

# Converting Colors

YIQ(142.7660, -0.3620,  
-26.4900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(142.7660, -0.3620,  
-26.4900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7EA062
RGB	126, 160, 98
RGB Percent	49%, 63%, 38%
CMY	0.5060, 0.3725, 0.6156
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.39, 0.37
HSL	93°, 25%, 51%
HSV	93°, 39%, 63%
XYZ	23.3781, 30.4619, 16.2058
YIQ	142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

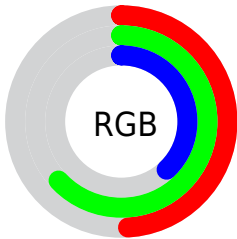
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	98, 160, 132
Decimal	8298594
CIELab	62.05, -23.15, 28.58
CIElCh	62, 36.779, 129.007
Yxy	30.4619, 0.3338, 0.4349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286488674 (0xFF7EA062)
YUV	142.7660, -22.0696, -14.7038
Hunter-Lab	55.1923, -20.9782, 21.2256

# Details

The YIQ color  $142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669966$ . A complement of this color would be  $115.2340, 0.3620, 26.4900$ , and the grayscale version is  $143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $197.0110, 0.3260, -27.9460$ , and  $91.5210, -1.0500, -25.0340$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $138.2510, -0.5900, -33.3740$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $147.2810, -0.1340, -19.6060$ .

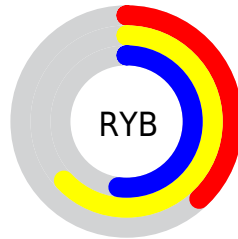
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (63%)

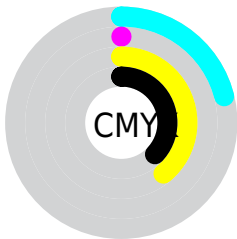
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (52%)

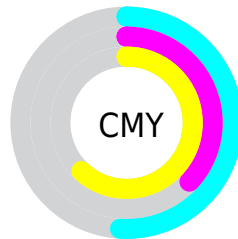


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900 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 142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 142.7660, -0.3620,  
-26.4900


 142.7660, -0.3620,  
-26.4900


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 116.9940, -1.0040,  
-25.8680


 197.0110, 0.3260,  
-27.9460


 91.5210, -1.0500,  
-25.0340


 224.8970, 0.6470,  
-28.2570


 67.6350, -1.3710,  
-24.7230

 243.5050, 5.0470,  
-19.8890

 43.9340, -0.7750,  
-24.5110

 252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

 23.2030, -8.6620,  
-19.2380

 8.2180, -3.8500,  
-7.3220

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 142.7660, -0.3620,  
-26.4900

■ 142.7660, -0.3620,  
-26.4900

■ 138.2510, -0.5900,  
-33.3740

■ 147.2810, -0.1340,  
-19.6060

■ 133.7360, -0.8180,  
-40.2580

■ 151.7960, 0.0940,  
-12.7220

■ 129.5200, -0.4500,  
-46.9300

■ 156.0120, -0.2740,  
-6.0500

■ 125.0050, -0.6780,  
-53.8140

■ 160.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 120.4900, -0.9060,  
-60.6980

■ 165.0420, 0.1820,  
7.7180

■ 115.9750, -1.1340,  
-67.5820

■ 169.5570, 0.4100,  
14.6020

■ 115.4480, -1.0880,  
-68.4160

■ 173.7730, 0.0420,  
21.2740

■ 178.2880, 0.2700,  
28.1580

■ 182.8030, 0.4980,  
35.0420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170



142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900



136.3350, -35.7570, -29.3010

# Triad

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



142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900



134.0060, -79.2260, -6.9220



152.5490, 47.5870, 24.1550

# Complementary

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



142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900



115.2340, 0.3620, 26.4900

# 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.



154.4730, 27.5500, 29.3580



142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900



147.7280, -39.6160, 13.1200

# Square

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



142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900



118.5150, -106.3650, -27.2050



153.5540, -3.5350, 25.5290



150.8680, 53.4580, 11.3620



# Rectangle

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



142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900



129.8510, -63.6330, -30.7130



153.5540, -3.5350, 25.5290



152.9060, 42.2680, 26.9400

# Sweetspot

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



142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900



201.9640, -0.3190, -10.7430



135.9090, 27.8770, -4.1150



100.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900



182.2090, -0.7720, -41.0920



134.6220, -17.6920, -31.8040



76.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



103.0770, -1.1810, -61.2210



10.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610



# Inverse Universe

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



115.2340, 0.3620, 26.4900



139.7910, 0.7720, 41.0920



123.3780, 17.6920, 31.8040



73.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



39.6240, 0.5850, 61.0090



4.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900 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 142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

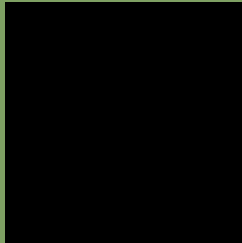
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.7660, -0.3620,

-26.4900.

# 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

142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900

### Protanopia

147.5030, 25.7240, -14.6600

### Deuteranopia

149.0900, 34.6170, -5.1190



## Tritanopia

148.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900

## Protanomaly

146.0780, 16.5550, -19.1970

## Deuteranomaly

146.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960

## Tritanomaly

146.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900

## Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

142.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900 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(126, 160, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 160, 98)  
}
```

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(126, 160, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 160, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900 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(126, 160, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 160, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 160, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 160, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 160, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 160,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 142.7660, -0.3620, -26.4900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 160, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
160, 98) }
```

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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