

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(136.6050, 6.2000,  
-57.3200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6BAC20
RGB	107, 172, 32
RGB Percent	42%, 67%, 13%
CMY	0.5806, 0.3254, 0.8744
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.81, 0.33
HSL	88°, 69%, 40%
HSV	88°, 81%, 67%
XYZ	21.0748, 32.7418, 6.5780
YIQ	136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

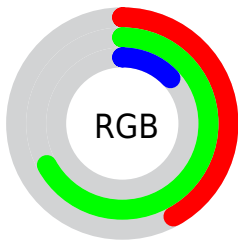
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">32, 172, 97</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7056416</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.95, -41.99, 59.37</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">64, 72.717, 125.269</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">32.7418, 0.3490, 0.5421</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285246496 (0xFF6BAC20)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">136.6050, -51.5703, -25.9636</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.2204, -34.3925, 33.2384</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **67.3950, -6.2000, 57.3200**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.8330, 5.5580, -56.6980**, and **84.8030, -2.9250, -51.6370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.2750, 6.8890, -64.3030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140.9350, 5.5110, -50.3370**.

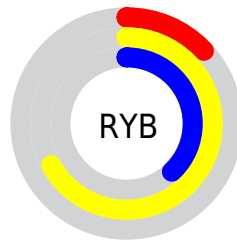
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (67%)

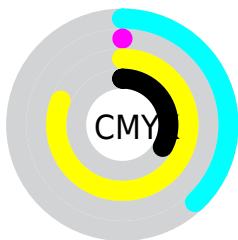
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (38%)

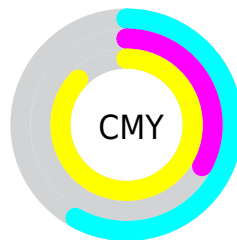


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200 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 136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 136.6050, 6.2000,  
-57.3200


 136.6050, 6.2000,  
-57.3200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 108.7360, 7.2090,  
-59.0870


 192.8330, 5.5580,  
-56.6980


 84.8030, -2.9250,  
-51.6370


 220.4310, 6.7500,  
-56.2740


 60.2610, -15.7180,  
-45.5580


 232.1800, 15.3670,  
-41.7290

 40.5030, -18.9750,  
-36.0870

 244.3420, 24.2590,  
-26.6610

 27.5890, -12.9250,  
-24.5810

 248.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940

 12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

 252.1500, 8.0250,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-7.7750

0.0000

■ 136.6050, 6.2000,  
-57.3200

■ 136.6050, 6.2000,  
-57.3200

■ 132.2750, 6.8890,  
-64.3030

■ 140.9350, 5.5110,  
-50.3370

■ 128.4720, 7.5320,  
-70.4520

■ 145.2650, 4.8220,  
-43.3540

■ 149.7090, 3.8120,  
-36.0600

■ 154.0390, 3.1230,  
-29.0770

■ 158.3690, 2.4340,  
-22.0940

■ 162.6990, 1.7450,  
-15.1110

■ 167.0290, 1.0560,  
-8.1280

■ 171.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 175.8030, -0.6430,  
6.1490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.8970, 61.4000, -44.4880



136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200



117.3050, -80.9120, -64.4960

# Triad

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



136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200



132.3820, -130.2550, -12.7430



143.3710, 81.4640, 54.4880

# Complementary

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



136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200



67.3950, -6.2000, 57.3200

# 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.



155.4000, 48.1300, 63.8900



136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200



122.4030, -125.5800, -3.8520

# Square

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



136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200



133.5270, -123.8340, -24.4900



157.3840, -16.8350, 46.3090



145.6950, 96.9660, 26.8380



# Rectangle

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



136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200



124.1960, -96.1820, -52.0700



157.3840, -16.8350, 46.3090



146.4660, 74.1270, 60.8070

# Sweetspot

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



136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200



210.4830, 2.1130, -21.7830



110.8410, 66.1150, -3.2690



103.8670, 1.3320, -13.1320



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200



168.4220, 9.8280, -90.0440



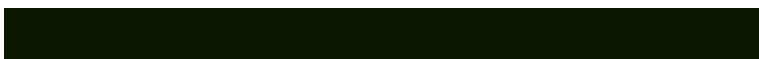
116.2730, -34.3280, -71.7360



84.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



111.9700, 6.4300, -61.4900



17.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850



# Inverse Universe

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



67.3950, -6.2000, 57.3200



59.8770, -9.2320, 90.2560



87.7270, 34.3280, 71.7360



80.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



38.0300, -6.4300, 61.4900



5.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200 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 136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

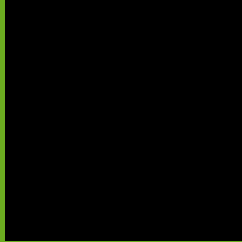
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.6050, 6.2000,

-57.3200.

# 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

136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200

### Protanopia

146.0890, 52.4120, -35.7800

### Deuteranopia

148.5390, 60.4330, -21.4470



## Tritanopia

151.0170, -25.0330, -3.3770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200

## Protanomaly

142.6630, 35.8160, -43.3840

## Deuteranomaly

143.9830, 41.0870, -34.2810

## Tritanomaly

145.4580, -13.9340, -22.8140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200

## Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

137.0100, 2.0670, -20.9490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200 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, 172, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 172, 32)  
}
```

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, 172, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 172, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200 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, 172, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 172, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 172, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 172, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 172, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 172,  
32) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.6050, 6.2000, -57.3200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 172, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
172, 32) }
```

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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