

# Converting Colors

YIQ(142.2630, -45.5630,  
-60.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(142.2630, -45.5630,  
-60.8510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3DC259
RGB	61, 194, 89
RGB Percent	24%, 76%, 35%
CMY	0.7612, 0.2390, 0.6511
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.54, 0.24
HSL	133°, 52%, 50%
HSV	133°, 69%, 76%
XYZ	23.0248, 40.3182, 16.0143
YIQ	142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

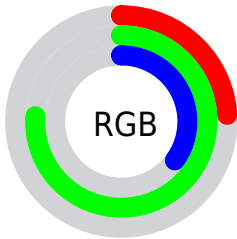
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">61, 171, 194</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4047449</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">69.70, -57.69, 42.18</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">70, 71.463, 143.827</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">40.3182, 0.2901, 0.5081</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282237529</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF3DC259</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">142.2630, -26.2587, -71.2677</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.4966, -46.3925, 29.4943</a>

# Details

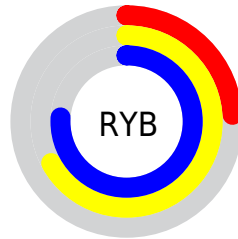
The YIQ color **142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as dark muted green. A complement of this color would be **112.7370, 45.5630, 60.8510**, and the grayscale version is **143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.0740, -40.6570, -61.6570**, and **85.9250, -50.4230, -60.8790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.5730, -52.6680, -69.7560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.6540, -39.0540, -52.1580**.

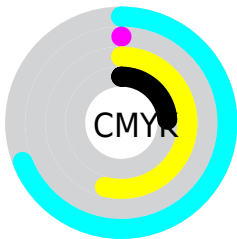
# Distribution



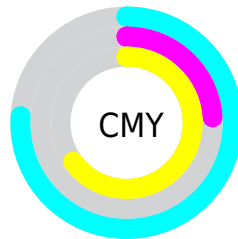
- Red (24%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510 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 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 142.2630,  
-45.5630, -60.8510

■ 142.2630,  
-45.5630, -60.8510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 108.3260,  
-59.0420, -64.3700

■ 201.0740,  
-40.6570, -61.6570

■ 85.9250, -50.4230,  
-60.8790

■ 214.8830,  
-32.2690, -48.4690

■ 67.2430, -33.6430,  
-56.6110

■ 227.0450,  
-23.3770, -33.4010

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,  
-45.5010

■ 239.3210,  
-14.8060, -18.0220

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,  
-32.4260

■ 251.5970, -6.2350,  
-2.6430

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 142.2630,  
-45.5630, -60.8510

■ 142.2630,  
-45.5630, -60.8510

■ 134.5730,  
-52.6680, -69.7560

■ 149.6540,  
-39.0540, -52.1580

■ 127.0680,  
-58.8560, -78.7600

■ 157.4580,  
-32.2700, -42.9420

■ 119.6770,  
-65.3650, -87.4530

■ 164.8490,  
-25.7610, -34.2490

■ 118.5520,  
-66.5110, -88.7110

■ 172.5390,  
-18.6560, -25.3440

■ 180.0440,  
-12.4680, -16.3400

■ 187.4350, -5.9590,  
-7.6470

■ 195.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 202.5160, 7.6550,  
9.9510

■ 210.3200, 14.4390,  
19.1670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



156.0440, 29.9490, -52.6990



142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



134.9560, -104.4340, -56.7060

# Triad

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



142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810



155.3100, 82.2930, 33.9490

# Complementary

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



142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



112.7370, 45.5630, 60.8510

# 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.



160.3720, 62.5280, 56.2560



142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



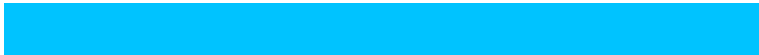
165.4590, -39.7560, 26.6760

# Square

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



142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



143.5350, -135.4800, -22.6800



174.2600, 24.9770, 59.4810



163.4870, 93.7150, 3.1470



# Rectangle

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



142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



140.6730, -119.1540, -43.2340



174.2600, 24.9770, 59.4810



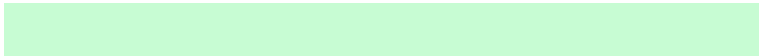
155.3560, 76.6520, 42.5720

# Sweetspot

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



142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



231.4790, -18.4270, -23.9870



170.7650, 26.6010, -47.0870



115.4680, -10.7260, -14.8700



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.



142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



171.5250, -71.0490, -94.5770



149.6730, -66.4280, -40.6360



93.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



98.3830, -55.1890, -73.6290



20.1690, -11.3220, -15.0820



# Inverse Universe

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



112.7370, 45.5630, 60.8510



125.5890, 70.7280, 94.8880



105.3270, 66.4280, 40.6360



90.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



62.6170, 55.1890, 73.6290



12.8310, 11.3220, 15.0820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510 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 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510 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 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510.

-60.8510.

# 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

142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510

### Protanopia

164.3500, 38.9760, -23.5520

### Deuteranopia

167.2730, 47.0430, -10.0530



## Tritanopia

157.9850, -57.5380, -14.5140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



## Protanomaly

156.2210, 8.1220, -37.0780



## Deuteranomaly

158.1280, 13.1180, -28.4980



## Tritanomaly

152.2990, -53.2710, -31.2790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510



## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

142.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510 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(61, 194, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 194, 89)  
}
```

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(61, 194, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 194, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510 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(61, 194, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 194, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 194, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 194, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 194, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 194,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 142.2630, -45.5630, -60.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 194, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 194,  
89) }
```

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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