1830



## Tritanopia

160.6140, -66.7990, -17.3830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



## Protanomaly

148.0520, 26.3300, -69.7180



## Deuteranomaly

151.3210, 27.6110, -54.3810



## Tritanomaly

146.9260, -60.1910, -49.0470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480



## Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

122.9330, -17.3700, -37.6420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480 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(12, 204, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 204, 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(12, 204, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 204, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480 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(12, 204, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 204, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 204, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 204, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 204, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 204, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.3360, -48.9480, -104.1480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 204, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 204,  
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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