

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.9350, -19.7110,  
-22.7430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(125.9350, -19.7110,  
-22.7430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D926D
RGB	93, 146, 109
RGB Percent	36%, 57%, 43%
CMY	0.6354, 0.4274, 0.5726
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.25, 0.43
HSL	138°, 22%, 47%
HSV	138°, 36%, 57%
XYZ	17.5523, 23.9936, 18.1706
YIQ	125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

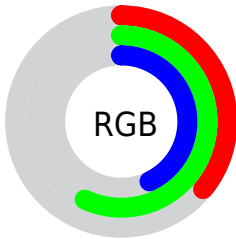
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	93, 134, 146
Decimal	6132333
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.08, -25.96, 14.17
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 29.578, 151.382
Yxy	23.9936, 0.2939, 0.4018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284322413 (0xFF5D926D)
YUV	125.9350, -8.3490, -28.8840
Hunter-Lab	48.9833, -21.7585, 12.2944

# Details

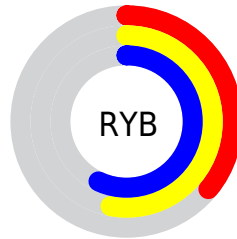
The YIQ color **125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **113.0650, 19.7110, 22.7430**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.1090, -20.2610, -23.7890**, and **75.5760, -20.0780, -21.5980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.3100, -25.4410, -29.0330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.5600, -13.9810, -16.4530**.

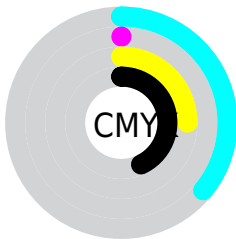
# Distribution



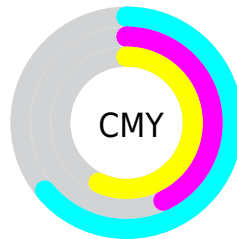
- Red (36%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430 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 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 125.9350,  
-19.7110, -22.7430

■ 125.9350,  
-19.7110, -22.7430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 100.4620,  
-19.7570, -21.9090

■ 179.1090,  
-20.2610, -23.7890

■ 75.5760, -20.0780,  
-21.5980

■ 206.6960,  
-20.5360, -24.3120

■ 51.2060, -21.9120,  
-21.4000

■ 233.9950,  
-19.9400, -24.1000

■ 30.3420, -19.2990,  
-19.1950

■ 245.6730,  
-12.5610, -9.1450

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 125.9350,  
-19.7110, -22.7430

■ 125.9350,  
-19.7110, -22.7430

■ 120.3100,  
-25.4410, -29.0330

■ 131.5600,  
-13.9810, -16.4530

■ 114.9840,  
-30.5750, -35.1110

■ 136.8860, -8.8470,  
-10.3750

■ 109.2450,  
-35.9840, -41.7120

■ 142.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

■ 103.9190,  
-41.1180, -47.7900

■ 147.9510, 1.6960,  
2.3040

■ 98.2940, -46.8480,  
-54.0800

■ 153.5760, 7.4260,  
8.5940

■ 92.6690, -52.5780,  
-60.3700

■ 159.2010, 13.1560,  
14.8840

■ 90.7180, -54.2740,  
-62.6740

■ 164.5270, 18.2900,  
20.9620

■ 170.2660, 23.6990,

27.5630

■ 175.5920, 28.8330,  
33.6410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770



125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430



120.5050, -47.6790, -22.4870

# Triad

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



125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430



130.8220, -37.1850, 7.6070



136.1210, 42.5000, 11.7160

# Complementary

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



125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430



113.0650, 19.7110, 22.7430

# 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.



137.4980, 34.4290, 20.3250



125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430



136.4020, -9.2190, 18.4050

# Square

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



125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430



122.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



138.2110, 16.3640, 22.8280



134.4760, 39.5220, -0.3980



# Rectangle

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



125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430



116.7620, -64.4600, -21.2280



138.2110, 16.3640, 22.8280



136.7450, 40.8030, 14.9390

# Sweetspot

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



125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430



181.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



135.1740, 7.4770, -19.8750



89.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430



157.5710, -30.8500, -35.6340



128.8990, -28.0570, -14.6570



71.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



85.7940, -51.4320, -59.1120



6.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



# Inverse Universe

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



113.0650, 19.7110, 22.7430



137.4290, 30.8500, 35.6340



110.1010, 28.0570, 14.6570



69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



52.2060, 51.4320, 59.1120



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430 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 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

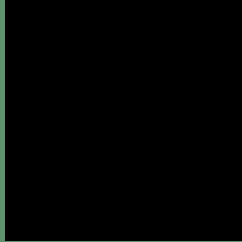
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430.

-22.7430.

# 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

125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430

### Protanopia

133.1570, 15.3150, -7.7330

### Deuteranopia

134.6510, 20.0360, 0.3240



## Tritanopia

130.0060, -26.5000, -4.3240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430

## Protanomaly

130.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

## Deuteranomaly

131.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890

## Tritanomaly

128.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430 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(93, 146, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 146, 109)  
}
```

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(93, 146, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 146, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430 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(93, 146, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 146, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(93, 146, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 146, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 146, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 146,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 146, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 146,  
109) }
```

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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