

# Converting Colors

YIQ(134.4720, 35.0360,  
-40.2600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(134.4720, 35.0360,  
-40.2600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F971B
RGB	143, 151, 27
RGB Percent	56%, 59%, 11%
CMY	0.4393, 0.4078, 0.8939
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.82, 0.41
HSL	64°, 70%, 35%
HSV	64°, 82%, 59%
XYZ	22.5891, 28.0511, 5.2644
YIQ	134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

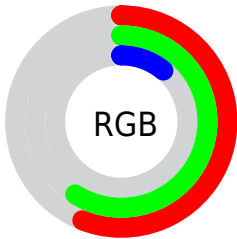
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 151, 35
Decimal	9410331
CIE Lab	59.93, -17.59, 58.06
CIE LCh	60, 60.669, 106.858
Yxy	28.0511, 0.4041, 0.5018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287600411 (0xFF8F971B)
YUV	134.4720, -52.9837, 7.4791
Hunter-Lab	52.9632, -16.5546, 31.1810

# Details

The YIQ color **134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **43.5280, -35.0360, 40.2600**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.7110, 35.8610, -38.6910**, and **85.3110, 25.5440, -33.4320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.4630, 39.2550, -45.1370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.4810, 30.8170, -35.3830**.

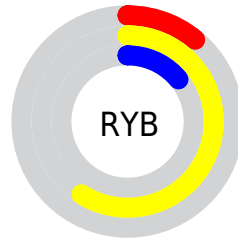
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (59%)

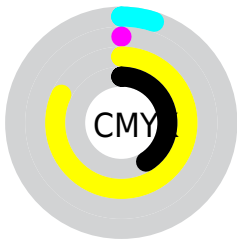
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (14%)

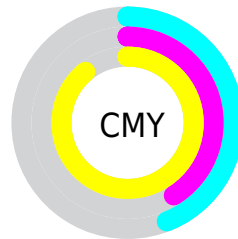


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600 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 134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 134.4720, 35.0360,  
-40.2600

■ 134.4720, 35.0360,  
-40.2600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 107.7600, 34.1650,  
-40.9950

■ 189.7110, 35.8610,  
-38.6910

■ 85.3110, 25.5440,  
-33.4320

■ 217.8960, 36.7780,  
-38.7900

■ 63.4490, 16.6480,  
-26.3920

■ 241.6620, 37.5570,  
-36.3870

■ 42.7610, 7.2020,  
-20.3980

■ 244.8540, 28.5690,  
-27.6790

■ 22.0620, -3.7110,  
-15.3510

■ 248.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,

-10.2630

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 134.4720, 35.0360,  
-40.2600

■ 134.4720, 35.0360,  
-40.2600

■ 132.4630, 39.2550,  
-45.1370

■ 136.4810, 30.8170,  
-35.3830

■ 130.7960, 42.5110,  
-49.0810

■ 138.4900, 26.5980,  
-30.5060

■ 140.4990, 22.3790,  
-25.6290

■ 142.5080, 18.1600,  
-20.7520

■ 144.6310, 13.6200,  
-15.5640

■ 146.6400, 9.4010,  
-10.6870

■ 148.6490, 5.1820,  
-5.8100

■ 150.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 152.6670, -3.2560,  
3.9440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.6000, 67.6310, -19.7370



134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



126.2390, -18.6520, -47.4520

# Triad

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



134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



123.2230, -116.8660, -18.6100



144.7900, 55.2390, 50.6870

# Complementary

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



134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



43.5280, -35.0360, 40.2600

# 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.



148.8460, 8.1070, 45.8270



134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



120.4310, -122.7830, -4.9830

# Square

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



134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



119.6260, -102.6040, -34.7960



139.6400, -59.3790, 24.3730



140.5750, 80.2290, 38.3170



# Rectangle

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



134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



109.4290, -78.0250, -56.2410



139.6400, -59.3790, 24.3730



146.3740, 41.8510, 51.0270

# Sweetspot

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



134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



189.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



67.5980, 72.2540, 23.1500



95.3950, 8.7130, -9.2310



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.



134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



170.5240, 54.4800, -62.2560



116.5320, -0.7240, -52.9800



75.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000



121.3490, 39.5760, -45.4480



11.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



# Inverse Universe

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



43.5280, -35.0360, 40.2600



29.4760, -54.4800, 62.2560



61.4680, 0.7240, 52.9800



69.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



18.6510, -39.5760, 45.4480



1.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600 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 134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600 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 134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.4720, 35.0360,

-40.2600.

# 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

134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600

### Protanopia

136.4030, 48.6520, -33.7160

### Deuteranopia

138.5280, 58.9660, -22.3940



## Tritanopia

145.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600

## Protanomaly

135.5980, 43.6090, -35.9350

## Deuteranomaly

136.9350, 50.2100, -28.9100

## Tritanomaly

141.8640, 14.5820, -10.9700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600 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(143, 151, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 151, 27)  
}
```

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(143, 151, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 151, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600 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(143, 151, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 151, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 151, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 151, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 151, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 151,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 134.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 151, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
151, 27) }
```

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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