

Converting Colors

YIQ(127.5150, -28.4170,
-52.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010)
contains.

YIQ(127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010)	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(127.5150, -28.4170,
-52.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44A946
RGB	68, 169, 70
RGB Percent	27%, 66%, 27%
CMY	0.7336, 0.3371, 0.7255
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.59, 0.34
HSL	121°, 43%, 46%
HSV	121°, 60%, 66%
XYZ	17.6795, 30.0599, 10.6632
YIQ	127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

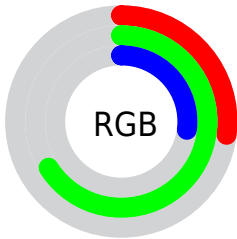
Format	Color
RYB	68, 167, 169
Decimal	4499782
CIELab	61.71, -49.52, 41.79
CIElCh	62, 64.797, 139.841
Yxy	30.0599, 0.3027, 0.5147
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282689862 (0xFF44A946)
YUV	127.5150, -28.3549, -52.1947
Hunter-Lab	54.8269, -38.3878, 26.8477

Details

The YIQ color **127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **109.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.5430, -25.6200, -53.3320**, and **70.1440, -37.6780, -55.0700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.4940, -33.0920, -61.0920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134.5360, -23.7420, -43.3100**.

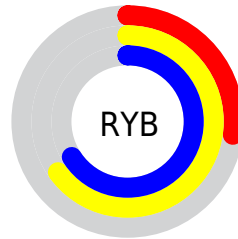
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (66%)

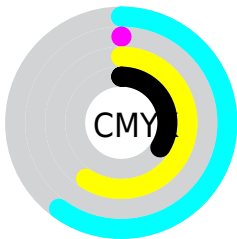
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (66%)

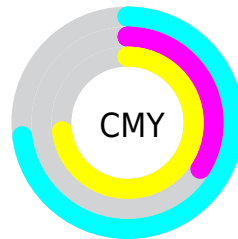


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (59%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010 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 127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 127.5150,
-28.4170, -52.2010

■ 127.5150,
-28.4170, -52.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 98.6500, -33.2310,
-53.0630

■ 183.5430,
-25.6200, -53.3320

■ 70.1440, -37.6780,
-55.0700

■ 212.0160,
-25.5740, -54.1660

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 224.3520,
-17.2320, -40.1440

■ 38.7420, -18.1500,
-34.5180

■ 236.2150, -8.9360,
-25.2880

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 248.4910, -0.3650,
-9.9090

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 127.5150,
-28.4170, -52.2010

■ 127.5150,
-28.4170, -52.2010

■ 120.4940,
-33.0920, -61.0920

■ 134.5360,
-23.7420, -43.3100

■ 113.5870,
-38.0880, -69.6720

■ 141.4430,
-18.7460, -34.7300

■ 106.5660,
-42.7630, -78.5630

■ 148.4640,
-14.0710, -25.8390

■ 99.6590, -47.7590,
-87.1430

■ 155.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 99.5450, -47.4380,
-87.4540

■ 162.0930, -4.9960,
-8.5800

■ 169.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 176.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

■ 182.9280, 9.6710,
17.4710

■ 189.9490, 14.3460,
26.3620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137.2990, 33.8450, -46.2110



127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



117.2030, -88.8920, -52.0280

Triad

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



127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



123.5770, -126.1300, -4.8980



144.1090, 87.4730, 39.1930

Complementary

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



127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



109.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010

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.



147.6170, 63.2160, 54.8000



127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



145.3140, -55.3450, 28.3590

Square

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



127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



127.8680, -123.0560, -16.5600



153.1290, 14.8000, 51.1840



144.8270, 87.0660, 8.0100

Rectangle

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



127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



122.3500, -102.0070, -40.1110



153.1290, 14.8000, 51.1840



144.4000, 82.5200, 46.3600

Sweetspot

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



127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



203.0070, -11.0460, -20.0860



156.8880, 31.2290, -31.8350



100.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



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.



127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



154.2020, -44.7340, -81.3900



133.2150, -44.4670, -36.6510



80.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



87.2180, -41.6630, -76.4710



11.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

Inverse Universe

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



109.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



125.9120, 44.4130, 81.7010



103.7850, 44.4670, 36.6510



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



60.7820, 41.6630, 76.4710



8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010 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 127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010 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 127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.5150, -28.4170,

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

127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010

Protanopia

143.5070, 37.0960, -22.5200

Deuteranopia

145.7780, 44.0630, -11.1130



Tritanopia

140.3350, -43.7840, -10.4720

Trichromacy



Original Color

127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010

Protanomaly

137.9660, 13.3940, -33.5020

Deuteranomaly

139.0470, 17.8400, -25.9680

Tritanomaly

135.7740, -38.3710, -25.9790

Monochromacy



Original Color

127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010

Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

127.8330, -10.4960, -19.0400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010 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(68, 169, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 169, 70)  
}
```

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(68, 169, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 169, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010 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(68, 169, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 169, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 169, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 169, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 169, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 169,  
70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 169, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 169,  
70) }
```

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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