

Converting Colors

YIQ(135.8920, 15.0970,
-69.8870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(135.8920, 15.0970,
-69.8870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BB100
RGB	107, 177, 0
RGB Percent	42%, 69%, 0%
CMY	0.5807, 0.3058, 0.9997
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 1.00, 0.31
HSL	84°, 100%, 35%
HSV	84°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	21.7831, 34.5773, 5.5274
YIQ	135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

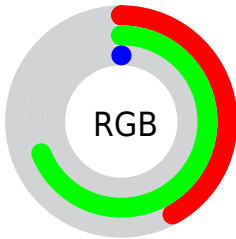
Format	Color
RYB	0, 177, 70
Decimal	7057664
CIELab	65.42, -44.96, 66.32
CIELCh	65, 80.124, 124.132
Yxy	34.5773, 0.3520, 0.5587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285247744 (0xFF6BB100)
YUV	135.8920, -66.9948, -25.3383
Hunter-Lab	58.8024, -36.7798, 35.5884

Details

The YIQ color **135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. A complement of this color would be **41.1080, -15.0970, 69.8870**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.4710, 9.2730, -63.4550**, and **87.1400, -5.4920, -54.6760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140.0370, 13.4910, -62.8050**.

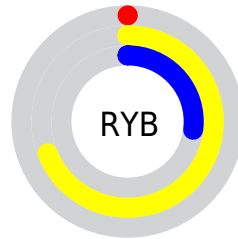
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (69%)

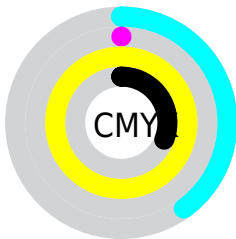
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (27%)

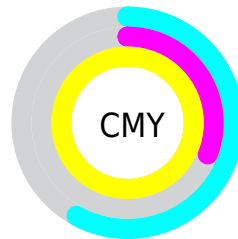


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870 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 135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 135.8920, 15.0970,
-69.8870

■ 135.8920, 15.0970,
-69.8870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 111.3720, 5.2380,
-61.9140

■ 194.4710, 9.2730,
-63.4550

■ 87.1400, -5.4920,
-54.6760

■ 219.3620, 11.1980,
-59.7940

■ 59.6190, -22.7780,
-49.7700

■ 231.5240, 20.0900,
-44.7260

■ 43.4380, -20.3500,
-38.7020

■ 243.6860, 28.9820,
-29.6580

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 247.4760, 21.1860,
-20.5260

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.5070

0.0000

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

135.8920, 15.0970,
-69.8870

140.0370, 13.4910,
-62.8050

144.0680, 12.2060,
-56.0340

148.2130, 10.6000,
-48.9520

152.3580, 8.9940,
-41.8700

156.5030, 7.3880,
-34.7880

■ 160.5340, 6.1030,
-28.0170

■ 164.6790, 4.4970,
-20.9350

■ 168.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

■ 172.8550, 1.6060,
-7.0820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147.7510, 64.7470, -44.5730



135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870



120.2570, -80.9570, -69.1890

Triad

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



135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810



138.1850, 82.2880, 61.5840

Complementary

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



135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870



41.1080, -15.0970, 69.8870

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.



157.9970, 51.0630, 71.3110



135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870



125.9250, -127.2300, -6.9900

Square

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



135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870



138.6620, -128.6480, -25.3520



158.8460, -18.2560, 44.5280



142.5320, 98.9830, 28.8310

Rectangle

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



135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870



127.7180, -97.8320, -55.2080



158.8460, -18.2560, 44.5280



142.6820, 73.7590, 67.4790

Sweetspot

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



135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870



213.7620, 5.4610, -27.3950



92.8390, 86.7920, 1.9600



105.1290, 3.3500, -16.6660



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870



176.5710, 19.5940, -90.8220



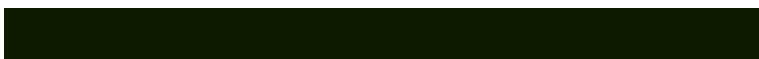
110.1780, -36.1590, -88.1190



87.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



117.3190, 12.7570, -60.5150



19.7470, 1.7900, -10.4180

Inverse Universe

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



41.1080, -15.0970, 69.8870



53.4290, -19.5940, 90.8220



66.8220, 36.1590, 88.1190



82.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



35.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150



5.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870 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 135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870 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 135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.8920, 15.0970,

-69.8870.

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

135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870

Protanopia

146.5550, 62.3630, -45.4210

Deuteranopia

151.5410, 66.1190, -25.3770



Tritanopia

155.1200, -26.8210, -4.0130

Trichromacy



Original Color

135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870

Protanomaly

142.8900, 44.9420, -54.5940

Deuteranomaly

146.0620, 47.8740, -41.6460

Tritanomaly

147.9650, -11.2280, -27.8040

Monochromacy



Original Color

135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870

Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

135.9300, 5.0480, -25.4160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870 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(107, 177, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 177, 0)  
}
```

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(107, 177, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 177, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870 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(107, 177, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 177, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 177, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 177, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 177, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 177,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.8920, 15.0970, -69.8870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 177, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
177, 0) }
```

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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