

Converting Colors

YIQ(143.0940, -60.6040,
-47.0680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(143.0940, -60.6040,
-47.0680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38BE82
RGB	56, 190, 130
RGB Percent	22%, 75%, 51%
CMY	0.7807, 0.2547, 0.4904
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.32, 0.25
HSL	153°, 55%, 48%
HSV	153°, 71%, 75%
XYZ	24.0774, 39.2998, 27.4183
YIQ	143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

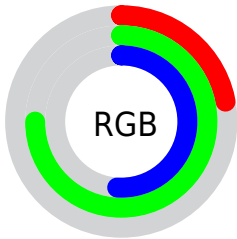
Format	Color
RYB	56, 142, 190
Decimal	3718786
CIELab	68.97, -49.87, 20.20
CIELCh	69, 53.808, 157.950
Yxy	39.2998, 0.2652, 0.4328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281908866 (0xFF38BE82)
YUV	143.0940, -6.4553, -76.3814
Hunter-Lab	62.6895, -41.1496, 17.9512

Details

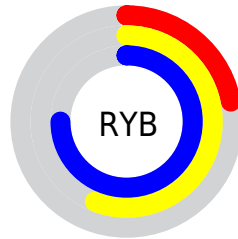
The YIQ color **143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **102.9060, 60.6040, 47.0680**, and the grayscale version is **143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.7310, -55.1480, -46.8280**, and **88.3650, -62.8050, -45.7250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.3870, -69.0390, -53.8950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.6870, -51.8480, -40.5520**.

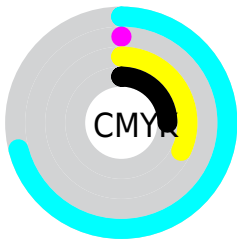
Distribution



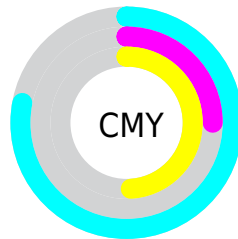
- Red (22%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680 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 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143.0940,
-60.6040, -47.0680

■ 143.0940,
-60.6040, -47.0680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 107.0640,
-78.2550, -52.0710

■ 201.7310,
-55.1480, -46.8280

■ 88.3650, -62.8050,
-45.7250

■ 218.2900,
-49.0520, -36.1560

■ 70.4810, -48.2720,
-39.2800

■ 230.4520,
-40.1600, -21.0880

■ 53.2980, -34.3350,
-33.0470

■ 241.2460,
-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 36.1150, -20.3980,
-26.8140

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 143.0940,
-60.6040, -47.0680

■ 143.0940,
-60.6040, -47.0680

■ 136.3870,
-69.0390, -53.8950

■ 149.6870,
-51.8480, -40.5520

■ 129.7940,
-77.7950, -60.4110

■ 156.3940,
-43.4130, -33.7250

■ 123.5000,
-85.9550, -66.7150

■ 163.1010,
-34.9780, -26.8980

■ 169.6940,
-26.2220, -20.3820

■ 176.4010,
-17.7870, -13.5550

■ 182.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390

■ 189.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 196.2940, 8.1600,
6.3040

■ 203.0010, 16.5950,
13.1310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156.9210, 0.0990, -40.3570



143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



133.8110, -110.8550, -44.9590

Triad

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



143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



159.6680, -65.7500, 13.1780



167.5460, 78.0320, 17.5520

Complementary

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



143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



102.9060, 60.6040, 47.0680

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.



168.1050, 66.9330, 36.9890



143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



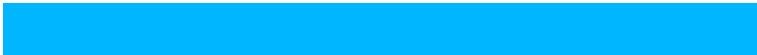
172.4910, -7.2510, 37.8130

Square

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



143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



136.4910, -132.1800, -16.4040



172.1300, 39.4220, 45.4860



165.8640, 67.3080, -8.3720

Rectangle

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



143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



136.9860, -121.1730, -34.1730



172.1300, 39.4220, 45.4860



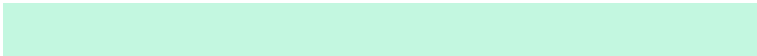
167.3920, 75.8300, 24.4220

Sweetspot

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



143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



228.8300, -23.6090, -18.1770



152.5980, -1.0900, -57.3620



114.1350, -13.9820, -10.9260



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



173.4940, -94.9860, -73.7540



145.8250, -77.9390, -24.7470



90.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



102.6640, -71.3770, -55.5770



20.1350, -13.9820, -10.9260

Inverse Universe

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



102.9060, 60.6040, 47.0680



110.5060, 94.9860, 73.7540



100.1750, 77.9390, 24.7470



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



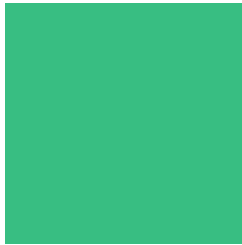
55.3360, 71.3770, 55.5770



10.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680 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 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

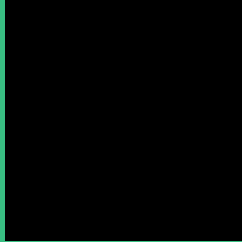
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680.



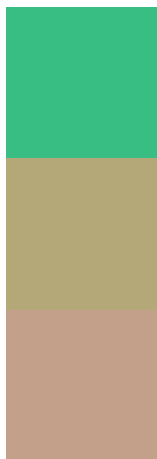
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680.

-47.0680.

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

143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680

Protanopia

165.5290, 22.8350, -11.8610

Deuteranopia

167.5440, 27.6470, 0.0550



Tritanopia

153.9950, -63.4980, -16.6340

Trichromacy



Original Color

143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



Protanomaly

157.2260, -7.4690, -24.3410



Deuteranomaly

158.7090, -4.2150, -17.2310



Tritanomaly

150.0300, -62.5790, -27.7870

Monochromacy



Original Color

143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680



Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

142.8410, -22.1420, -17.2300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680 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(56, 190, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 190, 130)  
}
```

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(56, 190, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 190, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680 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(56, 190, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 190, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 190, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 190, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 190, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 190,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.0940, -60.6040, -47.0680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 190, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 190,  
130) }
```

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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