

Converting Colors

YIQ(136.2180, -50.8310,
-86.5350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(136.2180, -50.8310,
-86.5350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	22CE2D
RGB	34, 206, 45
RGB Percent	13%, 81%, 18%
CMY	0.8672, 0.1919, 0.8236
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.78, 0.19
HSL	124°, 72%, 47%
HSV	124°, 84%, 81%
XYZ	23.2173, 44.7044, 9.8858
YIQ	136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

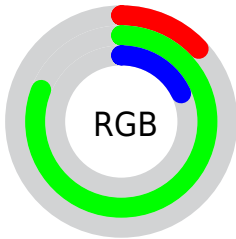
Format	Color
RYB	34, 196, 206
Decimal	2281005
CIELab	72.70, -69.76, 63.04
CIELCh	73, 94.019, 137.898
Yxy	44.7044, 0.2984, 0.5746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280471085 (0xFF22CE2D)
YUV	136.2180, -44.9705, -89.6452
Hunter-Lab	66.8614, -55.0241, 38.0366

Details

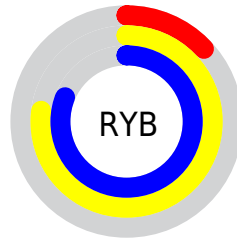
The YIQ color **136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC33**. The color can be described as dark muted green. A complement of this color would be **103.7820, 50.8310, 86.5350**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.5130, -35.2440, -77.1640**, and **88.0500, -41.2500, -78.4500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.7730, -57.2480, -96.8960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.3640, -45.0100, -76.3860**.

Distribution



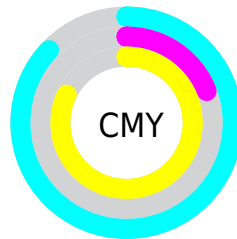
- Red (13%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350 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 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136.2180,
-50.8310, -86.5350

■ 136.2180,
-50.8310, -86.5350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 104.4860,
-48.9500, -93.0940

■ 195.5130,
-35.2440, -77.1640

■ 88.0500, -41.2500,
-78.4500

■ 208.2730,
-25.1600, -61.6720

■ 72.2010, -33.8250,
-64.3290

■ 220.7340,
-15.6720, -46.3920

■ 56.9390, -26.6750,
-50.7310

■ 233.1950, -6.1840,
-31.1120

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,
-37.1330

■ 245.7700, 2.9830,
-15.5210

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,

-2.7990

-8.8910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 136.2180,
-50.8310, -86.5350

■ 136.2180,
-50.8310, -86.5350

■ 127.7730,
-57.2480, -96.8960

■ 144.3640,
-45.0100, -76.3860

■ 122.4040,
-60.8230, -103.6950

■ 152.9230,
-38.9140, -65.7140

■ 161.3680,
-32.4970, -55.3530

■ 169.5140,
-26.6760, -45.2040

■ 177.9590,
-20.2590, -34.8430

■ 186.5180,
-14.1630, -24.1710

■ 194.6640, -8.3420,
-14.0220

■ 203.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 211.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161.1640, 46.6860, -64.1780



136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



141.4640, -103.4690, -68.6930

Triad

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



136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



145.8830, -136.5800, -24.7720



136.9650, 88.4790, 54.0070

Complementary

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



136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



103.7820, 50.8310, 86.5350

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.



148.5300, 60.0480, 79.1840



136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



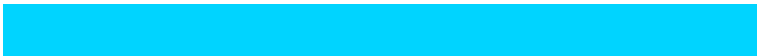
150.0780, -87.7560, 4.5000

Square

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



136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



153.5140, -140.1550, -31.5710



177.1620, 28.3690, 64.0890



152.6300, 103.6180, 5.3940

Rectangle

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



136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



149.5920, -123.6000, -50.7680



177.1620, 28.3690, 64.0890



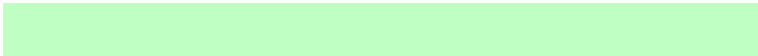
136.1620, 81.0950, 66.6870

Sweetspot

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



136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



229.0240, -18.8840, -32.2280



183.7010, 49.8480, -55.4000



112.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



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.



136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



151.5090, -75.2610, -128.3890



145.7940, -77.7950, -60.4110



97.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



98.6960, -49.1810, -83.3970



22.5340, -11.0920, -19.2520

Inverse Universe

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



103.7820, 50.8310, 86.5350



103.4910, 75.2610, 128.3890



94.2060, 77.7950, 60.4110



96.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



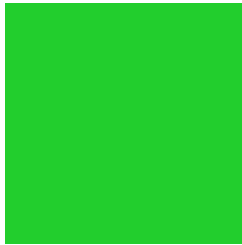
67.3040, 49.1810, 83.3970



15.4660, 11.0920, 19.2520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350 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 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

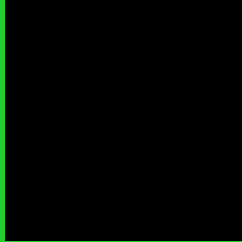
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350.

-86.5350.

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

136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350

Protanopia

167.7320, 57.7310, -38.5650

Deuteranopia

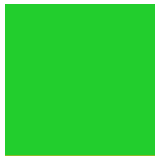
171.7630, 65.6140, -21.7300



Tritanopia

163.3260, -65.9280, -16.6480

Trichromacy



Original Color

136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



Protanomaly

156.5910, 17.9830, -56.1050



Deuteranomaly

158.9650, 23.1620, -45.3340



Tritanomaly

153.5550, -60.2840, -41.8520

Monochromacy



Original Color

136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350



Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

135.8500, -18.3340, -31.1820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350 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(34, 206, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 206, 45)  
}
```

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(34, 206, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 206, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350 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(34, 206, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 206, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 206, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 206, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 206, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 206,  
45) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.2180, -50.8310, -86.5350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 206, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 206,  
45) }
```

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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