

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.8120, -95.4010,  
-60.7210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.8120, -95.4010,  
-60.7210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	05C788
RGB	5, 199, 136
RGB Percent	2%, 78%, 53%
CMY	0.9808, 0.2193, 0.4670
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.32, 0.22
HSL	160°, 95%, 40%
HSV	160°, 98%, 78%
XYZ	24.9411, 42.6909, 30.1869
YIQ	133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

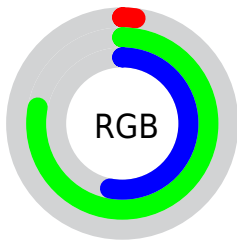
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	5, 121, 199
Decimal	378760
CIELab	71.34, -56.38, 20.18
CIELCh	71, 59.882, 160.303
Yxy	42.6909, 0.2550, 0.4364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278568840 (0xFF05C788)
YUV	133.8120, 1.0787, -112.9681
Hunter-Lab	65.3383, -46.2046, 18.3443

# Details

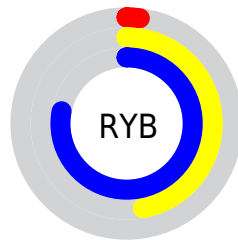
The YIQ color **133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **70.1880, 95.4010, 60.7210**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.5440, -70.9190, -52.8630**, and **94.3320, -67.2060, -48.5660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.0890, -97.7390, -62.4030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140.4760, -85.4070, -54.6150**.

# Distribution



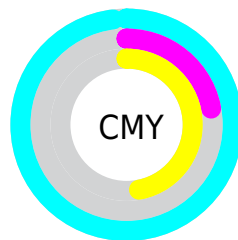
- Red (2%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210 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 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 133.8120,  
-95.4010, -60.7210

■ 133.8120,  
-95.4010, -60.7210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 112.9170,  
-82.3350, -55.2230

■ 201.4300,  
-70.5980, -53.1740

■ 94.3320, -67.2060,  
-48.5660

■ 214.1900,  
-60.5140, -37.6820

■ 75.7470, -52.0770,  
-41.9090

■ 226.7650,  
-51.3470, -22.0910

■ 57.9770, -37.8650,  
-35.1530

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 40.7940, -23.9280,  
-28.9200

■ 246.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,  
-22.4890

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,

-4.7070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 133.8120,  
-95.4010, -60.7210

■ 133.8120,  
-95.4010, -60.7210

■ 132.0890,  
-97.7390, -62.4030

■ 140.4760,  
-85.4070, -54.6150

■ 147.2540,  
-75.7340, -48.1980

■ 153.9180,  
-65.7400, -42.0920

■ 160.6960,  
-56.0670, -35.6750

■ 167.0610,  
-46.6690, -29.7810

■ 173.8390,  
-36.9960, -23.3640

■ 180.5030,  
-27.0020, -17.2580

■ 187.2810,  
-17.3290, -10.8410

■ 193.9450, -7.3350,  
-4.7350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

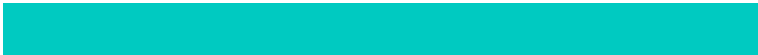
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



160.3070, -4.1640, -45.7000



133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



140.5760, -117.5030, -45.6230

# Triad

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



133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



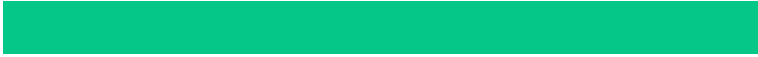
163.5000, -65.3370, 11.1990



169.4490, 79.6830, 15.1630

# Complementary

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



133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



70.1880, 95.4010, 60.7210

# 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.



168.2190, 66.6120, 37.3000



133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



178.9910, -2.6670, 42.8450

# Square

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



133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



140.6000, -134.1050, -20.0650



178.0110, 47.3070, 51.2670



171.1650, 73.5900, -12.0900



# Rectangle

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



133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



143.9790, -128.4630, -34.2150



178.0110, 47.3070, 51.2670



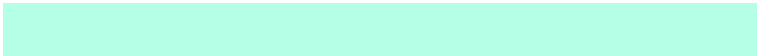
167.7510, 76.1970, 23.2770

# Sweetspot

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



133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



230.1380, -36.4000, -23.1520



138.3130, -14.6100, -87.6820



112.8350, -22.0050, -14.2050



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.



133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



169.2930, -125.3370, -79.8730



122.2100, -106.8240, -24.3920



95.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



108.2210, -80.1350, -51.0390



23.8680, -17.6040, -11.3640



# Inverse Universe

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



70.1880, 95.4010, 60.7210



85.7070, 125.3370, 79.8730



81.7900, 106.8240, 24.3920



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



54.7790, 80.1350, 51.0390

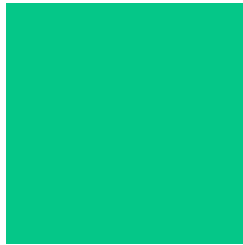


12.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210 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 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

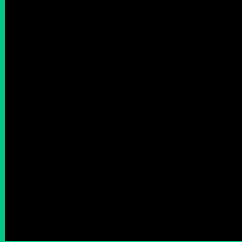
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210.



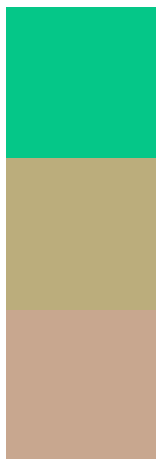
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210.

-60.7210.

# 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

133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210

### Protanopia

171.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

### Deuteranopia

174.1310, 27.3720, -0.4680



## Tritanopia

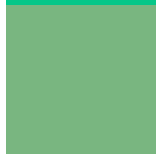
155.3460, -77.8480, -20.8880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



## Protanomaly

157.6050, -19.0220, -29.7260



## Deuteranomaly

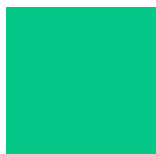
159.6040, -17.2810, -22.7290



## Tritanomaly

147.3800, -84.3560, -35.1080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210



## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

134.1490, -34.9330, -22.2050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210 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(5, 199, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 199, 136)  
}
```

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(5, 199, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 199, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210 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(5, 199, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 199, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 199, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 199, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 199, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 199,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.8120, -95.4010, -60.7210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 199, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 199,  
136) }
```

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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