

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.4200, 40.8140,  
-45.8580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.4200, 40.8140,  
-45.8580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	90980A
RGB	144, 152, 10
RGB Percent	56%, 60%, 4%
CMY	0.4354, 0.4039, 0.9605
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.93, 0.40
HSL	63°, 88%, 32%
HSV	63°, 93%, 60%
XYZ	22.7807, 28.4063, 4.5715
YIQ	133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

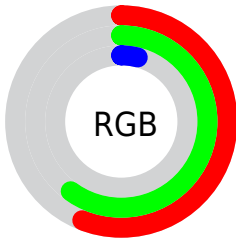
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	10, 152, 18
Decimal	9476106
CIE Lab	60.25, -18.10, 61.96
CIE LCh	60, 64.549, 106.282
Yxy	28.4063, 0.4086, 0.5095
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287666186 (0xFF90980A)
YUV	133.4200, -60.8461, 9.2787
Hunter-Lab	53.2976, -16.9755, 32.2229

# Details

The YIQ color **133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **28.5800, -40.8140, 45.8580**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.6850, 38.7500, -41.4900**, and **85.8980, 25.2690, -33.9550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.9810, 43.4280, -49.1800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.4290, 36.5950, -40.9810**.

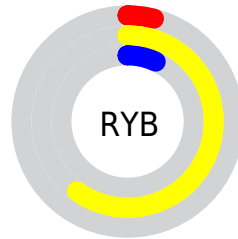
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (60%)

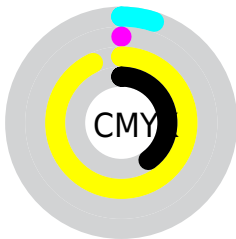
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (7%)

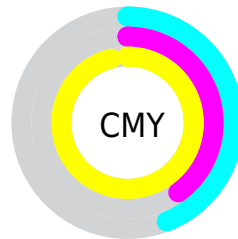


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580 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 133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133.4200, 40.8140,  
-45.8580

133.4200, 40.8140,  
-45.8580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

108.6460, 34.4860,  
-41.3060

189.6850, 38.7500,  
-41.4900

85.8980, 25.2690,  
-33.9550

217.8700, 39.6670,  
-41.5890

64.0360, 16.3730,  
-26.9150

240.7500, 40.1250,  
-38.8750

43.3480, 6.9270,  
-20.9210

243.9420, 31.1370,  
-30.1670

22.0620, -3.7110,  
-15.3510

247.1340, 22.1490,  
-21.4590

1.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

250.4400, 12.8400,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.4400

0.0000

253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

133.4200, 40.8140,  
-45.8580

133.4200, 40.8140,  
-45.8580

131.9810, 43.4280,  
-49.1800

135.4290, 36.5950,  
-40.9810

137.4380, 32.3760,  
-36.1040

139.5610, 27.8360,  
-30.9160

141.2710, 23.0210,  
-26.2510

143.2800, 18.8020,  
-21.3740

■ 145.2890, 14.5830,  
-16.4970

■ 147.2980, 10.3640,  
-11.6200

■ 149.4210, 5.8240,  
-6.4320

■ 151.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.4280, 73.8670, -22.6210



133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580



125.8320, -19.0640, -51.0000

# Triad

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



133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580



125.0810, -119.3420, -17.7900



144.3930, 58.0350, 55.0830

# Complementary

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



133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580



28.5800, -40.8140, 45.8580

# 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.



149.6550, 7.3270, 48.9510



133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580



122.4030, -125.5800, -3.8520

# Square

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



133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580



121.0280, -103.7960, -35.2200



138.4480, -67.5860, 24.4300



140.0210, 84.9050, 41.6810



# Rectangle

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



133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580



110.2610, -77.6120, -58.2200



138.4480, -67.5860, 24.4300



146.6780, 44.0510, 55.2110

# Sweetspot

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



133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580



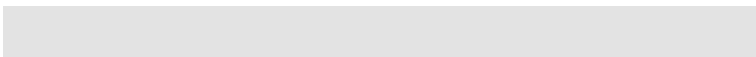
188.8330, 15.8670, -17.7410



56.5670, 82.7070, 26.4430



94.9390, 9.9970, -10.4750



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.



133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580



170.3670, 56.3600, -63.2880



112.4900, -0.9060, -60.6980



75.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000



121.6480, 40.1720, -45.2360



11.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



# Inverse Universe

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



28.5800, -40.8140, 45.8580



25.6330, -56.3600, 63.2880



49.5100, 0.9060, 60.6980



69.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



18.3520, -40.1720, 45.2360



1.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580 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 133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

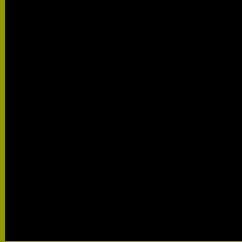
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.4200, 40.8140,

-45.8580.

# 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

133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580

### Protanopia

135.3080, 55.9890, -40.0350

### Deuteranopia

138.6870, 62.7720, -25.2920



## Tritanopia

146.4400, 4.8130, 6.3890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580

## Protanomaly

134.6170, 50.6250, -41.9430

## Deuteranomaly

136.7520, 54.9790, -32.7410

## Tritanomaly

141.6640, 18.0210, -12.7230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580

## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.1750, 14.9040, -16.8080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580 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(144, 152, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 152, 10)  
}
```

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(144, 152, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 152, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580 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(144, 152, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 152, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 152, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 152, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 152, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 152,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.4200, 40.8140, -45.8580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 152, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
152, 10) }
```

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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