

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.1510, 22.3380,  
-52.4300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(140.1510, 22.3380,  
-52.4300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81A81A
RGB	129, 168, 26
RGB Percent	51%, 66%, 10%
CMY	0.4943, 0.3411, 0.8978
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.84, 0.34
HSL	77°, 73%, 38%
HSV	77°, 84%, 66%
XYZ	23.2389, 32.7495, 6.0767
YIQ	140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

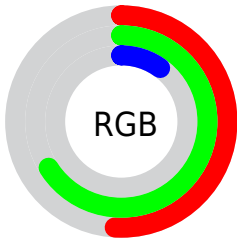
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	26, 168, 65
Decimal	8497178
CIE Lab	63.96, -31.99, 61.43
CIE LCh	64, 69.259, 117.511
Yxy	32.7495, 0.3744, 0.5277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286687258 (0xFF81A81A)
YUV	140.1510, -56.2764, -9.7794
Hunter-Lab	57.2272, -27.6621, 33.7633

# Details

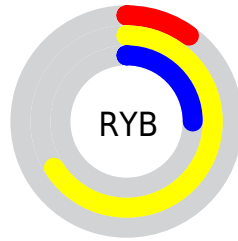
The YIQ color **140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **53.8490, -22.3380, 52.4300**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.0200, 21.3290, -50.6630**, and **90.2180, 12.2040, -44.9800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.7180, 24.8150, -58.7770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.5840, 19.8610, -46.0830**.

# Distribution



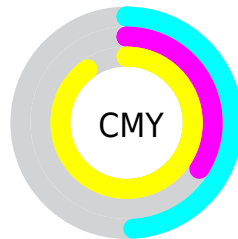
- Red (51%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300 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 140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 140.1510, 22.3380,  
-52.4300

■ 140.1510, 22.3380,  
-52.4300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 112.9660, 21.4210,  
-52.3310

■ 196.0200, 21.3290,  
-50.6630

■ 90.2180, 12.2040,  
-44.9800

■ 224.7920, 21.9710,  
-51.2850

■ 67.7690, 3.5830,  
-37.4170

■ 238.7150, 30.0380,  
-37.7860

■ 44.1130, -8.8890,  
-31.6490

■ 245.1960, 27.6060,  
-26.7460

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,  
-18.0380

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-9.0190

0.0000

■ 140.1510, 22.3380,  
-52.4300

■ 140.1510, 22.3380,  
-52.4300

■ 136.7180, 24.8150,  
-58.7770

■ 143.5840, 19.8610,  
-46.0830

■ 135.0940, 26.5120,  
-62.0000

■ 146.7180, 16.7880,  
-39.9480

■ 150.0370, 14.6320,  
-33.9120

■ 153.1710, 11.5590,  
-27.7770

■ 156.6040, 9.0820,  
-21.4300

■ 160.0370, 6.6050,  
-15.0830

■ 163.1710, 3.5320,  
-8.9480

■ 166.4900, 1.3760,  
-2.9120

■ 169.9230, -1.1010,  
3.4350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144.5610, 71.3940, -38.3820



140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300



118.9600, -66.6990, -63.2670

# Triad

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



140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



148.8310, 74.3570, 56.6370

# Complementary

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



140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300



53.8490, -22.3380, 52.4300

# 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.



158.0280, 31.4420, 57.9540



140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300



125.3380, -126.9550, -6.4670

# Square

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



140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300



131.3610, -117.7350, -30.3990



154.5940, -35.4020, 35.8780



146.5730, 91.7380, 33.4820



# Rectangle

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



140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300



121.1980, -90.4960, -56.0000



154.5940, -35.4020, 35.8780



153.5620, 65.0490, 60.1290

# Sweetspot

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



140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300



208.2450, 8.7150, -20.2850



90.7640, 74.1820, 10.2300



103.5470, 5.2290, -12.1710



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300



176.0940, 34.5390, -80.8290



119.2210, -19.3820, -67.2700



82.4900, 1.3760, -2.9120



118.8690, 23.0720, -54.7200



16.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800



# Inverse Universe

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



53.8490, -22.3380, 52.4300



42.9060, -34.5390, 80.8290



74.7790, 19.3820, 67.2700



77.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



29.1310, -23.0720, 54.7200



4.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300 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 140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300 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 140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.1510, 22.3380,

-52.4300.

# 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

140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300

### Protanopia

145.5190, 54.0170, -37.3350

### Deuteranopia

148.7410, 62.6800, -23.6240



## Tritanopia

153.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300

## Protanomaly

143.7840, 42.7850, -43.0310

## Deuteranomaly

145.6910, 47.7810, -34.4510

## Tritanomaly

148.5200, 0.6910, -18.0370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.0000, 8.0270, -18.8290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300 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(129, 168, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 168, 26)  
}
```

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(129, 168, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 168, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300 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(129, 168, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 168, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(129, 168, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 168, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 168, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 168,  
26) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.1510, 22.3380, -52.4300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 168, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
168, 26) }
```

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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