

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.5900, -61.6470,  
-110.7910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.5900, -61.6470,  
-110.7910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D807
RGB	0, 216, 7
RGB Percent	0%, 85%, 3%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1526, 0.9725
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.97, 0.15
HSL	122°, 100%, 42%
HSV	122°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	24.6172, 49.1733, 8.3943
YIQ	127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

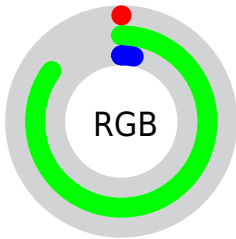
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 209, 216
Decimal	55303
CIELab	75.56, -75.94, 72.74
CIELCh	76, 105.153, 136.232
Yxy	49.1733, 0.2995, 0.5983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278245383 (0xFF00D807)
YUV	127.5900, -59.4509, -111.8964
Hunter-Lab	70.1237, -60.0532, 41.9891

# Details

The YIQ color **127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **88.4100, 61.6470, 110.7910**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.0800, -32.7670, -83.5110**, and **93.3330, -43.7250, -83.1570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.5620, -55.2760, -99.5960**.

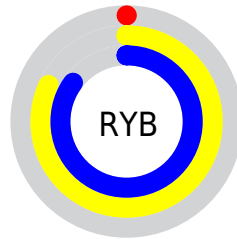
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (85%)

Blue (3%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (85%)

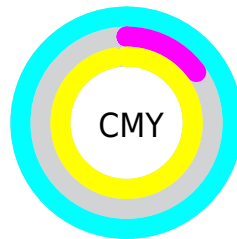


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910 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 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 127.5900,  
-61.6470, -110.7910

■ 127.5900,  
-61.6470, -110.7910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 109.7690,  
-51.4250, -97.8010

■ 192.0800,  
-32.7670, -83.5110

■ 93.3330, -43.7250,  
-83.1570

■ 205.5520,  
-21.8120, -67.2840

■ 77.4840, -36.3000,  
-69.0360

■ 218.4260,  
-12.0490, -51.4810

■ 61.6350, -28.8750,  
-54.9150

■ 231.3000, -2.2860,  
-35.6780

■ 46.3730, -21.7250,  
-41.3170

■ 243.8750, 6.8810,  
-20.0870

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,  
-28.7650

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,

-7.1530

-14.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 127.5900,  
-61.6470, -110.7910

■ 136.5620,  
-55.2760, -99.5960

■ 145.2350,  
-49.5010, -88.6130

■ 154.2070,  
-43.1300, -77.4180

■ 162.8800,  
-37.3550, -66.4350

■ 171.8520,  
-30.9840, -55.2400

■ 180.7100,  
-24.2920, -44.3560

■ 189.3830,  
-18.5170, -33.3730

■ 198.3550,  
-12.1460, -22.1780

■ 207.0280, -6.3710,  
-11.1950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168.8500, 50.4460, -66.2420



127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



147.5790, -105.5310, -75.3790

# Triad

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



127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



152.9270, -139.8800, -31.0480



123.7890, 92.5110, 69.0470

# Complementary

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



127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



88.4100, 61.6470, 110.7910

# 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.



141.7770, 58.3950, 92.6270



127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350

# Square

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



127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



160.5580, -143.4550, -37.8470



181.0270, 33.1830, 64.9510



149.0110, 106.9190, 6.1430



# Rectangle

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



127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



156.6190, -128.2300, -54.9660



181.0270, 33.1830, 64.9510



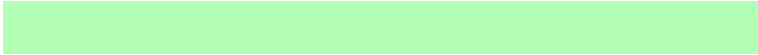
120.8660, 85.5850, 84.4410

# Sweetspot

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



127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



223.8400, -21.5420, -39.1260



190.1800, 66.9520, -68.0240



109.1160, -12.9710, -23.7470



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



150.5970, -72.6930, -130.8770



139.5600, -95.3520, -78.1360



102.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



101.0610, -48.9510, -87.5670



25.3550, -12.1460, -22.1780



# Inverse Universe

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



88.4100, 61.6470, 110.7910



104.4030, 72.6930, 130.8770



76.4400, 95.3520, 78.1360



100.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



69.9390, 48.9510, 87.5670

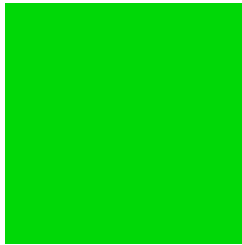


17.6450, 12.1460, 22.1780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910 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 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910 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 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910.



# 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

127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910

### Protanopia

170.7870, 73.0930, -52.6590

### Deuteranopia

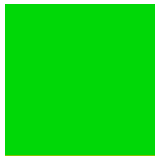
177.4510, 75.0600, -27.7240



## Tritanopia

169.9340, -70.6960, -18.3440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



## Protanomaly

154.8620, 23.8090, -73.5910



## Deuteranomaly

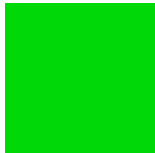
159.4300, 25.6860, -58.0420



## Tritanomaly

154.3380, -67.3430, -51.5910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910



## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

127.7150, -22.6880, -40.3840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910 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(0, 216, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 216, 7)  
}
```

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(0, 216, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 216, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910 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(0, 216, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 216, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 216, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 216, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 216, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 216, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.5900, -61.6470, -110.7910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 216, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 216,  
7) }
```

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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