

Converting Colors

YIQ(140.4320, 31.3720,
-61.9720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(140.4320, 31.3720,
-61.9720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84AC00
RGB	132, 172, 0
RGB Percent	52%, 67%, 0%
CMY	0.4826, 0.3254, 0.9997
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 1.00, 0.33
HSL	74°, 100%, 34%
HSV	74°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	24.2637, 34.4128, 5.3654
YIQ	140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

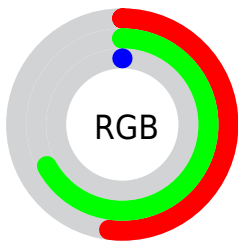
Format	Color
RYB	0, 172, 40
Decimal	8694784
CIELab	65.29, -33.20, 66.83
CIELCh	65, 74.622, 116.418
Yxy	34.4128, 0.3789, 0.5373
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286884864 (0xFF84AC00)
YUV	140.4320, -69.2330, -7.3949
Hunter-Lab	58.6624, -28.8290, 35.6409

Details

The YIQ color **140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **31.5680, -31.3720, 61.9720**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.0110, 25.5480, -55.5400**, and **93.1640, 12.2960, -46.6480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.5660, 28.2990, -55.8370**.

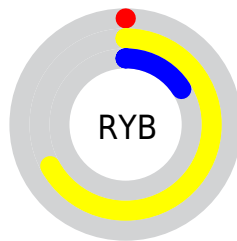
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (67%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (16%)

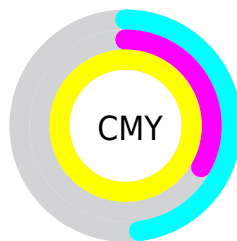


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720 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 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 140.4320, 31.3720,
-61.9720

■ 140.4320, 31.3720,
-61.9720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 116.2110, 22.1090,
-53.7870

■ 199.0110, 25.5480,
-55.5400

■ 93.1640, 12.2960,
-46.6480

■ 226.7230, 26.4190,
-54.8050

■ 70.4160, 3.0790,
-39.2970

■ 238.8850, 35.3110,
-39.7370

■ 46.7600, -9.3930,
-33.5290

■ 244.1700, 30.4950,
-29.5450

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 247.4760, 21.1860,
-20.5260

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.5070

0.0000

254.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

140.4320, 31.3720,
-61.9720

143.5660, 28.2990,
-55.8370

146.7000, 25.2260,
-49.7020

149.9480, 21.8320,
-43.2560

153.0820, 18.7590,
-37.1210

156.2160, 15.6860,
-30.9860

■ 159.3500, 12.6130,
-24.8510

■ 162.4840, 9.5400,
-18.7160

■ 165.7320, 6.1460,
-12.2700

■ 168.8660, 3.0730,
-6.1350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148.4150, 74.7410, -38.4670



140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720



116.4270, -75.6840, -71.1400

Triad

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



140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720



136.4910, -132.1800, -16.4040



147.1670, 73.5310, 60.5950

Complementary

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



140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720



31.5680, -31.3720, 61.9720

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.



161.3750, 32.0830, 62.8590



140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720



128.2730, -128.3300, -9.0820

Square

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



140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720



135.5670, -121.3110, -31.6710



155.1590, -38.6110, 33.4610



144.3390, 92.5170, 35.8850

Rectangle

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



140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720



124.0190, -91.5500, -58.9260



155.1590, -38.6110, 33.4610



152.7240, 64.7730, 65.1330

Sweetspot

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



140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720



211.8770, 12.5670, -24.0170



73.1470, 92.3370, 17.1130



104.7490, 7.4760, -14.3480



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.



140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720



182.9160, 40.9120, -80.6880



115.6150, -18.0960, -79.5680



85.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230



122.4350, 27.2900, -54.0700



18.8830, 4.4030, -8.2130

Inverse Universe

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



31.5680, -31.3720, 61.9720



41.0840, -40.9120, 80.6880



56.3850, 18.0960, 79.5680



79.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



27.5650, -27.2900, 54.0700



4.1170, -4.4030, 8.2130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720 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 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

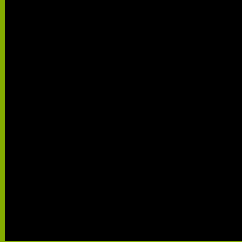
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720.

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

140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720

Protanopia

145.9680, 62.6380, -44.8980

Deuteranopia

151.0850, 67.4030, -26.6210



Tritanopia

157.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Trichromacy



Original Color

140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720

Protanomaly

143.8200, 51.1310, -51.1170

Deuteranomaly

147.3510, 54.4300, -39.3140

Tritanomaly

151.2660, 4.2220, -21.4580

Monochromacy



Original Color

140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720

Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

140.3330, 11.2830, -22.7730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720 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(132, 172, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 172, 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(132, 172, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 172, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720 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(132, 172, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 172, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 172, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 172, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 172, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 172,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.4320, 31.3720, -61.9720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 172, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
172, 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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