

Converting Colors

YIQ(128.6680, 19.0840,
-59.5400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(128.6680, 19.0840,
-59.5400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EA206
RGB	110, 162, 6
RGB Percent	43%, 64%, 2%
CMY	0.5688, 0.3646, 0.9762
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.96, 0.36
HSL	80°, 93%, 33%
HSV	80°, 96%, 64%
XYZ	19.3807, 29.1729, 4.7832
YIQ	128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

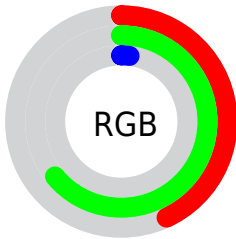
Format	Color
RYB	6, 162, 58
Decimal	7250438
CIELab	60.93, -37.32, 62.08
CIELCh	61, 72.429, 121.013
Yxy	29.1729, 0.3634, 0.5470
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285440518 (0xFF6EA206)
YUV	128.6680, -60.4753, -16.3718
Hunter-Lab	54.0119, -30.4711, 32.5577

Details

The YIQ color **128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **39.3320, -19.0840, 59.5400**, and the grayscale version is **129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.5630, 15.1860, -54.9740**, and **80.7160, 1.9340, -46.0820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.3860, 19.8180, -61.8300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.9870, 16.9280, -53.5040**.

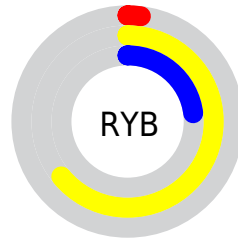
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (64%)

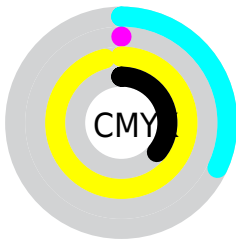
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (23%)

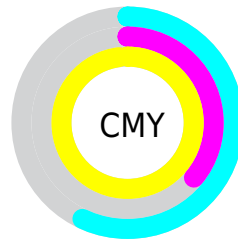


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400 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 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

128.6680, 19.0840,
-59.5400

128.6680, 19.0840,
-59.5400

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

104.3500, 11.4720,
-53.7440

185.5630, 15.1860,
-54.9740

80.7160, 1.9340,
-46.0820

214.4490, 15.5070,
-55.2850

56.7720, -9.6670,
-39.5790

231.4810, 21.6490,
-45.4470

35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

243.6430, 30.5410,
-30.3790

23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

247.2480, 21.8280,
-21.1480

3.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

250.4400, 12.8400,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.4400

0.0000

253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

128.6680, 19.0840,
-59.5400

128.6680, 19.0840,
-59.5400

127.3860, 19.8180,
-61.8300

131.9870, 16.9280,
-53.5040

135.6050, 15.3680,
-47.2560

139.0380, 12.8910,
-40.9090

142.6560, 11.3310,
-34.6610

145.9750, 9.1750,
-28.6250

■ 149.2940, 7.0190,
-22.5890

■ 152.9120, 5.4590,
-16.3410

■ 156.3450, 2.9820,
-9.9940

■ 159.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137.1410, 63.8290, -38.9470



128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400



110.1980, -73.3010, -64.7650

Triad

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



128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400



128.2730, -128.3300, -9.0820



138.3160, 83.2970, 59.8170

Complementary

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



128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400



39.3320, -19.0840, 59.5400

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.



148.1540, 40.0150, 62.2790



128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400



119.4680, -124.2050, -1.2370

Square

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



128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400



126.8930, -116.1770, -25.5930



148.4470, -30.3140, 42.7900



138.7650, 99.9450, 33.4250

Rectangle

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



128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400



116.9750, -88.2500, -52.6500



148.4470, -30.3140, 42.7900



141.8620, 73.0720, 63.4080

Sweetspot

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



128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400



198.6530, 7.3860, -23.7340



83.1680, 78.6760, 5.8760



99.1940, 4.7250, -14.0510



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400



166.6030, 25.7360, -80.9840



105.3460, -27.4040, -76.0760



80.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



114.1180, 17.9370, -55.2710



14.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700

Inverse Universe

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



39.3320, -19.0840, 59.5400



45.3970, -25.7360, 80.9840



62.6540, 27.4040, 76.0760



74.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



31.1810, -17.3410, 55.4830



3.8460, -2.2020, 6.8700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400 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 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400 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 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400.

-59.5400.

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

128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400

Protanopia

135.6240, 57.9150, -41.9010

Deuteranopia

140.1430, 61.4880, -24.0480



Tritanopia

144.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680

Trichromacy



Original Color

128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400

Protanomaly

132.8070, 43.9780, -48.1340

Deuteranomaly

135.7400, 46.0850, -36.7550

Tritanomaly

138.9490, -5.1310, -22.6590

Monochromacy



Original Color

128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400

Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

128.8210, 6.9730, -21.7550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400 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(110, 162, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 162, 6)  
}
```

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(110, 162, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 162, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400 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(110, 162, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 162, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 162, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 162, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 162, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 162,  
6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.6680, 19.0840, -59.5400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 162, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
162, 6) }
```

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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