

# Converting Colors

YIQ(134.8970, 27.0100,  
-26.9580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(134.8970, 27.0100,  
-26.9580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	90913B
RGB	144, 145, 59
RGB Percent	56%, 57%, 23%
CMY	0.4354, 0.4314, 0.7684
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.59, 0.43
HSL	61°, 42%, 40%
HSV	61°, 59%, 57%
XYZ	22.4151, 26.4951, 8.0764
YIQ	134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

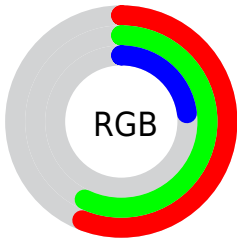
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	59, 145, 60
Decimal	9474363
CIELab	58.50, -12.22, 44.42
CIELCh	59, 46.074, 105.386
Yxy	26.4951, 0.3933, 0.4649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287664443 (0xFF90913B)
YUV	134.8970, -37.4172, 7.9833
Hunter-Lab	51.4734, -12.3471, 26.7285

# Details

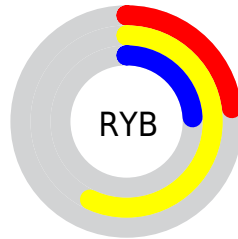
The YIQ color **134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **69.1030, -27.0100, 26.9580**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.1530, 29.1650, -27.4670**, and **83.3160, 27.1480, -29.4600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.3010, 31.5040, -31.3120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.6070, 22.1950, -22.2930**.

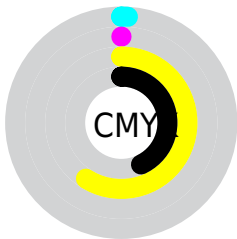
# Distribution



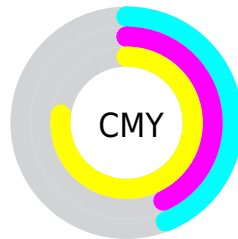
- Red (56%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580 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 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



134.8970, 27.0100,  
-26.9580

134.8970, 27.0100,  
-26.9580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

108.7120, 26.0930,  
-26.8590

189.1530, 29.1650,  
-27.4670

83.3160, 27.1480,  
-29.4600

217.2240, 30.4030,  
-27.8770

61.4110, 19.8110,  
-23.1410

244.5120, 29.5320,  
-28.6120

41.0220, 10.9610,  
-16.9350

247.7040, 20.5440,  
-19.9040

20.9210, 1.2400,  
-11.4640

250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 134.8970, 27.0100,  
-26.9580

■ 134.8970, 27.0100,  
-26.9580

■ 133.3010, 31.5040,  
-31.3120

■ 136.6070, 22.1950,  
-22.2930

■ 131.5910, 36.3190,  
-35.9770

■ 138.2030, 17.7010,  
-17.9390

■ 129.6960, 40.2170,  
-40.5430

■ 140.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

■ 127.9860, 45.0320,  
-45.2080

■ 141.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

■ 127.8720, 45.3530,  
-45.5190

■ 143.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

■ 145.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 146.8240, -5.1360,  
4.9760

■ 148.4200, -9.6300,  
9.3300

■ 150.4290,  
-13.8490, 14.2070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.5570, 51.9950, -11.6930



134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580



129.0480, -10.2640, -34.2640

# Triad

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



134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580



115.2040, -106.6870, -21.3670



143.7460, 40.2030, 36.8350

# Complementary

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



134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580



69.1030, -27.0100, 26.9580

# 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.



145.0160, 4.2120, 33.8120



134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580



113.4890, -111.5030, -11.1750

# Square

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



134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580



112.8610, -95.9560, -34.1320



138.8620, -42.6890, 19.2550



141.1870, 60.4700, 27.4620



# Rectangle

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



134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580



121.8730, -43.5040, -37.5840



138.8620, -42.6890, 19.2550



144.2980, 29.8410, 37.4010

# Sweetspot

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



134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580



184.8250, 10.3180, -10.7860



84.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



91.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580



173.1260, 41.8220, -42.0980



122.3390, 1.9780, -35.8620



70.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770



119.3110, 42.7390, -42.1970



7.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



# Inverse Universe

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



69.1030, -27.0100, 26.9580



70.5750, -42.4180, 41.8860



81.6610, -1.9780, 35.8620



64.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



15.9880, -42.1430, 42.4090



0.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580 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 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

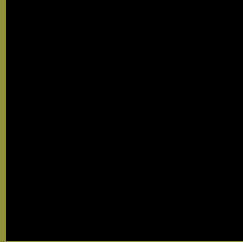
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580.

-26.9580.

# 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

134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580

### Protanopia

136.3220, 36.1790, -22.4210

### Deuteranopia

137.7520, 46.9520, -13.9120



## Tritanopia

142.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580

## Protanomaly

135.4140, 32.9240, -24.0040

## Deuteranomaly

136.6970, 39.6170, -18.6470

## Tritanomaly

139.5530, 14.2600, -5.1320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

135.0530, 9.6760, -10.1640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580 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(144, 145, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 145, 59)  
}
```

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(144, 145, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 145, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580 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(144, 145, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 145, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(144, 145, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 145, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 145, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 145,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 134.8970, 27.0100, -26.9580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 145, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
145, 59) }
```

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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