

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.3710, 34.4830,  
-24.7250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.3710, 34.4830,  
-24.7250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	978C35
RGB	151, 140, 53
RGB Percent	59%, 55%, 21%
CMY	0.4079, 0.4510, 0.7919
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.65, 0.41
HSL	53°, 48%, 40%
HSV	53°, 65%, 59%
XYZ	22.7824, 25.5909, 7.1132
YIQ	133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

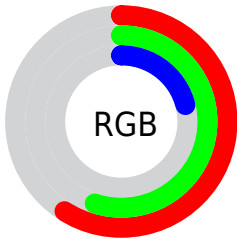
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	65, 151, 53
Decimal	9931829
CIELab	57.65, -6.85, 46.43
CIELCh	58, 46.930, 98.394
Yxy	25.5909, 0.4106, 0.4612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288121909 (0xFF978C35)
YUV	133.3710, -39.6229, 15.4606
Hunter-Lab	50.5874, -8.1395, 27.0743

# Details

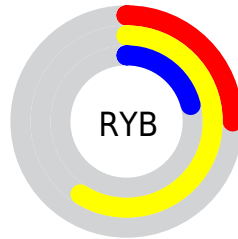
The YIQ color **133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **70.6290, -34.4830, 24.7250**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.3390, 37.5090, -24.4990**, and **81.8330, 33.0620, -26.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.4870, 39.8480, -28.3440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.2550, 29.1180, -21.1060**.

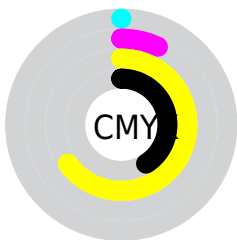
# Distribution



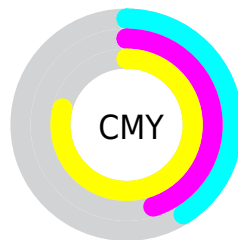
- Red (59%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250 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 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133.3710, 34.4830,  
-24.7250

133.3710, 34.4830,  
-24.7250

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

107.6590, 33.6120,  
-25.4600

187.3390, 37.5090,  
-24.4990

81.8330, 33.0620,  
-26.5060

215.4100, 38.7470,  
-24.9090

60.8570, 24.4870,  
-19.7770

240.8930, 32.8330,  
-27.8630

40.1690, 15.0410,  
-13.7830

246.9060, 22.7910,  
-22.0810

20.9540, 5.6410,  
-8.6230

250.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

253.4040, 4.4940,

-4.3540

■ 133.3710, 34.4830,  
-24.7250

■ 133.3710, 34.4830,  
-24.7250

■ 130.4870, 39.8480,  
-28.3440

■ 136.2550, 29.1180,  
-21.1060

■ 128.1900, 44.9380,  
-32.4860

■ 138.5520, 24.0280,  
-16.9640

■ 125.3060, 50.3030,  
-36.1050

■ 141.4360, 18.6630,  
-13.3450

■ 123.8070, 53.1460,  
-38.0700

■ 144.3200, 13.2980,  
-9.7260

■ 146.7310, 7.8870,  
-5.2730

■ 149.6150, 2.5220,  
-1.6540

■ 152.4990, -2.8430,  
1.9650

■ 155.3830, -8.2080,  
5.5840

■ 157.6800,  
-13.2980, 9.7260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950



133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



128.7240, -0.5440, -34.2080

# Triad

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



133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



113.5910, -103.5230, -23.6430



141.9780, 33.7380, 38.3620

# Complementary

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



133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



70.6290, -34.4830, 24.7250

# 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.



141.9870, -6.0120, 31.8760



133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



113.0330, -110.2190, -12.4190

# Square

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



133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



110.3190, -91.5540, -36.8180



132.3870, -57.5890, 13.9550



139.3380, 58.7270, 31.5190



# Rectangle

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



133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



122.3320, -31.6750, -37.2030



132.3870, -57.5890, 13.9550



142.4050, 22.2300, 37.6700

# Sweetspot

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



133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



189.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



83.5560, 54.8770, 24.1970



95.3180, 7.6120, -5.7960



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



168.5790, 53.7880, -38.6920



128.4660, 8.8100, -38.5340



75.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



115.2350, 49.0650, -35.6950



10.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970



# Inverse Universe

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



70.6290, -34.4830, 24.7250



70.4210, -53.7880, 38.6920



75.5340, -8.8100, 38.5340



70.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



25.3520, -49.3400, 35.1720



2.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250 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 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250 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 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250.

-24.7250.

# 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

133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250

### Protanopia

133.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

### Deuteranopia

135.2960, 48.2360, -15.1560



## Tritanopia

140.5120, 13.4780, 9.0460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250

## Protanomaly

133.6810, 36.5460, -23.5660

## Deuteranomaly

134.5510, 42.9640, -18.7320

## Tritanomaly

137.7280, 21.1370, -3.1110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250

## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250 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(151, 140, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 140, 53)  
}
```

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(151, 140, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 140, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250 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(151, 140, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 140, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 140, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 140, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 140, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 140,  
53) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 140, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
140, 53) }
```

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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