

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.2340, -19.1150,  
-22.5310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.2340, -19.1150,  
-22.5310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F936E
RGB	95, 147, 110
RGB Percent	37%, 58%, 43%
CMY	0.6276, 0.4234, 0.5687
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.25, 0.42
HSL	137°, 22%, 47%
HSV	137°, 35%, 58%
XYZ	17.9663, 24.4306, 18.5171
YIQ	127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

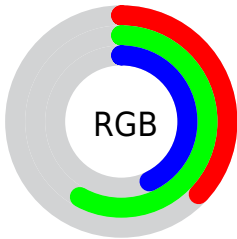
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 135, 147
Decimal	6263662
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.52, -25.62, 14.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 29.300, 150.964
Yxy	24.4306, 0.2949, 0.4011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284453742 (0xFF5F936E)
YUV	127.2340, -8.4964, -28.2692
Hunter-Lab	49.4273, -21.6149, 12.3872

# Details

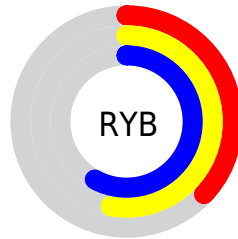
The YIQ color **127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **114.7660, 19.1150, 22.5310**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.4080, -19.6650, -23.5770**, and **76.8750, -19.4820, -21.3860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.6090, -24.8450, -28.8210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.8590, -13.3850, -16.2410**.

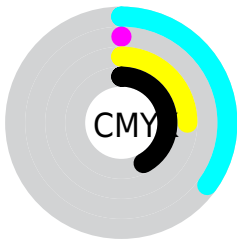
# Distribution



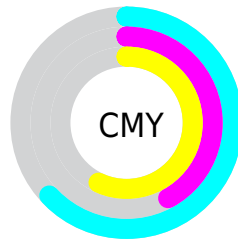
- Red (37%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310 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 127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 127.2340,  
-19.1150, -22.5310

■ 127.2340,  
-19.1150, -22.5310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 101.7610,  
-19.1610, -21.6970

■ 180.4080,  
-19.6650, -23.5770

■ 76.8750, -19.4820,  
-21.3860

■ 208.5820,  
-20.2150, -24.6230

■ 52.8040, -20.7200,  
-20.9760

■ 234.8210,  
-19.3900, -23.0540

■ 30.9290, -19.5740,  
-19.7180

■ 246.6840,  
-11.0940, -8.1980

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 127.2340,  
-19.1150, -22.5310

■ 127.2340,  
-19.1150, -22.5310

■ 121.6090,  
-24.8450, -28.8210

■ 132.8590,  
-13.3850, -16.2410

■ 116.1690,  
-29.6580, -35.2100

■ 138.2990, -8.5720,  
-9.8520

■ 110.5440,  
-35.3880, -41.5000

■ 143.9240, -2.8420,  
-3.5620

■ 104.8050,  
-40.7970, -48.1010

■ 149.6630, 2.5670,  
3.0390

■ 99.1800, -46.5270,  
-54.3910

■ 154.9890, 7.7010,  
9.1170

■ 93.7400, -51.3400,  
-60.7800

■ 160.7280, 13.1100,  
15.7180

■ 91.0770, -53.9070,  
-63.8190

■ 166.3530, 18.8400,  
22.0080

■ 172.0920, 24.2490,

28.6090

■ 177.4180, 29.3830,  
34.6870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.1030, 6.2390, -19.4650



127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310



121.8040, -47.0830, -22.2750

# Triad

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



127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310



132.4090, -37.4600, 7.0840



137.2350, 42.1790, 12.0270

# Complementary

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



127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310



114.7660, 19.1150, 22.5310

# 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.



138.6120, 34.1080, 20.6360



127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310



137.9890, -9.4940, 17.8820

# Square

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



127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310



123.7600, -60.9780, -7.2340



139.3250, 16.0430, 23.1390



135.5900, 39.2010, -0.0870



# Rectangle

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



127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310



118.6590, -62.6720, -20.5920



139.3250, 16.0430, 23.1390



137.8590, 40.4820, 15.2500

# Sweetspot

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



127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310



183.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



136.5870, 7.7520, -19.3520



92.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310



160.5820, -29.3830, -34.6870



130.1980, -27.4610, -14.4450



71.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



85.5660, -50.7900, -59.7340



6.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



# Inverse Universe

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



114.7660, 19.1150, 22.5310



141.4180, 29.3830, 34.6870



111.8020, 27.4610, 14.4450



69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



52.4340, 50.7900, 59.7340

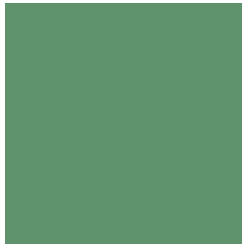


3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310 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 127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

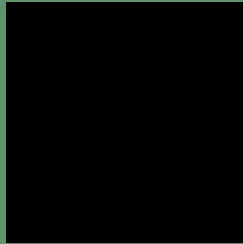
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.2340, -19.1150,



# 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

127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310

### Protanopia

134.1570, 15.3150, -7.7330

### Deuteranopia

135.9500, 20.6320, 0.5360



## Tritanopia

131.3050, -25.9040, -4.1120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310

## Protanomaly

131.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

## Deuteranomaly

132.7800, 6.1910, -7.5770

## Tritanomaly

129.7580, -23.1060, -10.7700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

126.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310 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(95, 147, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 147, 110)  
}
```

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(95, 147, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 147, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310 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(95, 147, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 147, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 147, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 147, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 147, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 147,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.2340, -19.1150, -22.5310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 147, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 147,  
110) }
```

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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