

# Converting Colors

YIQ(134.5730, -6.8280,  
-19.4360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(134.5730, -6.8280,  
-19.4360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74956D
RGB	116, 149, 109
RGB Percent	45%, 58%, 43%
CMY	0.5452, 0.4156, 0.5725
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.27, 0.42
HSL	110°, 16%, 51%
HSV	110°, 27%, 58%
XYZ	20.7089, 26.3146, 18.4560
YIQ	134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

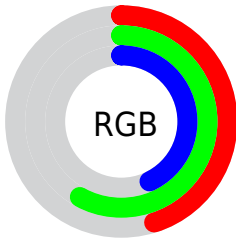
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	109, 149, 142
Decimal	7640429
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.33, -19.54, 17.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 26.215, 138.187
Yxy	26.3146, 0.3163, 0.4019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285830509 (0xFF74956D)
YUV	134.5730, -12.6075, -16.2885
Hunter-Lab	51.2978, -17.7105, 14.5769

# Details

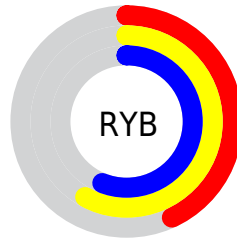
The YIQ color  $134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669966$ . A complement of this color would be  $123.4270, 6.8280, 19.4360$ , and the grayscale version is  $135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $188.0460, -6.7820, -20.2700$ , and  $84.5130, -6.5990, -18.0790$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $129.2750, -9.1650, -26.6450$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $139.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270$ .

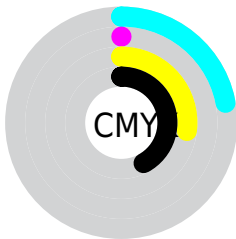
# Distribution



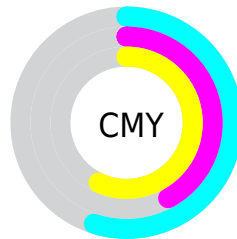
- Red (45%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360 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 134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 134.5730, -6.8280,  
-19.4360

■ 134.5730, -6.8280,  
-19.4360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 109.1000, -6.8740,  
-18.6020

■ 188.0460, -6.7820,  
-20.2700

■ 84.5130, -6.5990,  
-18.0790

■ 215.6330, -7.0570,  
-20.7930

■ 61.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450

■ 241.2850, -5.9570,  
-18.7010

■ 38.2680, -7.2870,  
-16.6230

■ 253.1480, 2.3390,  
-3.8450

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 134.5730, -6.8280,  
-19.4360

■ 134.5730, -6.8280,  
-19.4360

■ 129.2750, -9.1650,  
-26.6450

■ 139.8710, -4.4910,  
-12.2270

■ 123.6780,  
-12.0980, -34.0660

■ 145.4680, -1.5580,  
-4.8060

■ 118.3800,  
-14.4350, -41.2750

■ 150.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

■ 113.0820,  
-16.7720, -48.4840

■ 156.0640, 3.1160,  
9.6120

■ 107.4850,  
-19.7050, -55.9050

■ 161.6610, 6.0490,  
17.0330

■ 102.3010,  
-22.3630, -62.8030

■ 166.8450, 8.7070,  
23.9310

■ 97.0030, -24.7000,  
-70.0120

■ 172.1430, 11.0440,  
31.1400

■ 95.2370, -25.4790,

■ 177.4410, 13.3810,

-72.4150

38.3490

 183.0380, 16.3140,  
45.7700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.3430, 14.4910, -14.8290



134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



130.6550, -30.4860, -20.1980

# Triad

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



134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



135.2080, -41.4480, 2.2640



142.8800, 35.9890, 14.0770

# Complementary

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



134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



123.4270, 6.8280, 19.4360

# 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.



143.7080, 25.0300, 19.9580



134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



141.1510, -18.9380, 12.8220

# Square

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



134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



128.8160, -55.3840, -9.4960



143.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110



141.1540, 37.7330, 4.4930



# Rectangle

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



134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



128.5810, -44.8370, -18.9250



143.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110



143.2050, 33.6960, 17.0880

# Sweetspot

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



134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



188.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



140.3310, 14.7650, -8.7790



93.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



171.6830, -10.4940, -30.0940



133.9620, -15.1730, -16.8770



71.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



88.1820, -23.6460, -67.0860



6.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



# Inverse Universe

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



123.4270, 6.8280, 19.4360



154.3170, 10.4940, 30.0940



124.0380, 15.1730, 16.8770



69.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



49.8180, 23.6460, 67.0860



3.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360 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 134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360 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 134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.5730, -6.8280,

-19.4360.

# 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

134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360

### Protanopia

139.0000, 17.1950, -8.7650

### Deuteranopia

140.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940



## Tritanopia

138.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360

## Protanomaly

137.2870, 8.8970, -12.5670

## Deuteranomaly

137.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

## Tritanomaly

137.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

134.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360 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(116, 149, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 149, 109)  
}
```

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(116, 149, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 149, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360 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(116, 149, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 149, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 149, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 149, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 149, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 149,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 134.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 149, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
149, 109) }
```

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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