

Converting Colors

YIQ(135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(135.7350, 0.9230,
-33.2610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	749D4E
RGB	116, 157, 78
RGB Percent	45%, 62%, 31%
CMY	0.5452, 0.3842, 0.6940
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.50, 0.38
HSL	91°, 34%, 46%
HSV	91°, 50%, 62%
XYZ	20.6331, 28.3804, 11.6013
YIQ	135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

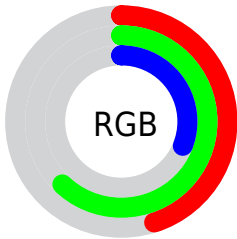
Format	Color
RYB	78, 157, 119
Decimal	7642446
CIELab	60.23, -28.08, 36.62
CIELCh	60, 46.145, 127.484
Yxy	28.3804, 0.3404, 0.4682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285832526 (0xFF749D4E)
YUV	135.7350, -28.4634, -17.3076
Hunter-Lab	53.2733, -24.0941, 24.3797

Details

The YIQ color $135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669933 . A complement of this color would be $99.2650, -0.9230, 33.2610$, and the grayscale version is $136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $189.9800, 1.6110, -34.7170$, and $84.3760, 0.5560, -32.1160$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $131.5190, 1.2910, -39.9330$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $139.9510, 0.5550, -26.5890$.

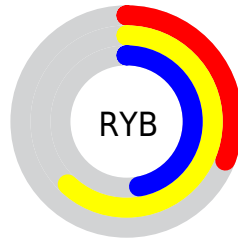
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (62%)

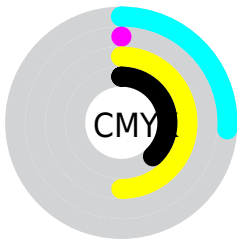
Blue (31%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (47%)

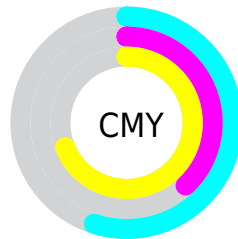


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610 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 135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 135.7350, 0.9230,
-33.2610

 135.7350, 0.9230,
-33.2610

 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 109.9630, 0.2810,
-32.6390


 189.9800, 1.6110,
-34.7170


 84.3760, 0.5560,
-32.1160


 217.7520, 2.2530,
-35.3390


 59.7350, 0.9230,
-33.2610


 238.1210, 5.8280,
-28.5400

 38.5310, -7.0100,
-27.1540

 249.9840, 14.1240,
-13.6840

 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 135.7350, 0.9230,
-33.2610

■ 135.7350, 0.9230,
-33.2610

■ 131.5190, 1.2910,
-39.9330

■ 139.9510, 0.5550,
-26.5890

■ 127.4170, 1.3380,
-46.2940

■ 144.0530, 0.5080,
-20.2280

■ 122.9020, 1.1100,
-53.1780

■ 148.2690, 0.1400,
-13.5560

■ 118.6860, 1.4780,
-59.8500

■ 152.7840, 0.3680,
-6.6720

■ 114.5840, 1.5250,
-66.2110

■ 157.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 161.1020, -0.0470,
6.3610

■ 165.3180, -0.4150,
13.0330

■ 169.5340, -0.7830,
19.7050

■ 173.6360, -0.8300,
26.0660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140.1970, 35.0330, -23.6790



135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610



125.3070, -47.7220, -38.2340

Triad

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



135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610



117.8260, -114.0700, -14.2140



146.1530, 57.8100, 31.6180

Complementary

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



135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610



99.2650, -0.9230, 33.2610

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.



148.9670, 32.2710, 37.4150



135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610



139.2730, -57.2680, 13.6440

Square

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



135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610



118.3840, -107.3740, -25.4380



148.6880, -6.6080, 31.6640



145.0220, 64.8280, 14.5560

Rectangle

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



135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610



112.8150, -90.3150, -42.7550



148.6880, -6.6080, 31.6640



147.4390, 51.2530, 34.8130

Sweetspot

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



135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610



195.6820, 0.4150, -13.0330



125.6880, 35.8090, -4.6950



96.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610



170.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100



124.4870, -22.0460, -41.0060



76.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



104.5720, 1.7990, -60.1610



10.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610

Inverse Universe

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



99.2650, -0.9230, 33.2610



114.7450, -1.6140, 51.2980



110.5130, 22.0460, 41.0060



73.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



38.4280, -1.7990, 60.1610



4.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610 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 135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

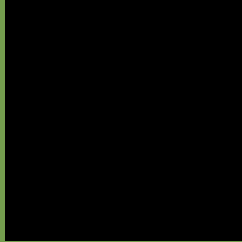
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.7350, 0.9230,

-33.2610.

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

135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610

Protanopia

141.3910, 31.7310, -18.9010

Deuteranopia

143.0920, 40.3030, -9.0490



Tritanopia

143.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

Trichromacy



Original Color

135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610

Protanomaly

139.0690, 20.7740, -24.0740

Deuteranomaly

140.3950, 25.9080, -17.9960

Tritanomaly

140.5330, -9.3510, -12.2550

Monochromacy



Original Color

135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610

Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

136.2090, 0.3690, -12.1990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610 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, 157, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 157, 78)  
}
```

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, 157, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 157, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610 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, 157, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 157, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 157, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 157, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 157, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 157,  
78) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 157, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
157, 78) }
```

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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