

# Converting Colors

YIQ(191.2380, -35.2470,  
-60.5830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(191.2380, -35.2470,  
-60.5830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78F07F
RGB	120, 240, 127
RGB Percent	47%, 94%, 50%
CMY	0.5298, 0.0586, 0.5020
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.47, 0.06
HSL	124°, 80%, 71%
HSV	124°, 50%, 94%
XYZ	42.7379, 67.8682, 30.9215
YIQ	191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

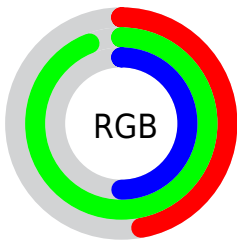
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	120, 233, 240
Decimal	7925887
CIELab	85.94, -56.34, 44.30
CIELCh	86, 71.673, 141.825
Yxy	67.8682, 0.3020, 0.4795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286115967 (0xFF78F07F)
YUV	191.2380, -31.6693, -62.4757
Hunter-Lab	82.3822, -51.5673, 35.4135

# Details

The YIQ color **191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **168.7620, 35.2470, 60.5830**, and the grayscale version is **192.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.8400, -21.5420, -39.1260**, and **133.0140, -40.4280, -60.3000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181.4400, -42.1680, -72.8240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201.0360, -28.3260, -48.3420**.

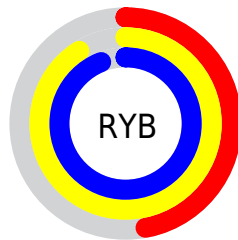
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (94%)

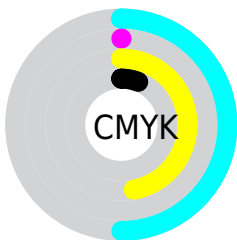
Blue (50%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (94%)

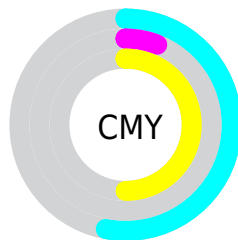


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830 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 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 191.2380,  
-35.2470, -60.5830

■ 191.2380,  
-35.2470, -60.5830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 162.2810,  
-36.8060, -59.8620

■ 223.8400,  
-21.5420, -39.1260

■ 133.0140,  
-40.4280, -60.3000

■ 236.1160,  
-12.9710, -23.7470

■ 98.0660, -55.3740,  
-64.7660

■ 248.2780, -4.0790,  
-8.6790

■ 78.2310, -42.5370,  
-60.6250

■ 60.4610, -28.3250,  
-53.8690

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,  
-40.2710

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,

-27.7190

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 191.2380,  
-35.2470, -60.5830

■ 191.2380,  
-35.2470, -60.5830

■ 181.4400,  
-42.1680, -72.8240

■ 201.0360,  
-28.3260, -48.3420

■ 171.7560,  
-49.4100, -84.7540


■ 210.7200,  
-21.0840, -36.4120


■ 161.9580,  
-56.3310, -96.9950


■ 220.5180,  
-14.1630, -24.1710

■ 152.2740,  
-63.5730, -108.9250

■ 230.2020, -6.9210,  
-12.2410

 142.4760,  
-70.4940, -121.1660

 240.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



202.6640, 34.0750, -50.3810



191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



166.9910, -129.8780, -69.1580

# Triad

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



191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



162.9060, -144.5550, -39.9390



187.5560, 54.8770, 24.1970

# Complementary

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



191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



168.7620, 35.2470, 60.5830

# 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.



194.8350, 33.0030, 46.1790



191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



204.7200, -27.9700, 11.3100

# Square

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



191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



171.1240, -148.4050, -47.2610



208.6270, 21.7250, 41.3170



193.8580, 67.4450, -5.3470



# Rectangle

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



191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



173.0500, -145.5610, -54.7530



208.6270, 21.7250, 41.3170



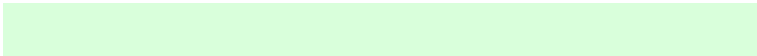
188.4170, 48.3190, 32.9190

# Sweetspot

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



191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



239.5340, -11.0920, -19.2520



224.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



118.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180



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.



191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



192.8370, -44.9640, -77.2200



197.9640, -54.1860, -42.2340



115.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



109.2620, -54.1310, -92.8110



33.2140, -16.3630, -28.3550



# Inverse Universe

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



168.7620, 35.2470, 60.5830



164.1630, 44.9640, 77.2200



162.0360, 54.1860, 42.2340



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



74.7380, 54.1310, 92.8110



22.7860, 16.3630, 28.3550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

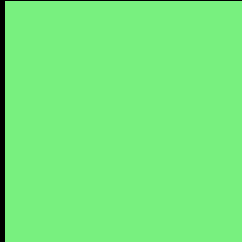
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830 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

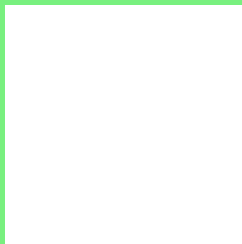
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830.



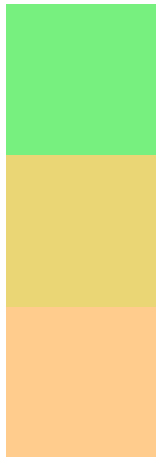
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830.

-60.5830.

# 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

191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830

### Protanopia

209.2210, 43.6530, -25.7150

### Deuteranopia

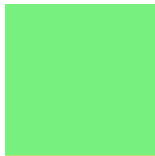
212.1810, 50.2980, -8.4700



## Tritanopia

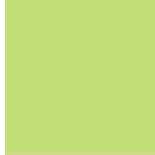
204.8330, -54.0540, -11.5740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



## Protanomaly

202.4020, 14.8620, -38.0820



## Deuteranomaly

204.5910, 19.1240, -27.2120



## Tritanomaly

200.1750, -46.9900, -29.4700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830



## Achromatopsia

191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

191.1700, -13.0630, -22.0790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830 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(120, 240, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 240, 127)  
}
```

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(120, 240, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 240, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830 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(120, 240, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 240, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 240, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 240, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 240, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 240,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 191.2380, -35.2470, -60.5830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 240, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
240, 127) }
```

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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