

# Converting Colors

YIQ(147.0860, -51.2400,  
-106.6640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(147.0860, -51.2400,  
-106.6640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20E616
RGB	32, 230, 22
RGB Percent	13%, 90%, 9%
CMY	0.8751, 0.0977, 0.9137
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.90, 0.10
HSL	117°, 83%, 49%
HSV	117°, 90%, 90%
XYZ	29.0555, 57.0022, 10.2297
YIQ	147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

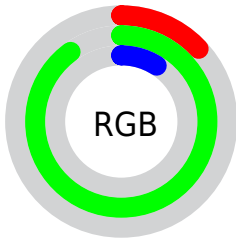
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	22, 230, 220
Decimal	2156054
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	80.18, -77.75, 74.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	80, 107.965, 136.067
Yxy	57.0022, 0.3018, 0.5920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280346134 (0xFF20E616)
YUV	147.0860, -61.6674, -100.9304
Hunter-Lab	75.4998, -63.4304, 44.8165

# Details

The YIQ color **147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **104.9140, 51.2400, 106.6640**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.2810, -28.7790, -78.6910**, and **101.5510, -47.5750, -90.4790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.2990, -56.6940, -117.9580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.2860, -45.5110, -94.8470**.

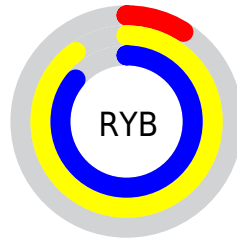
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (90%)

Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (86%)

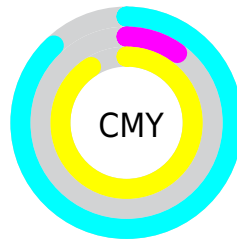


Cyan (86%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640 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 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 147.0860,  
-51.2400, -106.6640

■ 147.0860,  
-51.2400, -106.6640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 117.9870,  
-55.2750, -105.1230

■ 196.2810,  
-28.7790, -78.6910

■ 101.5510,  
-47.5750, -90.4790

■ 209.4540,  
-18.4200, -62.6760

■ 85.1150, -39.8750,  
-75.8350

■ 222.6270, -8.0610,  
-46.6610

■ 69.2660, -32.4500,  
-61.7140

■ 235.5010, 1.7020,  
-30.8580

■ 53.4170, -25.0250,  
-47.5930

■ 248.3750, 11.4650,  
-15.0550

■ 38.7420, -18.1500,  
-34.5180

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,

-4.6650

-20.9200

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.0860,  
-51.2400, -106.6640

■ 147.0860,  
-51.2400, -106.6640

■ 138.2990,  
-56.6940, -117.9580

■ 156.2860,  
-45.5110, -94.8470

■ 165.4860,  
-39.7820, -83.0300

■ 174.6860,  
-34.0530, -71.2130

■ 183.8860,  
-28.3240, -59.3960

■ 192.7870,  
-23.1910, -47.7910

■ 201.9870,  
-17.4620, -35.9740

■ 211.1870,  
-11.7330, -24.1570

■ 220.3870, -6.0040,  
-12.3400

■ 229.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



180.3680, 54.6190, -70.2850



147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



157.0510, -112.9120, -79.2800

# Triad

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



147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



160.5580, -143.4550, -37.8470



133.2610, 85.1300, 65.1460

# Complementary

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



147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



104.9140, 51.2400, 106.6640

# 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.



150.5310, 50.2800, 91.0160



147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



142.3610, -134.9300, -21.6340

# Square

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



147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



169.3630, -147.5800, -45.6920



188.6690, 31.0750, 59.0990



155.9070, 101.2800, 3.7120



# Rectangle

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



147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



166.7920, -136.2070, -59.0790



188.6690, 31.0750, 59.0990



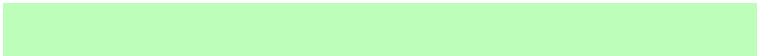
131.1530, 77.2870, 80.6390

# Sweetspot

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



147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



227.4000, -17.1870, -35.4510



200.4180, 69.5180, -59.4580



111.6650, -10.0830, -21.0190



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



153.2730, -62.9730, -130.8210



154.8120, -87.3740, -79.5500



110.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



107.4650, -44.4570, -91.9210



30.5350, -12.8330, -26.2490



# Inverse Universe

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



104.9140, 51.2400, 106.6640



101.7270, 62.9730, 130.8210



97.1880, 87.3740, 79.5500



107.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



71.2360, 43.8610, 91.7090

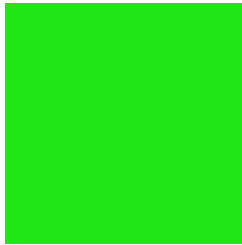


20.4650, 12.8330, 26.2490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640 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 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

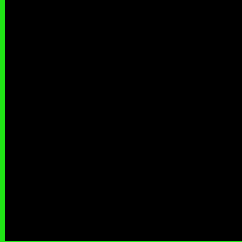
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640.



# 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

147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640

### Protanopia

182.0170, 78.1370, -55.9670

### Deuteranopia

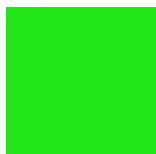
189.7780, 78.4530, -28.6430



## Tritanopia

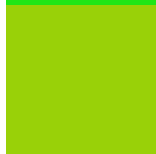
181.8520, -73.4010, -18.8810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



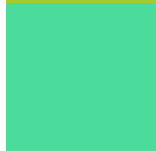
## Protanomaly

169.3420, 31.1450, -74.3830



## Deuteranomaly

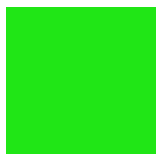
174.4800, 31.4170, -57.2790



## Tritanomaly

169.2350, -65.5550, -50.9550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640



## Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

146.9220, -18.8370, -38.5890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640 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(32, 230, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 230, 22)  
}
```

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(32, 230, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 230, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640 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(32, 230, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 230, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 230, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 230, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 230, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 230,  
22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 147.0860, -51.2400, -106.6640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 230, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 230,  
22) }
```

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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