

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(143.6590, 6.1080,  
-55.6520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	73B22A
RGB	115, 178, 42
RGB Percent	45%, 70%, 16%
CMY	0.5493, 0.3018, 0.8351
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.76, 0.30
HSL	88°, 62%, 43%
HSV	88°, 76%, 70%
XYZ	23.4065, 35.6594, 7.8429
YIQ	143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

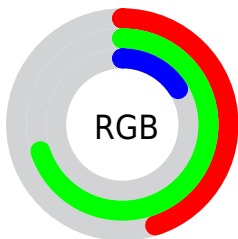
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	42, 178, 105
Decimal	7582250
CIELab	66.26, -41.16, 58.61
CIELCh	66, 71.620, 125.080
Yxy	35.6594, 0.3498, 0.5330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285772330 (0xFF73B22A)
YUV	143.6590, -50.1179, -25.1339
Hunter-Lab	59.7155, -34.5360, 34.0138

# Details

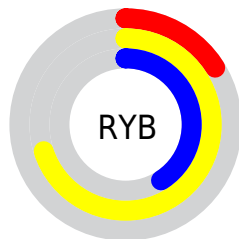
The YIQ color **143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **76.3410, -6.1080, 55.6520**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520**, and **91.0160, 0.7890, -52.8670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.2150, 7.1180, -62.9460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.1030, 5.0980, -48.3580**.

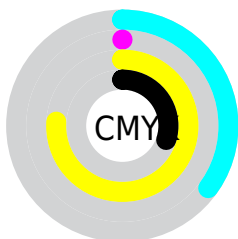
# Distribution



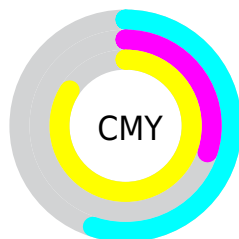
- Red (45%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520 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 143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 143.6590, 6.1080,  
-55.6520

■ 143.6590, 6.1080,  
-55.6520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 114.7640, 10.0060,  
-60.2180

■ 199.6590, 6.1080,  
-55.6520

■ 91.0160, 0.7890,  
-52.8670

■ 223.7350, 8.9500,  
-52.0900

■ 66.4850, -10.5370,  
-45.8410

■ 235.5980, 17.2460,  
-37.2340

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,  
-39.2250

■ 246.5640, 23.7540,  
-23.0140

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,  
-26.6730

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-5.2870

0.0000

■ 143.6590, 6.1080,  
-55.6520

■ 143.6590, 6.1080,  
-55.6520

■ 139.2150, 7.1180,  
-62.9460

■ 148.1030, 5.0980,  
-48.3580

■ 134.4720, 7.5320,  
-70.4520

■ 152.5470, 4.0880,  
-41.0640

■ 132.8910, 7.6700,  
-72.9540

■ 157.1760, 3.9950,  
-33.8690

■ 161.6200, 2.9850,  
-26.5750

■ 166.0640, 1.9750,  
-19.2810

■ 170.5080, 0.9650,  
-11.9870

■ 175.2510, 0.5510,  
-4.4810

■ 179.5810, -0.1380,  
2.5020

■ 184.0250, -1.1480,  
9.7960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.5120, 63.9220, -46.1420



143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520



121.6250, -84.8090, -65.4570

# Triad

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



143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810



149.4520, 76.7420, 51.9580

# Complementary

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



143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520



76.3410, -6.1080, 55.6520

# 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.



162.2750, 46.9840, 62.6320



143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520



125.9250, -127.2300, -6.9900

# Square

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



143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520



138.2060, -127.3640, -26.5960



163.2870, -15.1840, 43.9200



151.1890, 92.5190, 24.8310



# Rectangle

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



143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520



128.4020, -99.7580, -53.3420



163.2870, -15.1840, 43.9200



152.5470, 69.4050, 58.2770

# Sweetspot

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



143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520



218.4830, 2.1130, -21.7830



118.4710, 64.2810, -3.0710



108.7530, 1.6530, -13.4430



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520



178.1170, 9.3690, -87.2310



123.9250, -33.2280, -69.6440



86.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



114.3290, 6.7970, -62.6350



19.4480, 1.1940, -10.6300



# Inverse Universe

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



76.3410, -6.1080, 55.6520



72.8830, -9.3690, 87.2310



96.0750, 33.2280, 69.6440



82.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



38.6710, -6.7970, 62.6350



6.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520 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 143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

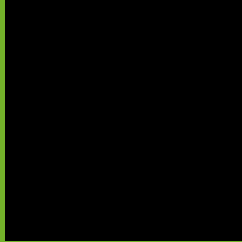
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.6590, 6.1080,

-55.6520.

# 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

143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520

### Protanopia

152.6590, 50.8070, -34.2250

### Deuteranopia

155.3650, 60.9830, -20.4010



## Tritanopia

157.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520

## Protanomaly

149.1190, 34.5320, -42.1400

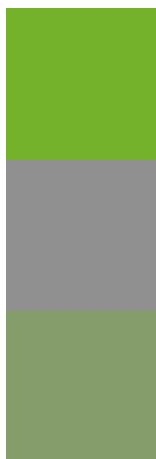
## Deuteranomaly

150.9230, 41.3160, -32.9240

## Tritanomaly

152.1700, -13.0630, -22.0790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520

## Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

143.5370, 2.0210, -20.1150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520 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(115, 178, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 178, 42)  
}
```

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(115, 178, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 178, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520 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(115, 178, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 178, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(115, 178, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 178, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 178, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 178,  
42) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.6590, 6.1080, -55.6520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 178, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
178, 42) }
```

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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