

# Converting Colors

YIQ(134.7150, -50.1920,  
-70.5760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(134.7150, -50.1920,  
-70.5760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BC246
RGB	43, 194, 70
RGB Percent	17%, 76%, 27%
CMY	0.8318, 0.2390, 0.7256
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.64, 0.24
HSL	131°, 64%, 46%
HSV	131°, 78%, 76%
XYZ	21.4021, 39.5647, 12.2988
YIQ	134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

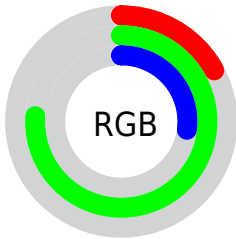
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">43, 171, 194</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2867782</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">69.16, -62.87, 50.15</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">69, 80.422, 141.425</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">39.5647, 0.2921, 0.5400</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281057862 (0xFF2BC246)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">134.7150, -31.9045, -80.4341</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">62.9005, -49.3407, 32.4376</a>

# Details

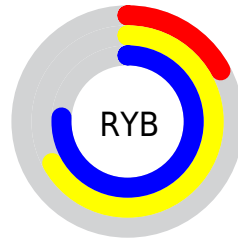
The YIQ color **134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as dark muted green. A complement of this color would be **102.2850, 50.1920, 70.5760**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.0320, -40.8390, -69.3750**, and **82.6190, -41.1140, -69.8980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.9110, -56.9760, -79.7920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.2200, -44.0040, -61.5720**.

# Distribution



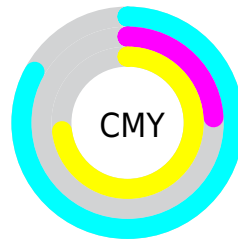
- Red (17%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760 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 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 134.7150,  
-50.1920, -70.5760

■ 134.7150,  
-50.1920, -70.5760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 102.3440,  
-59.4530, -73.4450

■ 196.0320,  
-40.8390, -69.3750

■ 82.6190, -41.1140,  
-69.8980

■ 210.1400,  
-31.8550, -55.9750

■ 65.7440, -30.8000,  
-58.5760

■ 222.3020,  
-22.9630, -40.9070

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,  
-44.9780

■ 234.4640,  
-14.0710, -25.8390

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,  
-32.4260

■ 247.0390, -4.9040,  
-10.2480

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,  
-19.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 134.7150,  
-50.1920, -70.5760

■ 134.7150,  
-50.1920, -70.5760

■ 126.9110,  
-56.9760, -79.7920

■ 142.2200,  
-44.0040, -61.5720

■ 119.4060,  
-63.1640, -88.7960

■ 150.0240,  
-37.2200, -52.3560

■ 117.8680,  
-64.5850, -90.5770

■ 157.5290,  
-31.0320, -43.3520

■ 165.3330,  
-24.2480, -34.1360

■ 172.8380,  
-18.0600, -25.1320

■ 180.3430,  
-11.8720, -16.1280

■ 188.0330, -4.7670,  
-7.2230

■ 195.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

■ 203.3420, 8.2050,  
10.9970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.6950, 40.8170, -62.4390



134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



134.5170, -101.8200, -60.0280

# Triad

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



134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



137.0780, -132.4550, -16.9270



145.6900, 87.3350, 41.6950

# Complementary

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



134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



102.2850, 50.1920, 70.5760

# 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.



152.8380, 64.4520, 65.4440



134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



158.2830, -54.0600, 21.5880

# Square

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



134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



144.7090, -136.0300, -23.7260



172.1230, 24.1050, 64.2730



156.8360, 100.0420, 4.1220



# Rectangle

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



134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



140.9180, -118.4660, -44.6900



172.1230, 24.1050, 64.2730



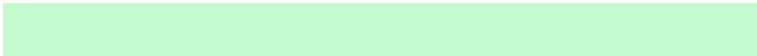
145.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740

# Sweetspot

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



134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



229.3000, -19.4810, -26.9130



169.3110, 33.5710, -52.2610



113.8160, -11.8260, -16.9620



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.



134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



160.1460, -77.8320, -109.3200



143.1510, -73.9460, -47.5620



93.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



97.8130, -53.5840, -75.1840



20.0550, -11.0010, -15.3930



# Inverse Universe

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



102.2850, 50.1920, 70.5760



109.8540, 77.8320, 109.3200



93.8490, 73.9460, 47.5620



90.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



63.1870, 53.5840, 75.1840

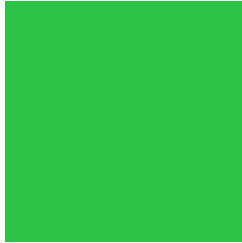


12.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760 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 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760 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 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760.

-70.5760.

# 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

134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760

### Protanopia

161.5970, 45.3500, -28.9380

### Deuteranopia

164.1610, 53.0500, -14.2940



## Tritanopia

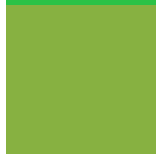
155.1910, -61.1140, -15.7860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



## Protanomaly

151.6740, 10.9200, -43.7360



## Deuteranomaly

153.6950, 15.5950, -34.8450



## Tritanomaly

147.5110, -56.9840, -35.5760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760



## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

134.7240, -17.7390, -25.4430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760 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(43, 194, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 194, 70)  
}
```

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(43, 194, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 194, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760 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(43, 194, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 194, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 194, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 194, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 194, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 194,  
70) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 134.7150, -50.1920, -70.5760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 194, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 194,  
70) }
```

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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