

Converting Colors

YIQ(131.9580, -44.8810,
-29.1450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(131.9580, -44.8810,
-29.1450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47A384
RGB	71, 163, 132
RGB Percent	28%, 64%, 52%
CMY	0.7218, 0.3606, 0.4825
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.19, 0.36
HSL	160°, 39%, 46%
HSV	160°, 56%, 64%
XYZ	19.8603, 29.2103, 26.4071
YIQ	131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

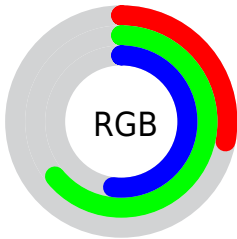
Format	Color
RYB	71, 126, 163
Decimal	4694916
CIELab	60.97, -35.05, 7.98
CIElCh	61, 35.948, 167.179
Yxy	29.2103, 0.2631, 0.3870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282884996 (0xFF47A384)
YUV	131.9580, 0.0207, -53.4602
Hunter-Lab	54.0465, -28.9886, 8.8635

Details

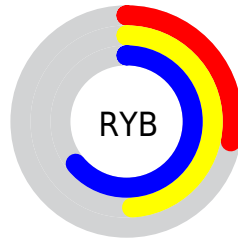
The YIQ color **131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **102.0420, 44.8810, 29.1450**, and the grayscale version is **132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.0290, -43.6430, -29.5550**, and **74.6190, -57.1680, -32.2400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.4900, -52.4910, -34.4030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.3120, -36.9500, -24.1980**.

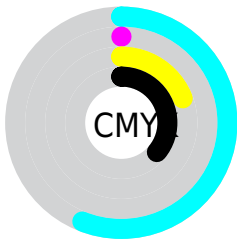
Distribution



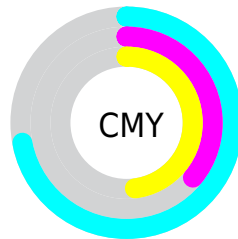
- Red (28%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450 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 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 131.9580,
-44.8810, -29.1450

■ 131.9580,
-44.8810, -29.1450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 104.2890,
-47.3110, -29.1590

■ 187.6160,
-43.9180, -30.0780

■ 74.6190, -57.1680,
-32.2400

■ 215.6160,
-43.9180, -30.0780

■ 57.2080, -42.5890,
-26.6290

■ 231.8760,
-38.4180, -19.6180

■ 40.7260, -29.2480,
-20.6080

■ 242.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 25.4180, -16.4570,
-15.6330

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 4.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 131.9580,
-44.8810, -29.1450

■ 131.9580,
-44.8810, -29.1450

■ 126.4900,
-52.4910, -34.4030

■ 137.3120,
-36.9500, -24.1980

■ 120.8370,
-61.0180, -39.5620

■ 143.0790,
-28.7440, -18.7280

■ 115.3690,
-68.6280, -44.8200

■ 148.4330,
-20.8130, -13.7810

■ 110.0150,
-76.5590, -49.7670

■ 153.9010,
-13.2030, -8.5230

■ 107.9930,
-79.4930, -51.6610

■ 159.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

■ 165.0220, 2.9340,
1.8940

■ 170.3760, 10.8650,
6.8410

■ 175.8440, 18.4750,
12.0990

■ 181.4970, 27.0020,
17.2580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138.8620, -9.4400, -27.1680



131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450



115.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570

Triad

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



131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450



147.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



148.0370, 51.3040, 6.3440

Complementary

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



131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450



102.0420, 44.8810, 29.1450

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.



149.5120, 49.0090, 20.4090



131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450



150.9850, 5.4970, 27.0410

Square

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



131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450



135.9370, -65.6100, -0.3780



151.0560, 33.0980, 27.9300



146.2770, 41.2200, -9.1480

Rectangle

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



131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450



116.0700, -103.6140, -27.5020



151.0560, 33.0980, 27.9300



148.3840, 51.9450, 11.2490

Sweetspot

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



131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450



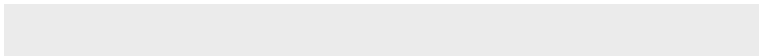
199.8680, -17.6040, -11.3640



134.5720, -6.2280, -41.3320



99.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290



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.



131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450



163.3580, -70.0950, -45.7670



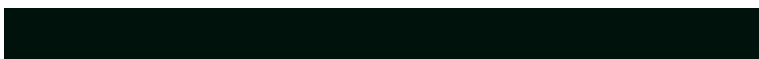
127.2740, -50.9820, -12.1820



78.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



96.0590, -70.6910, -45.9790



11.9340, -8.8020, -5.6820

Inverse Universe

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



102.0420, 44.8810, 29.1450



116.5280, 70.4160, 45.4560



106.7260, 50.9820, 12.1820



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



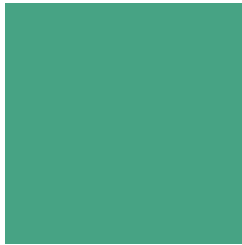
48.9410, 70.6910, 45.9790



6.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

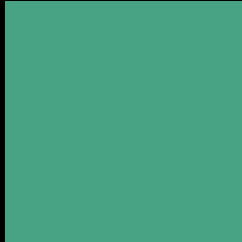
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

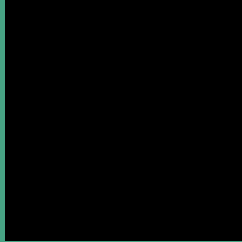
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450.



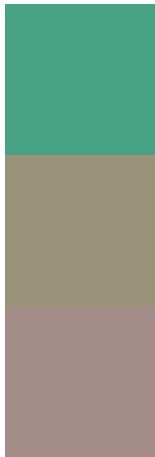
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450.

-29.1450.

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

131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450

Protanopia

145.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

Deuteranopia

147.4210, 14.9920, 3.6320



Tritanopia

137.3560, -48.2770, -11.6450

Trichromacy



Original Color

131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450

Protanomaly

140.6640, -8.3420, -14.0220

Deuteranomaly

141.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820

Tritanomaly

135.4390, -47.3130, -18.1050

Monochromacy



Original Color

131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450

Achromatopsia

132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

131.8790, -16.1370, -10.4170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450 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(71, 163, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 163, 132)  
}
```

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(71, 163, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 163, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450 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(71, 163, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 163, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 163, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 163, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 163, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 163,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 163, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 163,  
132) }
```

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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