

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.3780, 31.4640,  
-63.6400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(143.3780, 31.4640,  
-63.6400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86B000
RGB	134, 176, 0
RGB Percent	53%, 69%, 0%
CMY	0.4747, 0.3097, 0.9997
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 1.00, 0.31
HSL	74°, 100%, 35%
HSV	74°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	25.3521, 36.1215, 5.6379
YIQ	143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

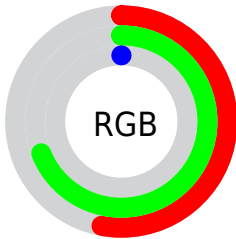
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 176, 42</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8826880</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.61, -34.23, 67.89</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 76.034, 116.759</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.1215, 0.3778, 0.5382</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287016960 (0xFF86B000)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">143.3780, -70.6854, -8.2245</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.1012, -29.8816, 36.5090</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. A complement of this color would be **32.6220, -31.4640, 63.6400**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.0710, 25.3190, -56.8970**, and **95.5230, 12.6630, -47.7930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146.6260, 28.0700, -57.1940**.

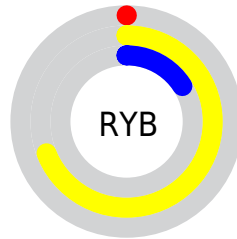
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (69%)

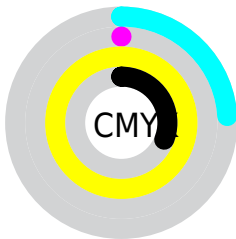
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (16%)

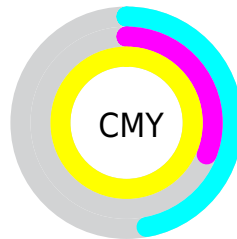


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400 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 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 143.3780, 31.4640,  
-63.6400

■ 143.3780, 31.4640,  
-63.6400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 119.1570, 22.2010,  
-55.4550

■ 202.0710, 25.3190,  
-56.8970

■ 95.5230, 12.6630,  
-47.7930

■ 227.7340, 27.8860,  
-53.8580

■ 72.4760, 2.8500,  
-40.6540

■ 239.5970, 36.1820,  
-39.0020

■ 48.8200, -9.6220,  
-34.8860

■ 244.2840, 30.1740,  
-29.2340

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,  
-26.6730

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.1960

0.0000

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

143.3780, 31.4640,  
-63.6400

146.6260, 28.0700,  
-57.1940

149.7600, 24.9970,  
-51.0590

153.3070, 22.1990,  
-44.4010

156.4410, 19.1260,  
-38.2660

159.6890, 15.7320,  
-31.8200

■ 162.9370, 12.3380,  
-25.3740

■ 166.0710, 9.2650,  
-19.2390

■ 169.6180, 6.4670,  
-12.5810

■ 172.8660, 3.0730,  
-6.1350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.3720, 76.3000, -39.1880



143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400



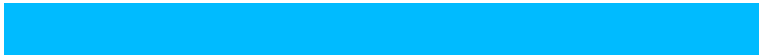
119.1170, -77.7470, -72.2990

# Triad

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



143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400



138.8390, -133.2800, -18.4960



148.6830, 72.0180, 60.4820

# Complementary

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



143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400



32.6220, -31.4640, 63.6400

# 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.



164.6140, 32.9080, 64.4280



143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400



130.6210, -129.4300, -11.1740

# Square

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



143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400



138.5990, -124.3370, -31.8970



158.4150, -36.4560, 32.9520



145.7410, 91.3250, 35.4610



# Rectangle

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



143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400



126.7090, -93.6130, -60.0850



158.4150, -36.4560, 32.9520



154.2400, 63.2600, 65.0200

# Sweetspot

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



143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400



217.0510, 12.0170, -25.0630



76.6910, 93.6210, 15.8690



107.2220, 7.5220, -15.1820



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400



187.3350, 41.0500, -83.1900



117.3650, -20.3880, -82.0840



87.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230



124.4950, 27.0610, -55.4270



20.9430, 4.1740, -9.5700



# Inverse Universe

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



32.6220, -31.4640, 63.6400



42.6650, -41.0500, 83.1900



58.6350, 20.3880, 82.0840



81.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



28.5050, -27.0610, 55.4270



4.7580, -4.7700, 9.3580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400 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 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

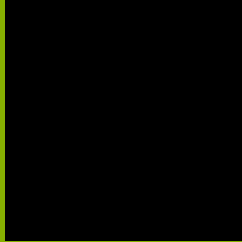
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400.

-63.6400.

# 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

143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400

### Protanopia

149.5120, 63.9220, -46.1420

### Deuteranopia

154.4550, 69.2370, -26.8190



## Tritanopia

160.9970, -13.1130, 0.8630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400

## Protanomaly

147.3640, 52.4150, -52.3610

## Deuteranomaly

150.3080, 55.9890, -40.0350

## Tritanomaly

154.5540, 3.3510, -22.1930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400

## Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

143.2190, 11.6040, -23.0840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400 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(134, 176, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 176, 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(134, 176, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 176, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400 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(134, 176, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 176, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 176, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 176, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 176, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 176,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.3780, 31.4640, -63.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 176, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
176, 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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