

# Converting Colors

YIQ(123.8270, -82.5620,  
-67.6340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(123.8270, -82.5620,  
-67.6340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	03BE64
RGB	3, 190, 100
RGB Percent	1%, 75%, 39%
CMY	0.9887, 0.2546, 0.6081
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.47, 0.25
HSL	151°, 97%, 38%
HSV	151°, 98%, 75%
XYZ	20.7635, 37.7982, 18.2413
YIQ	123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

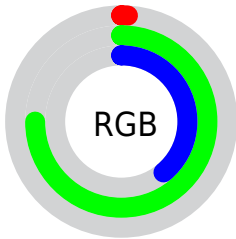
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	3, 126, 190
Decimal	245348
CIELab	67.87, -60.38, 34.35
CIELCh	68, 69.471, 150.365
Yxy	37.7982, 0.2703, 0.4921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278435428 (0xFF03BE64)
YUV	123.8270, -11.7467, -105.9653
Hunter-Lab	61.4803, -47.3065, 25.4447

# Details

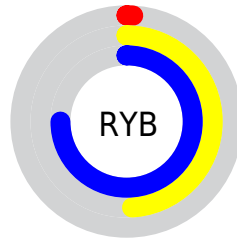
The YIQ color **123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. A complement of this color would be **69.1730, 82.5620, 67.6340**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.2060, -58.5840, -61.6560**, and **85.0590, -53.4960, -54.7440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.8160, -84.0290, -68.5810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.5340, -74.1270, -60.8070**.

# Distribution



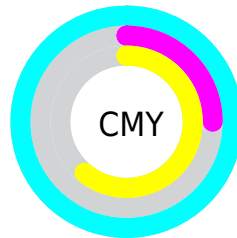
- Red (1%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340 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 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 123.8270,  
-82.5620, -67.6340

■ 123.8270,  
-82.5620, -67.6340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 103.6440,  
-68.6250, -61.4010

■ 192.2060,  
-58.5840, -61.6560

■ 85.0590, -53.4960,  
-54.7440

■ 208.9610,  
-50.1040, -50.1360

■ 66.9470, -38.3210,  
-48.9210

■ 221.4220,  
-40.6160, -34.8560

■ 48.7210, -22.8250,  
-43.4090

■ 233.6980,  
-32.0450, -19.4770

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,  
-30.3340

■ 244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.6360

0.0000

■ 123.8270,  
-82.5620, -67.6340

■ 123.8270,  
-82.5620, -67.6340

■ 122.8160,  
-84.0290, -68.5810

■ 130.5340,  
-74.1270, -60.8070

■ 137.2410,  
-65.6920, -53.9800

■ 143.9480,  
-57.2570, -47.1530

■ 150.7690,  
-49.1430, -40.0150

■ 157.4760,  
-40.7080, -33.1880

■ 164.1830,  
-32.2730, -26.3610

■ 170.8900,  
-23.8380, -19.5340

■ 177.5970,  
-15.4030, -12.7070

■ 184.3040, -6.9680,  
-5.8800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150.4430, 15.6440, -52.2600



123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



133.1610, -106.2690, -50.9810

# Triad

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



123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



130.0340, -129.1550, -10.6510



154.6600, 86.8790, 27.9270

# Complementary

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



123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



69.1730, 82.5620, 67.6340

# 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.



155.7440, 70.0480, 52.1280



123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



165.2810, -24.2150, 36.8810

# Square

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



123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



138.8390, -133.2800, -18.4960



168.4910, 37.4480, 59.2400



160.0040, 90.4610, -3.9630



# Rectangle

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



123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



138.0630, -120.0720, -37.6080



168.4910, 37.4480, 59.2400



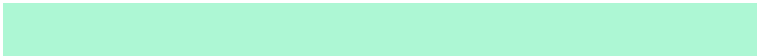
153.4180, 82.1090, 37.2850

# Sweetspot

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



123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



220.8840, -32.8690, -26.5730



139.6790, 2.2150, -78.7210



109.0370, -19.7580, -16.3820



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



159.5810, -109.0130, -89.3730



132.3260, -110.6270, -38.0750



90.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



102.0940, -69.7720, -57.1320



20.0210, -13.6610, -11.2370



# Inverse Universe

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



69.1730, 82.5620, 67.6340



87.4190, 109.0130, 89.3730



60.6740, 110.6270, 38.0750



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



55.9060, 69.7720, 57.1320



10.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340 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 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340 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 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340.



# 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

123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340

### Protanopia

160.4620, 32.9690, -19.3110

### Deuteranopia

163.3740, 39.5690, -6.7590



## Tritanopia

149.3040, -68.8620, -18.5420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



## Protanomaly

146.9510, -8.6130, -36.6530



## Deuteranomaly

148.8470, -5.0840, -29.0200



## Tritanomaly

140.3010, -73.9480, -36.5080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340



## Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

123.9060, -29.9350, -24.6790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340 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(3, 190, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 190, 100)  
}
```

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(3, 190, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 190, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340 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(3, 190, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 190, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 190, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 190, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 190, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 190,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.8270, -82.5620, -67.6340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 190, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 190,  
100) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor