

Converting Colors

YIQ(127.3310, 12.4830,
-66.5650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650)
contains.

YIQ(127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(127.3310, 12.4830,
-66.5650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62A700
RGB	98, 167, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 65%, 0%
CMY	0.6160, 0.3450, 0.9998
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 1.00, 0.34
HSL	85°, 100%, 33%
HSV	85°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	18.8538, 30.2409, 4.8447
YIQ	127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

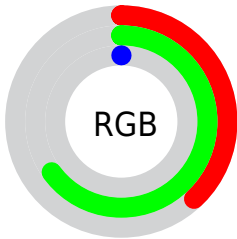
Format	Color
RYB	0, 167, 69
Decimal	6465280
CIELab	61.86, -44.01, 63.37
CIELCh	62, 77.155, 124.777
Yxy	30.2409, 0.3495, 0.5606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284655360 (0xFF62A700)
YUV	127.3310, -62.7742, -25.7233
Hunter-Lab	54.9917, -35.0370, 33.2708

Details

The YIQ color **127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **39.6690, -12.4830, 66.5650**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.6820, 7.3010, -60.7550**, and **78.2800, -8.7020, -51.5660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.3620, 11.1980, -59.7940**.

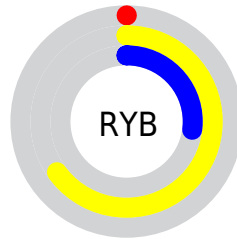
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (65%)

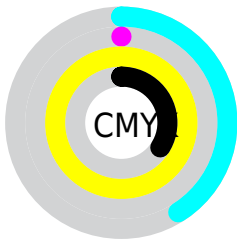
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (27%)

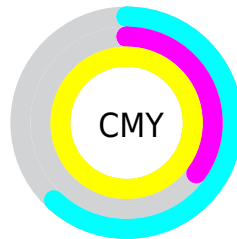


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650 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 127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 127.3310, 12.4830,
-66.5650

■ 127.3310, 12.4830,
-66.5650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 102.8110, 2.6240,
-58.5920

■ 185.6820, 7.3010,
-60.7550

■ 78.2800, -8.7020,
-51.5660

■ 213.9810, 7.8970,
-60.5430

■ 52.2430, -24.4750,
-46.5470

■ 228.1920, 15.0930,
-47.7790

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 240.0550, 23.3890,
-32.9230

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 247.1340, 22.1490,
-21.4590

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.4400

0.0000

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 127.3310, 12.4830,
-66.5650

■ 131.3620, 11.1980,
-59.7940

■ 135.2790, 10.2340,
-53.3340

■ 139.3100, 8.9490,
-46.5630

■ 143.3410, 7.6640,
-39.7920

■ 147.0730, 5.7830,
-33.2330

■ 150.9900, 4.8190,
-26.7730

■ 155.0210, 3.5340,
-20.0020

■ 159.0520, 2.2490,
-13.2310

■ 162.9690, 1.2850,
-6.7710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138.8800, 60.0700, -42.4100



127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650



113.2300, -76.3270, -64.9910

Triad

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



127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650



130.0340, -129.1550, -10.6510



133.5230, 87.1480, 61.6120

Complementary

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



127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650



39.6690, -12.4830, 66.5650

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.



148.1170, 50.6050, 68.5970



127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650



120.0550, -124.4800, -1.7600

Square

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



127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650



130.8370, -121.7710, -23.3310



151.4700, -19.9530, 47.7510



138.2120, 102.8800, 29.7920

Rectangle

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



127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650



120.4630, -92.5600, -51.6320



151.4700, -19.9530, 47.7510



137.7920, 79.2610, 66.8850

Sweetspot

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



127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650



201.5170, 4.7730, -25.9390



89.2620, 81.1070, 0.3630



100.3570, 2.7080, -16.0440



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650



165.3520, 16.0170, -86.5670



103.1120, -35.7930, -83.7370



82.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



112.8890, 11.1520, -58.9600



15.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160

Inverse Universe

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



39.6690, -12.4830, 66.5650



51.6480, -16.0170, 86.5670



63.8880, 35.7930, 83.7370



77.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



35.1110, -11.1520, 58.9600



4.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650 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 127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

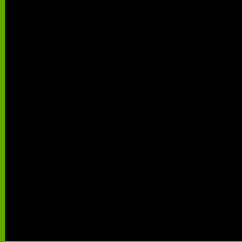
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.3310, 12.4830,

-66.5650.

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

127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650

Protanopia

137.6950, 59.1530, -42.3110

Deuteranopia

142.4420, 62.0840, -23.8360



Tritanopia

145.1200, -26.8210, -4.0130

Trichromacy



Original Color

127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650

Protanomaly

134.3290, 42.3280, -51.2720

Deuteranomaly

136.7890, 44.3890, -39.0590

Tritanomaly

138.4210, -12.5120, -26.5600

Monochromacy



Original Color

127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650

Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

127.2720, 4.0850, -24.4830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650 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(98, 167, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 167, 0)  
}
```

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(98, 167, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 167, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650 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(98, 167, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 167, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 167, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 167, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 167, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 167, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.3310, 12.4830, -66.5650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 167, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 167,  
0) }
```

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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