

Converting Colors

YIQ(126.2310, -7.0060,
-49.2620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(126.2310, -7.0060,
-49.2620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59A032
RGB	89, 160, 50
RGB Percent	35%, 63%, 20%
CMY	0.6512, 0.3724, 0.8038
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.69, 0.37
HSL	99°, 52%, 41%
HSV	99°, 69%, 63%
XYZ	17.2660, 27.5031, 7.4179
YIQ	126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

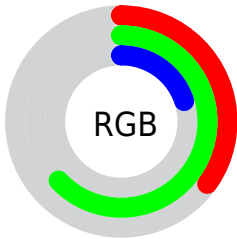
Format	Color
RYB	50, 160, 121
Decimal	5873714
CIELab	59.44, -41.99, 48.38
CIELCh	59, 64.058, 130.952
Yxy	27.5031, 0.3308, 0.5270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284063794 (0xFF59A032)
YUV	126.2310, -37.5819, -32.6516
Hunter-Lab	52.4434, -33.0083, 28.3241

Details

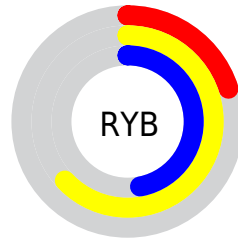
The YIQ color $126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669933 . A complement of this color would be $83.7690, 7.0060, 49.2620$, and the grayscale version is $127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $180.8890, -6.0430, -50.1950$, and $72.6650, -11.2240, -49.9120$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $121.4170, -7.8300, -56.3580$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $131.0450, -6.1820, -42.1660$.

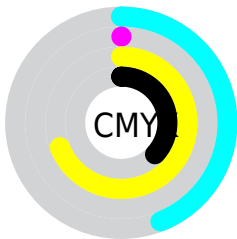
Distribution



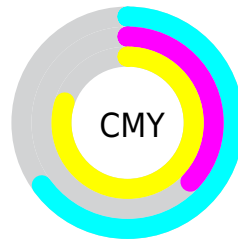
- Red (35%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620 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 126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 126.2310, -7.0060,
-49.2620

■ 126.2310, -7.0060,
-49.2620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 98.7040, -6.9600,
-50.0960

■ 180.8890, -6.0430,
-50.1950

■ 72.6650, -11.2240,
-49.9120

■ 209.3620, -5.9970,
-51.0290

■ 48.7210, -22.8250,
-43.4090

■ 227.5680, -0.4050,
-42.2370

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,
-30.8570

■ 239.3170, 8.2120,
-27.6920

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,
-13.3730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,

-4.6650

■ 126.2310, -7.0060,
-49.2620

■ 126.2310, -7.0060,
-49.2620

■ 121.4170, -7.8300,
-56.3580

■ 131.0450, -6.1820,
-42.1660

■ 116.3040, -9.2500,
-63.6660

■ 136.1580, -4.7620,
-34.8580

■ 111.4900,
-10.0740, -70.7620

■ 140.9720, -3.9380,
-27.7620

■ 110.9630,
-10.0280, -71.5960

■ 145.7860, -3.1140,
-20.6660

■ 150.8990, -1.6940,
-13.3580

■ 155.7130, -0.8700,
-6.2620

■ 160.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 165.6400, 1.3740,
8.1420

■ 170.4540, 2.1980,
15.2380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131.9650, 49.5250, -44.0350



126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620



109.8850, -79.3090, -54.9970

Triad

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



126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620



121.8330, -123.9750, -5.4070



138.2750, 81.3740, 45.1020

Complementary

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



126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620



83.7690, 7.0060, 49.2620

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.



143.3860, 50.7450, 55.0410



126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620



128.7440, -89.2710, 15.4410

Square

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



126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620



122.6530, -115.2610, -20.1650



147.3870, -3.7220, 45.4460



138.3360, 87.4310, 17.9190

Rectangle

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



126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620



115.5050, -92.3780, -43.9140



147.3870, -3.7220, 45.4460



139.2560, 74.3580, 51.1100

Sweetspot

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



126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620



195.6120, -2.5640, -19.6200



123.9800, 46.3100, -13.2900



96.8390, -1.4650, -12.0010



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620



156.3170, -11.2650, -76.7130



116.2800, -35.0650, -52.8650



76.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



99.1900, -8.9290, -63.9770



10.3000, -1.1450, -6.7850

Inverse Universe

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



83.7690, 7.0060, 49.2620



90.3840, 10.6690, 76.5010



93.7200, 35.0650, 52.8650



73.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



43.8100, 8.9290, 63.9770



4.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620 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 126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620 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 126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.2310, -7.0060,

-49.2620.

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

126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620

Protanopia

136.6120, 40.9940, -27.0860

Deuteranopia

138.8940, 49.4280, -14.7320



Tritanopia

138.5110, -29.4800, -5.3840

Trichromacy



Original Color

126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620

Protanomaly

132.8870, 23.8020, -34.9020

Deuteranomaly

134.2670, 28.8440, -27.1560

Tritanomaly

134.0920, -21.5910, -21.7110

Monochromacy



Original Color

126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620

Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

125.9650, -2.0600, -17.7400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620 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(89, 160, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 160, 50)  
}
```

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(89, 160, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 160, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620 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(89, 160, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 160, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 160, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 160, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 160, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 160,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 160, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 160,  
50) }
```

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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