

# Converting Colors

YIQ(134.1470, 46.4970,  
-33.2070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(134.1470, 46.4970,  
-33.2070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E8F1A
RGB	158, 143, 26
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 10%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4392, 0.8977
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.83, 0.38
HSL	53°, 72%, 36%
HSV	53°, 83%, 62%
XYZ	24.1074, 26.9860, 4.9196
YIQ	134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

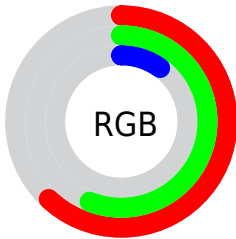
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 158, 26
Decimal	10391322
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.96, -6.61, 58.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 58.385, 96.500
Yxy	26.9860, 0.4304, 0.4818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288581402 (0xFF9E8F1A)
YUV	134.1470, -53.3165, 20.9191
Hunter-Lab	51.9480, -8.0730, 30.7487

# Details

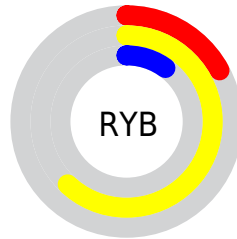
The YIQ color **134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **49.8530, -46.4970, 33.2070**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.0980, 48.1930, -30.9030**, and **85.3880, 35.8130, -26.8030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.1490, 52.1830, -37.1370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.1450, 40.8110, -29.2770**.

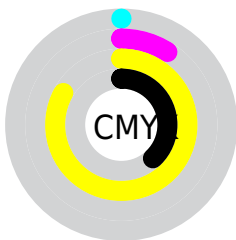
# Distribution



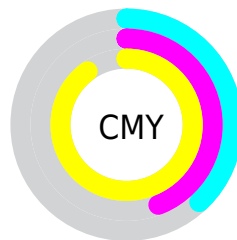
- Red (62%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070 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 134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 134.1470, 46.4970,  
-33.2070

■ 134.1470, 46.4970,  
-33.2070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 108.1360, 45.0300,  
-34.1540

■ 189.0980, 48.1930,  
-30.9030

■ 85.3880, 35.8130,  
-26.8030

■ 217.4680, 50.0270,  
-31.1010

■ 63.8140, 26.0460,  
-20.4980

■ 240.2600, 38.7490,  
-35.9630

■ 43.1260, 16.6000,  
-14.5040

■ 244.6260, 29.2110,  
-28.3010

■ 23.3240, 7.4750,  
-8.8210

■ 247.8180, 20.2230,  
-19.5930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

134.1470, 46.4970,  
-33.2070

134.1470, 46.4970,  
-33.2070

131.1490, 52.1830,  
-37.1370

137.1450, 40.8110,  
-29.2770

129.4220, 55.6680,  
-39.7240

140.1430, 35.1250,  
-25.3470

142.4400, 30.0350,  
-21.2050

145.4380, 24.3490,  
-17.2750

148.4360, 18.6630,  
-13.3450

■ 151.4340, 12.9770,  
-9.4150

■ 154.4320, 7.2910,  
-5.4850

■ 156.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

■ 159.7270, -3.4850,  
2.5870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.6040, 70.9760, -8.7680



134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070



128.7100, 2.0710, -43.0570

# Triad

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



134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070



119.8830, -110.2170, -23.4730



144.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220

# Complementary

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



134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070



49.8530, -46.4970, 33.2070

# 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.



145.0930, -11.8820, 39.1420



134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070



119.6500, -119.2060, -9.2380

# Square

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



134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070



114.7700, -94.4420, -39.5460



124.9020, -92.8920, 9.4760



139.7190, 71.1960, 42.3320



# Rectangle

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



134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070



119.3920, -41.0720, -48.6240



124.9020, -92.8920, 9.4760



145.2840, 24.4290, 47.3810

# Sweetspot

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



134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070



197.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



67.1780, 73.8570, 32.6490



99.0040, 11.3720, -7.8600



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070



169.3140, 73.0470, -51.8250



127.7030, 11.9760, -51.8640



77.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



117.3060, 50.3030, -36.1050



12.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420



# Inverse Universe

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



49.8530, -46.4970, 33.2070



37.0990, -72.7720, 52.3480



56.2970, -11.9760, 51.8640



72.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



25.6940, -50.3030, 36.1050



2.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070 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 134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

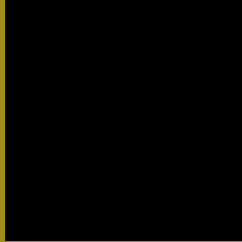
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.1470, 46.4970,



# 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

134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070

### Protanopia

134.1580, 47.9640, -32.2600

### Deuteranopia

136.3000, 59.6080, -23.0160



## Tritanopia

144.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070

## Protanomaly

133.8590, 47.3680, -32.4720

## Deuteranomaly

135.4410, 54.6570, -26.9030

## Tritanomaly

140.5560, 27.3730, -5.9950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

134.0060, 17.0580, -11.7900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070 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(158, 143, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 143, 26)  
}
```

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(158, 143, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 143, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070 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(158, 143, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 143, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 143, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 143, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 143, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 143,  
26) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 134.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 143, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
143, 26) }
```

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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