

Converting Colors

YIQ(140.1910, -73.7050,
-112.5290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290)
contains.

YIQ(140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(140.1910, -73.7050,
-112.5290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E91E
RGB	0, 233, 30
RGB Percent	0%, 91%, 12%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0859, 0.8824
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.87, 0.09
HSL	128°, 100%, 46%
HSV	128°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	29.4004, 58.4266, 10.9539
YIQ	140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

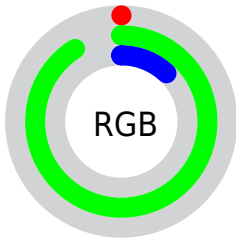
Format	Color
RYB	0, 206, 233
Decimal	59678
CIELab	80.98, -79.85, 74.18
CIELCh	81, 108.989, 137.107
Yxy	58.4266, 0.2976, 0.5915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278249758 (0xFF00E91E)
YUV	140.1910, -54.3242, -122.9475
Hunter-Lab	76.4373, -65.1080, 45.0095

Details

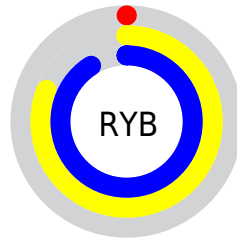
The YIQ color **140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **92.8090, 73.7050, 112.5290**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.6440, -34.2350, -78.9310**, and **102.7250, -48.1250, -91.5250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.3480, -66.4170, -101.4330**.

Distribution



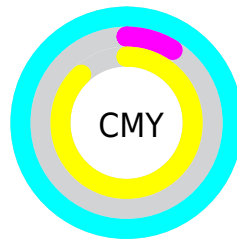
- Red (0%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290 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 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 140.1910,
-73.7050, -112.5290

■ 140.1910,
-73.7050, -112.5290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 119.7480,
-56.1000, -106.6920

■ 194.6440,
-34.2350, -78.9310

■ 103.3120,
-48.4000, -92.0480

■ 208.4150,
-22.6840, -62.4920

■ 86.8760, -40.7000,
-77.4040

■ 221.5880,
-12.3250, -46.4770

■ 70.4400, -33.0000,
-62.7600

■ 234.4620, -2.5620,
-30.6740

■ 55.1780, -25.8500,
-49.1620

■ 247.3360, 7.2010,
-14.8710

■ 39.9160, -18.7000,
-35.5640

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,

-3.4210

-21.9660

■ 4.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 140.1910,
-73.7050, -112.5290

■ 149.3480,
-66.4170, -101.4330

■ 158.9180,
-58.8540, -89.8140

■ 168.0750,
-51.5660, -78.7180

■ 177.2320,
-44.2780, -67.6220

■ 186.8020,
-36.7150, -56.0030

■ 195.9590,
-29.4270, -44.9070

■ 205.1160,
-22.1390, -33.8110

■ 214.2730,
-14.8510, -22.7150

■ 223.8430, -7.2880,
-11.0960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181.8300, 53.1980, -72.0660



140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



159.3820, -115.3420, -79.2940

Triad

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



140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



161.7320, -144.0050, -38.8930



134.2070, 85.2220, 63.4780

Complementary

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



140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



92.8090, 73.7050, 112.5290

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.



149.9440, 50.5550, 91.5390



140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



142.9480, -135.2050, -22.1570

Square

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



140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



170.5370, -148.1300, -46.7380



188.0820, 31.3500, 59.6220



157.2120, 101.7390, 0.8990

Rectangle

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



140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



169.3510, -139.2790, -58.4710



188.0820, 31.3500, 59.6220



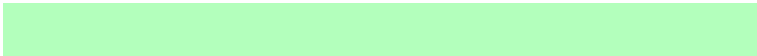
131.6260, 77.3330, 79.8050

Sweetspot

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



140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



224.6380, -23.7890, -36.9490



198.3650, 58.7010, -78.1870



109.6860, -14.5760, -22.1920



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.



140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



153.4470, -80.7180, -123.1020



153.1870, -110.2990, -77.0750



112.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



108.8690, -57.1580, -87.5100



32.4960, -17.0970, -26.0650

Inverse Universe

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



92.8090, 73.7050, 112.5290



101.5530, 80.7180, 123.1020



79.8130, 110.2990, 77.0750



110.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



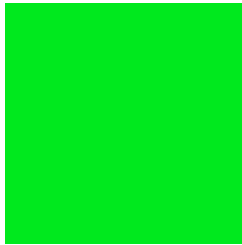
72.1310, 57.1580, 87.5100



21.5040, 17.0970, 26.0650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

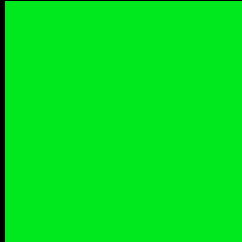
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290 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

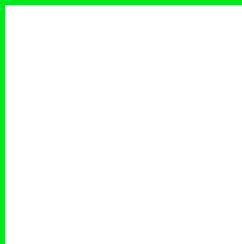
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290.

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

140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290

Protanopia

186.7270, 73.3220, -51.3020

Deuteranopia

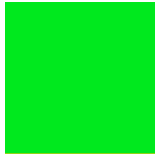
192.3050, 78.4070, -27.8090



Tritanopia

183.0580, -76.9770, -20.1530

Trichromacy



Original Color

140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



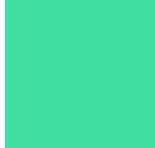
Protanomaly

169.7090, 19.8660, -73.7180



Deuteranomaly

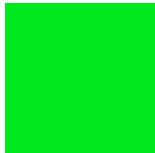
173.3480, 22.9810, -58.5790



Tritanomaly

167.6790, -75.7330, -53.7250

Monochromacy



Original Color

140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290



Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

140.1490, -26.9060, -41.0340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290 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(0, 233, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 233, 30)  
}
```

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(0, 233, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 233, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290 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(0, 233, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 233, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 233, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 233, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 233, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 233, 30)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.1910, -73.7050, -112.5290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 233, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 233,  
30) }
```

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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