

Converting Colors

YIQ(133.3810, 45.7180,
-35.6100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(133.3810, 45.7180,
-35.6100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B9016
RGB	155, 144, 22
RGB Percent	61%, 56%, 9%
CMY	0.3922, 0.4353, 0.9134
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.86, 0.39
HSL	55°, 75%, 35%
HSV	55°, 86%, 61%
XYZ	23.6331, 26.9705, 4.7229
YIQ	133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

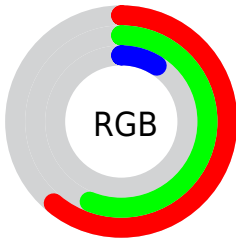
Format	Color
R _Y B	34, 155, 22
Decimal	10194966
CIE Lab	58.95, -8.64, 58.95
CIE LCh	59, 59.577, 98.335
Yxy	26.9705, 0.4272, 0.4875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288385046 (0xFF9B9016)
YUV	133.3810, -54.9108, 18.9599
Hunter-Lab	51.9332, -9.6533, 30.9613

Details

The YIQ color **133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **43.6190, -45.7180, 35.6100**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.4460, 47.0930, -32.9950**, and **85.0780, 33.7500, -27.9620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.0840, 50.8080, -39.7520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.7920, 40.3070, -31.1570**.

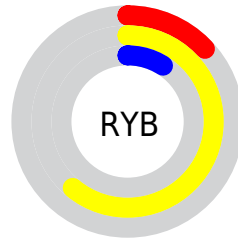
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (56%)

Blue (9%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (9%)

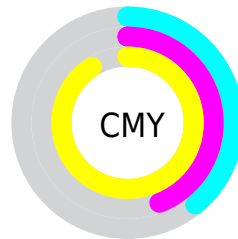


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100 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 133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133.3810, 45.7180,
-35.6100

■ 133.3810, 45.7180,
-35.6100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 107.8260, 42.9670,
-35.3130

■ 188.4460, 47.0930,
-32.9950

■ 85.0780, 33.7500,
-27.9620

■ 216.6310, 48.0100,
-33.0940

■ 63.5040, 23.9830,
-21.6570

■ 240.6190, 39.1160,
-37.1080

■ 42.8160, 14.5370,
-15.6630

■ 244.3980, 29.8530,
-28.9230

■ 23.3130, 6.0080,
-9.7680

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,
-20.2150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

-11.5070

254.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

133.3810, 45.7180,
-35.6100

133.3810, 45.7180,
-35.6100

131.0840, 50.8080,
-39.7520

135.7920, 40.3070,
-31.1570

129.6990, 53.3300,
-41.4060

138.6760, 34.9420,
-27.5380

141.0870, 29.5310,
-23.0850

143.3840, 24.4410,
-18.9430

145.7950, 19.0300,
-14.4900

■ 148.6790, 13.6650,
-10.8710

■ 151.0900, 8.2540,
-6.4180

■ 153.3870, 3.1640,
-2.2760

■ 156.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137.3220, 71.7100, -11.0580



133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100



127.8020, -1.1840, -44.6400

Triad

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



133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100



120.3390, -111.5010, -22.2290



144.0320, 42.8140, 50.0940

Complementary

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



133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100



43.6190, -45.7180, 35.6100

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.



145.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140



133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100



119.9920, -120.1690, -8.3050

Square

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



133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100



115.6990, -95.6800, -39.1360



126.9350, -88.4910, 12.3170



138.6870, 74.2220, 42.5580

Rectangle

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



133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100



116.0320, -48.8660, -50.5460



126.9350, -88.4910, 12.3170



145.1920, 27.6840, 48.9640

Sweetspot

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



133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100



192.7240, 17.7920, -14.0800



63.0210, 75.7370, 31.6170



96.5910, 11.0970, -8.3830



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100



168.6940, 68.9210, -54.1430



123.3930, 9.9130, -53.0230



75.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



117.5830, 47.9650, -37.7870



10.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

Inverse Universe

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



43.6190, -45.7180, 35.6100



32.8930, -69.1960, 53.6200



53.6070, -9.9130, 53.0230



69.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



23.0040, -48.2400, 37.2640



2.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100 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 133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100 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 133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.3810, 45.7180,

-35.6100.

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

133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100

Protanopia

133.7020, 49.2480, -33.5040

Deuteranopia

136.0720, 60.2500, -23.6380



Tritanopia

144.1100, 14.6700, 9.4700

Trichromacy



Original Color

133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100

Protanomaly

133.6910, 47.7810, -34.4510

Deuteranomaly

134.8000, 55.0240, -28.0480

Tritanomaly

140.5450, 25.9060, -6.9420

Monochromacy



Original Color

133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100

Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

133.1800, 16.5080, -12.8360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100 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(155, 144, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 144, 22)  
}
```

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(155, 144, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 144, 22) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100 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(155, 144, 22) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 144, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 144, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 144, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 144, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 144,  
22) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.3810, 45.7180, -35.6100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 144, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
144, 22) }
```

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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