

Converting Colors

YIQ(123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230)
contains.

YIQ(123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230)	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(123.4170, 9.3650,
-65.1230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5CA302
RGB	92, 163, 2
RGB Percent	36%, 64%, 1%
CMY	0.6395, 0.3607, 0.9919
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.99, 0.36
HSL	86°, 98%, 32%
HSV	87°, 99%, 64%
XYZ	17.5204, 28.4811, 4.6326
YIQ	123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

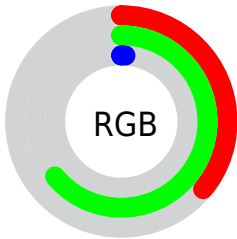
Format	Color
RYB	2, 163, 73
Decimal	6071042
CIELab	60.32, -44.41, 61.77
CIELCh	60, 76.075, 125.716
Yxy	28.4811, 0.3460, 0.5625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284261122 (0xFF5CA302)
YUV	123.4170, -59.8586, -27.5527
Hunter-Lab	53.3677, -34.7926, 32.2107

Details

The YIQ color **123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **41.5830, -9.3650, 65.1230**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.9530, 5.1000, -59.4120**, and **73.8390, -11.7740, -50.9580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.8900, 9.4110, -65.9570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.3340, 8.4010, -58.6630**.

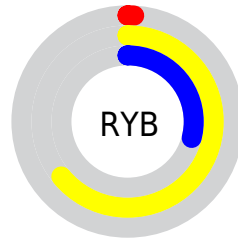
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (64%)

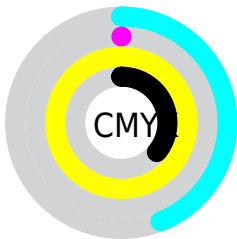
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (29%)

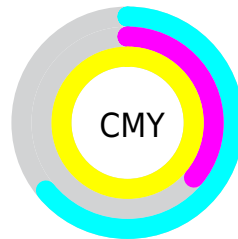


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230 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 123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 123.4170, 9.3650,
-65.1230

■ 123.4170, 9.3650,
-65.1230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 98.6690, 0.1480,
-57.7720

■ 181.5400, 4.8250,
-59.9350

■ 73.8390, -11.7740,
-50.9580

■ 209.4260, 5.1460,
-60.2460

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 225.9850, 11.2420,
-49.5740

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 238.1470, 20.1340,
-34.5060

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 247.0200, 22.4700,
-21.7700

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 250.3260, 13.1610,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.7510

0.0000

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 123.4170, 9.3650,
-65.1230

■ 123.4170, 9.3650,
-65.1230

■ 122.8900, 9.4110,
-65.9570

■ 127.3340, 8.4010,
-58.6630

■ 131.3650, 7.1160,
-51.8920

■ 135.5810, 6.7480,
-45.2200

■ 139.4980, 5.7840,
-38.7600

■ 143.5290, 4.4990,
-31.9890

■ 147.4460, 3.5350,
-25.5290

■ 151.3630, 2.5710,
-19.0690

■ 155.5790, 2.2030,
-12.3970

■ 159.6100, 0.9180,
-5.6260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135.0260, 56.7230, -42.3250



123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230



110.8820, -75.2270, -62.8990

Triad

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



123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230



127.0990, -127.7800, -8.0360



131.0780, 89.8990, 61.3150

Complementary

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



123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230



41.5830, -9.3650, 65.1230

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.



143.4760, 50.9720, 67.4520



123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230



117.1200, -123.1050, 0.8550

Square

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



123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230



127.5600, -119.4330, -21.6490



148.2360, -19.1740, 50.1540



135.6960, 104.3930, 29.9050

Rectangle

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



123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230



117.8870, -90.8180, -50.1620



148.2360, -19.1740, 50.1540



134.7600, 82.2870, 67.1110

Sweetspot

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



123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230



196.3320, 3.8560, -25.8400



91.2290, 76.7060, -2.4780



97.5850, 2.0660, -15.4220



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.



123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230



159.7260, 12.0280, -85.8600



99.7960, -37.7190, -81.8710



79.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



109.3340, 8.4010, -58.6630



13.5560, 1.0100, -7.2940

Inverse Universe

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



41.5830, -9.3650, 65.1230



51.9750, -12.6240, 85.6480



65.2040, 37.7190, 81.8710



75.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



35.6660, -8.4010, 58.6630



4.4440, -1.0100, 7.2940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230 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 123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

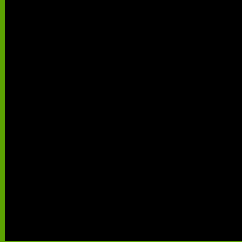
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.4170, 9.3650,

-65.1230.

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

123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230

Protanopia

133.8520, 57.2730, -41.2790

Deuteranopia

138.5990, 60.2040, -22.8040



Tritanopia

141.1090, -28.2880, -4.9600

Trichromacy



Original Color

123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230

Protanomaly

130.3010, 39.5310, -50.1410

Deuteranomaly

132.7610, 41.5920, -37.9280

Tritanomaly

134.6380, -14.6210, -26.8850

Monochromacy



Original Color

123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230

Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

123.5000, 3.4430, -23.8610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230 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(92, 163, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 163, 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(92, 163, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 163, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230 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(92, 163, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 163, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 163, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 163, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 163, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 163, 2)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.4170, 9.3650, -65.1230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 163, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 163,  
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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