

# Converting Colors

YIQ(123.8280, 13.1220,  
-50.6060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(123.8280, 13.1220,  
-50.6060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	699917
RGB	105, 153, 23
RGB Percent	41%, 60%, 9%
CMY	0.5884, 0.3999, 0.9096
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.85, 0.40
HSL	82°, 74%, 35%
HSV	82°, 85%, 60%
XYZ	17.3694, 25.8512, 4.8870
YIQ	123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

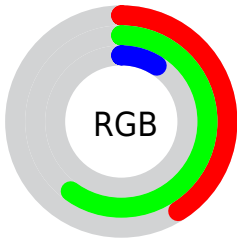
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	23, 153, 71
Decimal	6920471
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.90, -34.78, 56.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 66.200, 121.690
Yxy	25.8512, 0.3611, 0.5374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285110551 (0xFF699917)
YUV	123.8280, -49.7082, -16.5122
Hunter-Lab	50.8441, -27.9979, 29.8921

# Details

The YIQ color **123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **52.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060**, and the grayscale version is **124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.1700, 12.1590, -49.6730**, and **75.1230, 2.3460, -42.5340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.3240, 14.3610, -56.5430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.3320, 11.8830, -44.6690**.

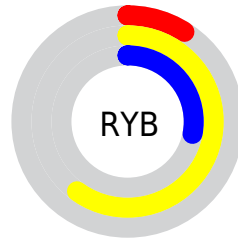
# Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (60%)

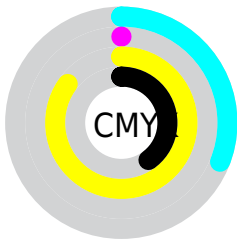
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (28%)

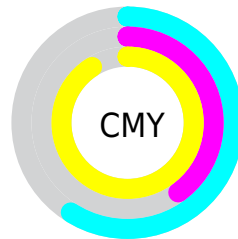


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060 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 123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 123.8280, 13.1220,  
-50.6060

■ 123.8280, 13.1220,  
-50.6060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 97.8710, 11.5630,  
-49.8850

■ 179.1700, 12.1590,  
-49.6730

■ 75.1230, 2.3460,  
-42.5340

■ 207.3550, 13.0760,  
-49.7720

■ 51.4780, -8.6590,  
-35.8190

■ 229.9580, 15.8720,  
-45.3760

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,  
-28.2420

■ 242.1200, 24.7640,  
-30.3080

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

■ 247.7040, 20.5440,  
-19.9040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,

-11.1960

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

123.8280, 13.1220,  
-50.6060

123.8280, 13.1220,  
-50.6060

120.3240, 14.3610,  
-56.5430

127.3320, 11.8830,  
-44.6690

118.5150, 15.1410,  
-59.6670

130.6510, 9.7270,  
-38.6330

134.1550, 8.4880,  
-32.6960

137.6590, 7.2490,  
-26.7590

140.9780, 5.0930,  
-20.7230

■ 144.4820, 3.8540,  
-14.7860

■ 147.9860, 2.6150,  
-8.8490

■ 151.1910, 0.7800,  
-3.1240

■ 154.8090, -0.7800,  
3.1240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.7430, 59.1980, -37.6180



123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060



104.3280, -70.5510, -59.5350

# Triad

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



123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060



120.8070, -121.0860, -8.2060



133.2780, 77.2920, 53.0040

# Complementary

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



123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060



52.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060

# 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.



141.0840, 37.0360, 55.6920



123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060



114.1850, -121.7300, 3.4700

# Square

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



123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060



119.5410, -109.2540, -24.4060



140.9050, -25.9120, 40.1040



133.0410, 90.1800, 28.6760



# Rectangle

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



123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060



110.6490, -84.2160, -48.6640



140.9050, -25.9120, 40.1040



135.5250, 66.4710, 56.3830

# Sweetspot

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



123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060



187.9180, 5.3220, -19.3660



90.0460, 64.2800, 2.4560



92.4050, 2.7530, -11.3510



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060



154.1880, 19.7750, -77.5770



104.3930, -25.6180, -64.3860



75.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



108.4920, 13.9480, -54.5640



10.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



# Inverse Universe

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



52.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



44.8120, -19.7750, 77.5770



71.6070, 25.6180, 64.3860



70.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



31.5080, -13.9480, 54.5640



2.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060 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 123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060 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 123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.8280, 13.1220,

-50.6060.

# 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

123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060

### Protanopia

130.4030, 48.6520, -33.7160

### Deuteranopia

133.6140, 55.8480, -20.9520



## Tritanopia

136.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060

## Protanomaly

127.7710, 35.6320, -40.0480

## Deuteranomaly

130.2650, 40.3530, -31.9910

## Tritanomaly

132.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060

## Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

124.1460, 4.6800, -18.7440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060 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(105, 153, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 153, 23)  
}
```

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(105, 153, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 153, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060 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(105, 153, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 153, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 153, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 153, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 153, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 153,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 153, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
153, 23) }
```

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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