

# Converting Colors

YIQ(145.5120, -5.9990,  
-39.9750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(145.5120, -5.9990,  
-39.9750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73AD54
RGB	115, 173, 84
RGB Percent	45%, 68%, 33%
CMY	0.5492, 0.3215, 0.6705
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.51, 0.32
HSL	99°, 35%, 50%
HSV	99°, 51%, 68%
XYZ	23.6126, 34.1782, 13.7424
YIQ	145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

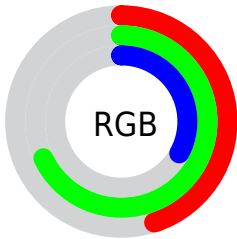
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	84, 173, 142
Decimal	7581012
CIELab	65.10, -35.27, 39.51
CIELCh	65, 52.960, 131.750
Yxy	34.1782, 0.3301, 0.4778
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285771092 (0xFF73AD54)
YUV	145.5120, -30.3254, -26.7590
Hunter-Lab	58.4621, -30.2132, 26.9865

# Details

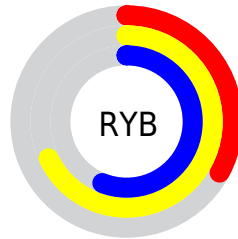
The YIQ color **145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **111.4880, 5.9990, 39.9750**, and the grayscale version is **146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.7570, -5.3110, -41.4310**, and **92.8540, -6.9620, -39.0420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.2850, -7.0980, -47.5940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.7390, -4.9000, -32.3560**.

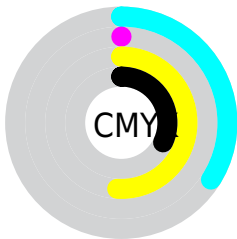
# Distribution



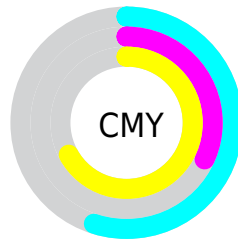
- Red (45%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (32%)




- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (67%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750 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 145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 145.5120, -5.9990,  
-39.9750

 145.5120, -5.9990,  
-39.9750


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 118.7400, -6.6410,  
-39.3530


 200.4580, -5.9070,  
-41.6430


 92.8540, -6.9620,  
-39.0420


 227.3550, -4.1190,  
-41.0070


 66.9140, -7.1910,  
-40.3990


 238.9190, 3.5810,  
-26.3630

 42.2750, -18.3330,  
-36.7090

 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

 28.1760, -13.2000,  
-25.1040

 254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 145.5120, -5.9990,  
-39.9750

■ 145.5120, -5.9990,  
-39.9750

■ 140.2850, -7.0980,  
-47.5940

■ 150.7390, -4.9000,  
-32.3560

■ 134.6450, -8.4720,  
-55.7360

■ 156.3790, -3.5260,  
-24.2140

■ 129.4180, -9.5710,  
-63.3550

■ 161.6060, -2.4270,  
-16.5950

■ 124.1910,  
-10.6700, -70.9740

■ 166.8330, -1.3280,  
-8.9760

■ 119.4910,  
-11.8150, -77.7590

■ 172.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 177.7000, 1.1450,  
6.7850

■ 182.9270, 2.2440,  
14.4040

■ 188.1540, 3.3430,  
22.0230

■ 193.7940, 4.7170,  
30.1650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.2800, 35.9970, -30.1390



145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750



126.7160, -77.1550, -49.9790

# Triad

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



145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750



128.6490, -126.6330, -12.3050



158.3070, 69.1800, 34.8120

# Complementary

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



145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750



111.4880, 5.9990, 39.9750

# 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.



161.3430, 43.1360, 44.2560



145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750



153.0650, -59.3780, 18.8460

# Square

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



145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750



130.1530, -119.8450, -25.1970



162.4270, -1.1990, 38.2650



156.4700, 75.1900, 13.9900



# Rectangle

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



145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750



124.3730, -100.8140, -45.2140



162.4270, -1.1990, 38.2650



158.9460, 63.1270, 39.8870

# Sweetspot

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



145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750



213.6600, -2.5190, -14.9270



144.6570, 37.0940, -11.4660



105.8330, -1.3280, -8.9760



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750



181.2440, -9.0210, -62.3090



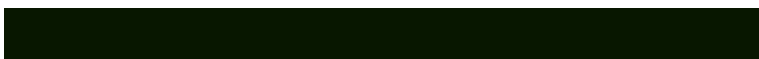
137.7250, -28.6480, -42.5040



84.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



103.5980, -10.2580, -67.4260



15.8930, -1.5570, -10.3330



# Inverse Universe

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



111.4880, 5.9990, 39.9750



128.0550, 9.6170, 62.5210



119.2750, 28.6480, 42.5040



80.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



46.4020, 10.2580, 67.4260



7.1070, 1.5570, 10.3330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750 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 145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

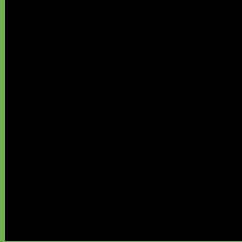
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.5120, -5.9990,

-39.9750.

# 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

145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750

### Protanopia

153.1910, 35.1700, -20.6540

### Deuteranopia

155.7180, 44.2920, -9.7560



## Tritanopia

154.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750

## Protanomaly

150.6620, 20.3620, -27.6220

## Deuteranomaly

151.8140, 26.0460, -20.4980

## Tritanomaly

151.7060, -17.3280, -16.3680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750

## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

145.9590, -1.9230, -14.7150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750 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, 173, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 173, 84)  
}
```

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, 173, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 173, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750 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, 173, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 173, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 173, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 173, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 173, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 173,  
84) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 145.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 173, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
173, 84) }
```

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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