

# Converting Colors

YIQ(134.8980, -90.4920,  
-78.1080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(134.8980, -90.4920,  
-78.1080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D266
RGB	0, 210, 102
RGB Percent	0%, 82%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1761, 0.6003
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.51, 0.18
HSL	149°, 100%, 41%
HSV	149°, 100%, 82%
XYZ	25.4631, 47.0946, 20.3002
YIQ	134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

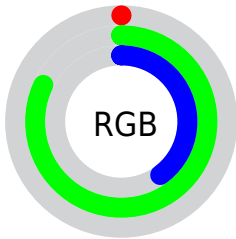
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 141, 210
Decimal	53862
CIELab	74.25, -66.68, 41.35
CIELCh	74, 78.463, 148.199
Yxy	47.0946, 0.2742, 0.5072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278243942 (0xFF00D266)
YUV	134.8980, -16.2187, -118.3055
Hunter-Lab	68.6255, -53.8631, 30.4992

# Details

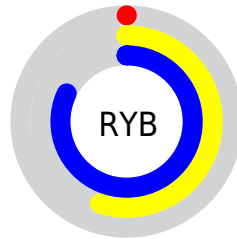
The YIQ color **134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC66**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **75.1020, 90.4920, 78.1080**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198.1520, -58.4920, -63.3240**, and **96.2120, -58.7210, -64.6810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.4310, -81.5070, -70.2350**.

# Distribution



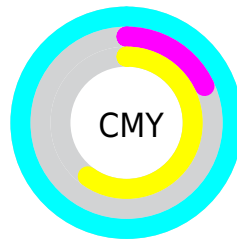
- Red (0%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080 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 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 134.8980,  
-90.4920, -78.1080

■ 134.8980,  
-90.4920, -78.1080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 115.4980,  
-74.4460, -71.5500

■ 198.4510,  
-57.8960, -63.1120

■ 96.2120, -58.7210,  
-64.6810

■ 211.0970,  
-47.4910, -47.9310

■ 77.3990, -42.9500,  
-58.6460

■ 223.8570,  
-37.4070, -32.4390

■ 58.7000, -27.5000,  
-52.3000

■ 236.4320,  
-28.2400, -16.8480

■ 43.4380, -20.3500,  
-38.7020

■ 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,  
-26.6730

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,

-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 134.8980,  
-90.4920, -78.1080

■ 142.4310,  
-81.5070, -70.2350

■ 149.9640,  
-72.5220, -62.3620

■ 157.3830,  
-63.2160, -54.8000

■ 164.9160,  
-54.2310, -46.9270

■ 172.4490,  
-45.2460, -39.0540

■ 179.9820,  
-36.2610, -31.1810

■ 187.5150,  
-27.2760, -23.3080

■ 194.9340,  
-17.9700, -15.7460

■ 202.4670, -8.9850,  
-7.8730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

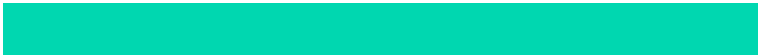
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



164.8380, 24.3570, -61.4910



134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



146.2690, -115.6210, -57.7090

# Triad

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



134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



142.3610, -134.9300, -21.6340



159.6640, 81.0560, 28.8320

# Complementary

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



134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



75.1020, 90.4920, 78.1080

# 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.



161.8880, 61.0150, 56.1430



134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



177.3530, -24.7180, 29.4740

# Square

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



134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



151.7530, -139.3300, -30.0020



182.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



169.9780, 93.3500, -6.7620



# Rectangle

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



134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



152.5560, -131.9460, -42.6820



182.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290



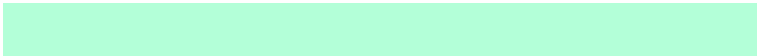
158.1770, 75.5980, 39.6460

# Sweetspot

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



134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



227.8300, -32.7770, -28.2410



155.8610, 7.2140, -86.7220



111.5100, -19.7120, -17.2160



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

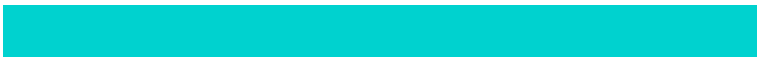
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



163.8210, -109.9290, -94.8010



146.8680, -124.1970, -45.4530



101.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



107.9640, -72.5220, -62.3620



26.3470, -17.6950, -15.2230



# Inverse Universe

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



75.1020, 90.4920, 78.1080



91.1790, 109.9290, 94.8010



63.2460, 123.8760, 45.7640



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



60.1500, 72.2010, 62.6730



14.6530, 17.6950, 15.2230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080 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 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080 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 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080.

-78.1080.

# 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

134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080

### Protanopia

176.5350, 39.8930, -23.6510

### Deuteranopia

179.6860, 47.3180, -9.5300



## Tritanopia

164.8410, -74.8680, -19.8280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



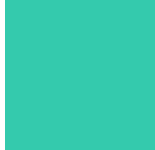
## Protanomaly

161.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360



## Deuteranomaly

163.0550, -2.9740, -34.2220



## Tritanomaly

153.8440, -80.0910, -40.8190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080



## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

134.8300, -32.7770, -28.2410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080 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(0, 210, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 210, 102)  
}
```

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(0, 210, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 210, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080 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(0, 210, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 210, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 210, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 210, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 210, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 210,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 134.8980, -90.4920, -78.1080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 210, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 210,  
102) }
```

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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