

# Converting Colors

YIQ(145.5360, -5.4060,  
-23.1820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(145.5360, -5.4060,  
-23.1820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EA270
RGB	126, 162, 112
RGB Percent	49%, 64%, 44%
CMY	0.5060, 0.3646, 0.5608
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.31, 0.36
HSL	103°, 21%, 54%
HSV	103°, 31%, 64%
XYZ	24.4476, 31.4493, 20.1123
YIQ	145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

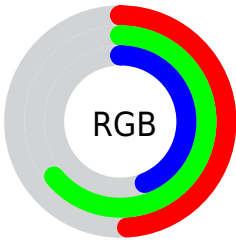
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	112, 162, 148
Decimal	8299120
CIELab	62.89, -22.04, 22.11
CIELCh	63, 31.216, 134.913
Yxy	31.4493, 0.3216, 0.4138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286489200 (0xFF7EA270)
YUV	145.5360, -16.5332, -17.1331
Hunter-Lab	56.0796, -20.3232, 17.9921

# Details

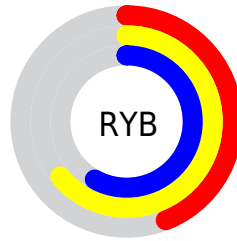
The YIQ color  $145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669966$ . A complement of this color would be  $128.4640, 5.4060, 23.1820$ , and the grayscale version is  $146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $199.5960, -5.6350, -24.5390$ , and  $94.5900, -5.4980, -21.5140$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $140.1240, -7.4220, -30.7020$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $150.9480, -3.3900, -15.6620$ .

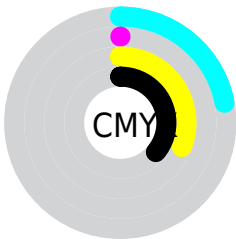
# Distribution



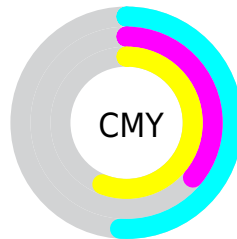
- Red (49%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820 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 145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 145.5360, -5.4060,  
-23.1820


 145.5360, -5.4060,  
-23.1820


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 119.6500, -5.7270,  
-22.8710


 199.5960, -5.6350,  
-24.5390


 94.5900, -5.4980,  
-21.5140


 228.0690, -5.5890,  
-25.3730


 70.7040, -5.8190,  
-21.2030

 245.2150, 0.2320,  
-15.2240

 46.9320, -6.4610,  
-20.5810

 254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

 26.1710, -5.6360,  
-19.0120

 10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 145.5360, -5.4060,  
-23.1820

■ 145.5360, -5.4060,  
-23.1820

■ 140.1240, -7.4220,  
-30.7020

■ 150.9480, -3.3900,  
-15.6620

■ 135.0110, -8.8420,  
-38.0100

■ 156.0610, -1.9700,  
-8.3540

■ 129.4850,  
-10.5370, -45.8410

■ 161.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 124.0730,  
-12.5530, -53.3610

■ 166.9990, 1.7410,  
6.9970

■ 118.9600,  
-13.9730, -60.6690

■ 172.1120, 3.1610,  
14.3050

■ 113.5480,  
-15.9890, -68.1890

■ 177.5240, 5.1770,  
21.8250

■ 108.5490,  
-17.7300, -75.1860

■ 182.9360, 7.1930,  
29.3450

■ 188.1630, 8.2920,  
36.9640

■ 193.2330, 11.2710,  
43.5510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149.1000, 19.4890, -17.3030



145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820



140.5680, -34.7950, -24.7070

# Triad

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



145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820



144.2110, -54.6980, 0.1020



154.6360, 42.7280, 18.6000

# Complementary

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



145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820



128.4640, 5.4060, 23.1820

# 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.



156.3110, 27.8260, 24.3540



145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820



151.7850, -26.5950, 13.9250

# Square

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



145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820



135.5580, -72.3930, -15.1210



155.7950, 2.9760, 23.1680



153.5140, 45.5270, 6.4150



# Rectangle

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



145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820



136.7430, -54.2810, -23.9850



155.7950, 2.9760, 23.1680



155.4770, 38.9220, 21.4980

# Sweetspot

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



145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820



205.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770



148.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



103.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820



185.9510, -8.6130, -36.6530



142.6040, -17.2810, -22.7290



79.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



97.3740, -15.4390, -67.1430



12.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



# Inverse Universe

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



128.4640, 5.4060, 23.1820



159.0490, 8.6130, 36.6530



131.3960, 17.2810, 22.7290



75.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



47.9250, 16.0350, 67.3550



5.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820 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 145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

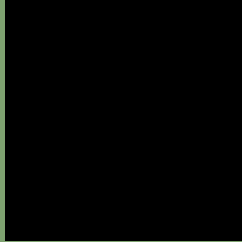
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 145.5360, -5.4060,

-23.1820.

# 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

145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820

### Protanopia

150.5720, 21.2760, -11.1400

### Deuteranopia

152.1480, 28.7020, -2.5460



## Tritanopia

150.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820

## Protanomaly

148.8480, 11.5110, -15.8890

## Deuteranomaly

149.8750, 16.0490, -10.0230

## Tritanomaly

148.9720, -11.9650, -8.9330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820

## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

146.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820 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, 162, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 162, 112)  
}
```

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, 162, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 162, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820 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, 162, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 162, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 162, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 162, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 162, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 162,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 145.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 162, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
162, 112) }
```

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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