

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.9550, -15.5770,  
-64.6410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(125.9550, -15.5770,  
-64.6410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47AC21
RGB	71, 172, 33
RGB Percent	28%, 67%, 13%
CMY	0.7219, 0.3253, 0.8705
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.81, 0.33
HSL	104°, 68%, 40%
HSV	104°, 81%, 67%
XYZ	17.6276, 30.9674, 6.4879
YIQ	125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

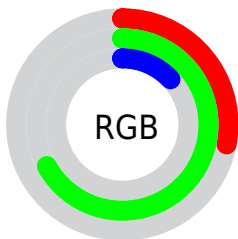
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	33, 172, 134
Decimal	4697121
CIELab	62.48, -53.14, 57.19
CIELCh	62, 78.069, 132.895
Yxy	30.9674, 0.3200, 0.5622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282887201 (0xFF47AC21)
YUV	125.9550, -45.8268, -48.1955
Hunter-Lab	55.6483, -40.8415, 32.0413

# Details

The YIQ color **125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **79.0450, 15.5770, 64.6410**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182.9660, -14.1100, -63.6940**, and **69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.1300, -17.8680, -72.6840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.4810, -13.8820, -56.8100**.

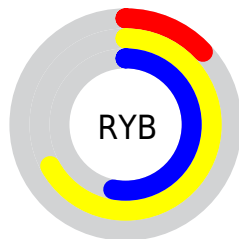
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (67%)

Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (53%)

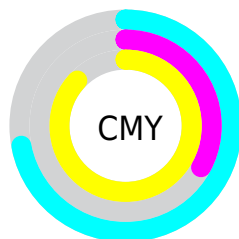


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410 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 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 125.9550,  
-15.5770, -64.6410

■ 125.9550,  
-15.5770, -64.6410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 95.8790, -18.4190,  
-68.2030

■ 182.9660,  
-14.1100, -63.6940

■ 69.8530, -32.7250,  
-62.2370

■ 210.5640,  
-12.9180, -63.2700

■ 54.5910, -25.5750,  
-48.6390

■ 222.6120, -3.7050,  
-48.5130

■ 39.9160, -18.7000,  
-35.5640

■ 234.4750, 4.5910,  
-33.6570

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

■ 246.7510, 13.1620,  
-18.2780

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-7.7750

0.0000

■ 125.9550,  
-15.5770, -64.6410

■ 125.9550,  
-15.5770, -64.6410

■ 120.1300,  
-17.8680, -72.6840

■ 131.4810,  
-13.8820, -56.8100

■ 115.0170,  
-19.2880, -79.9920

■ 137.3060,  
-11.5910, -48.7670

■ 142.9460,  
-10.2170, -40.6250

■ 148.7710, -7.9260,  
-32.5820

■ 154.2970, -6.2310,  
-24.7510

■ 160.1220, -3.9400,  
-16.7080

■ 165.9470, -1.6490,  
-8.6650

■ 171.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 177.4120, 2.0160,  
7.5200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.2050, 48.6090, -49.4630



125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410



117.9720, -84.1680, -60.5520

# Triad

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



125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410



128.8600, -128.6050, -9.6050



133.2320, 92.1010, 54.4450

# Complementary

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



125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410



79.0450, 15.5770, 64.6410

# 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.



146.1960, 66.5600, 71.2960



125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410



116.5330, -122.8300, 1.3780

# Square

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



125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410



133.5900, -128.1450, -17.9450



154.4450, -0.4690, 58.0830



141.5570, 105.8620, 19.7980



# Rectangle

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



125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410



124.6180, -100.1260, -46.6700



154.4450, -0.4690, 58.0830



134.6800, 85.2680, 62.6440

# Sweetspot

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



125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410



206.2970, -6.2310, -24.7510



133.2610, 55.3440, -22.8320



101.4750, -3.4360, -14.8280



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410



152.0200, -24.5110, -100.9830



118.0130, -47.8550, -63.3670



83.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



100.3090, -16.8140, -69.7580



15.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570



# Inverse Universe

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



79.0450, 15.5770, 64.6410



78.9800, 24.5110, 100.9830



86.9870, 47.8550, 63.3670



80.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



49.6910, 16.8140, 69.7580



7.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410 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 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410 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 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410.

-64.6410.

# 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

125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410

### Protanopia

141.6590, 50.8070, -34.2250

### Deuteranopia

145.0380, 57.5900, -19.4820



## Tritanopia

142.9440, -41.1250, -9.1010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410

## Protanomaly

135.8190, 26.5090, -45.4190

## Deuteranomaly

138.0680, 30.5420, -35.9060

## Tritanomaly

136.4880, -31.8140, -29.1740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.1230, -5.6810, -23.7050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410 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(71, 172, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 172, 33)  
}
```

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(71, 172, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 172, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410 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(71, 172, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 172, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 172, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 172, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 172, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 172,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.9550, -15.5770, -64.6410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 172, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 172,  
33) }
```

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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