

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930)</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(126.3910, 4.2270,  
-49.0930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	649D26
RGB	100, 157, 38
RGB Percent	39%, 62%, 15%
CMY	0.6081, 0.3842, 0.8509
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.76, 0.38
HSL	89°, 61%, 38%
HSV	89°, 76%, 62%
XYZ	17.6609, 26.9683, 6.1107
YIQ	126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

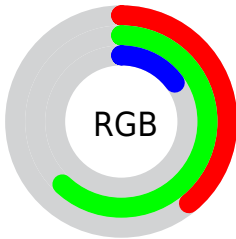
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	38, 157, 95
Decimal	6593830
CIELab	58.95, -37.72, 52.64
CIELCh	59, 64.763, 125.624
Yxy	26.9683, 0.3481, 0.5315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284783910 (0xFF649D26)
YUV	126.3910, -43.5768, -23.1449
Hunter-Lab	51.9310, -30.1744, 29.3752

# Details

The YIQ color **126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **68.6090, -4.2270, 49.0930**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181.2770, 4.5480, -49.4040**, and **75.0900, -2.0550, -45.3750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.1750, 4.5950, -55.7650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.3080, 3.2630, -42.6330**.

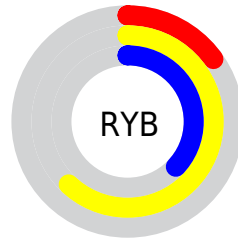
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (62%)

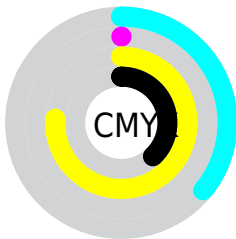
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (37%)

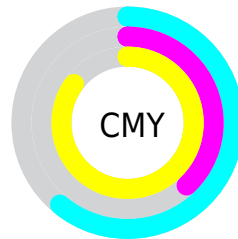


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930 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 126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 126.3910, 4.2270,  
-49.0930

■ 126.3910, 4.2270,  
-49.0930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 98.8380, 7.1620,  
-52.7260

■ 181.2770, 4.5480,  
-49.4040

■ 75.0900, -2.0550,  
-45.3750

■ 209.7500, 4.5940,  
-50.2380

■ 50.8470, -14.2520,  
-39.0840

■ 229.7170, 9.3610,  
-43.0150

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,  
-29.8110

■ 241.4660, 17.9780,  
-28.4700

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,  
-19.3510

■ 248.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,

-7.7750

■ 126.3910, 4.2270,  
-49.0930

■ 126.3910, 4.2270,  
-49.0930

■ 122.1750, 4.5950,  
-55.7650

■ 130.3080, 3.2630,  
-42.6330

■ 118.3720, 5.2380,  
-61.9140

■ 134.4100, 3.2160,  
-36.2720

■ 116.6770, 5.6970,  
-64.7270

■ 138.6260, 2.8480,  
-29.6000

■ 142.5430, 1.8840,  
-23.1400

■ 146.7590, 1.5160,  
-16.4680

■ 150.5620, 0.8730,  
-10.3190

■ 154.7780, 0.5050,  
-3.6470

■ 158.6950, -0.4590,  
2.8130

■ 162.7970, -0.5060,  
9.1740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.7810, 56.0350, -40.8690



126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930



107.3430, -74.9070, -57.6830

# Triad

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



126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930



121.8500, -122.6450, -7.4850



137.2410, 78.7140, 49.2580

# Complementary

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



126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930



68.6090, -4.2270, 49.0930

# 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.



143.1940, 42.5380, 55.0980



126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930



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.



126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930



121.6270, -112.3720, -22.9640



145.0480, -16.0090, 42.3510



136.5090, 88.6220, 23.8700



# Rectangle

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



126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930



113.5500, -88.2510, -47.1230



145.0480, -16.0090, 42.3510



138.4990, 69.3600, 53.5840

# Sweetspot

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



126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930



191.7650, 1.3790, -19.4930



106.4530, 55.5240, -4.0600



94.5080, 0.9650, -11.9870



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930



156.1850, 6.6620, -76.7140



109.0490, -30.3410, -61.3890



76.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



106.0670, 4.7790, -59.1010



11.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



# Inverse Universe

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



68.6090, -4.2270, 49.0930



65.8150, -6.6620, 76.7140



85.9510, 30.3410, 61.3890



73.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



36.6340, -5.3750, 58.8890



3.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930 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 126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

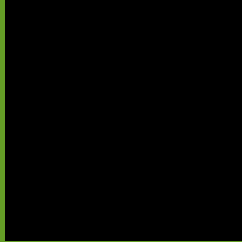
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.3910, 4.2270,

-49.0930.

# 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

126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930

### Protanopia

134.7710, 44.8000, -29.9840

### Deuteranopia

137.0530, 53.2340, -17.6300



## Tritanopia

138.3980, -21.7320, -2.6280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930

## Protanomaly

131.5410, 30.5880, -36.7400

## Deuteranomaly

132.9210, 35.6300, -28.9940

## Tritanomaly

133.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.1180, 1.8830, -17.6130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930 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(100, 157, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 157, 38)  
}
```

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(100, 157, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 157, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930 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(100, 157, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 157, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 157, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 157, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 157, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 157,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.3910, 4.2270, -49.0930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 157, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
157, 38) }
```

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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