

# Converting Colors

YIQ(147.3360, 58.7860,  
-41.1660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(147.3360, 58.7860,  
-41.1660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B29E0C
RGB	178, 158, 12
RGB Percent	70%, 62%, 5%
CMY	0.3020, 0.3804, 0.9525
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.93, 0.30
HSL	53°, 87%, 37%
HSV	53°, 93%, 70%
XYZ	30.6498, 33.9412, 5.2865
YIQ	147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

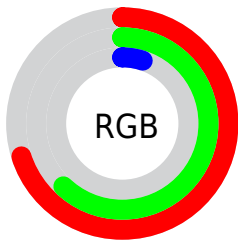
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	35, 178, 12
Decimal	11705868
CIELab	64.92, -5.90, 66.55
CIELCh	65, 66.809, 95.068
Yxy	33.9412, 0.4386, 0.4857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289895948 (0xFFB29E0C)
YUV	147.3360, -66.7206, 26.8923
Hunter-Lab	58.2590, -8.0452, 35.4012

# Details

The YIQ color **147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **42.6640, -58.7860, 41.1660**, and the grayscale version is **148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204.3130, 57.5930, -36.0630**, and **98.9880, 42.6910, -30.3090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.3810, 62.9130, -44.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.5620, 52.4580, -36.6140**.

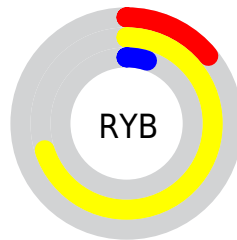
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (62%)

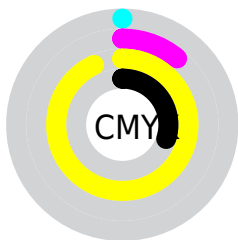
Blue (5%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (5%)

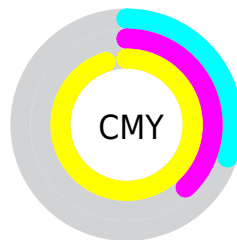


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660 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 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 147.3360, 58.7860,  
-41.1660

■ 147.3360, 58.7860,  
-41.1660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 122.0350, 52.5040,  
-37.4480

■ 204.3130, 57.5930,  
-36.0630

■ 98.9880, 42.6910,  
-30.3090

■ 229.2090, 51.9540,  
-38.4940

■ 76.5280, 32.6030,  
-23.6930

■ 241.2060, 38.8410,  
-37.6310

■ 54.9540, 22.8360,  
-17.3880

■ 244.3980, 29.8530,  
-28.9230

■ 35.1520, 13.7110,  
-11.7050

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

■ 14.7410, 1.9270,  
-7.3930

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.1960

0.0000

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

147.3360, 58.7860,  
-41.1660

147.3360, 58.7860,  
-41.1660

145.3810, 62.9130,  
-44.3750

150.5620, 52.4580,  
-36.6140

153.7880, 46.1300,  
-32.0620

156.9000, 40.1230,  
-27.8210

160.7130, 33.5200,  
-23.7920

163.9390, 27.1920,  
-19.2400

■ 167.1650, 20.8640,  
-14.6880

■ 170.3910, 14.5360,  
-10.1360

■ 173.5030, 8.5290,  
-5.8950

■ 176.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.6070, 84.0890, -9.6310



147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660



141.8210, 5.8320, -50.6480

# Triad

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



147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660



133.6580, -122.8250, -26.2570



159.8460, 43.6380, 57.1900

# Complementary

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



147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660



42.6640, -58.7860, 41.1660

# 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.



160.9170, -17.0180, 44.1180



147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660



132.9690, -130.5300, -13.2660

# Square

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



147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660



128.1060, -104.4360, -45.6520



123.5770, -126.1300, -4.8980



150.8710, 76.8800, 49.4560



# Rectangle

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



147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660



130.8980, -45.7930, -56.6810



123.5770, -126.1300, -4.8980



161.5110, 25.5280, 55.0000

# Sweetspot

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



147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660



219.8940, 23.0650, -16.0310



64.1420, 91.8740, 42.0340



109.5050, 14.2150, -9.8250



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.



147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660



189.1160, 82.1720, -57.5080



140.8370, 16.9300, -64.5580



87.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



124.9920, 54.0630, -38.1690



20.6880, 9.4460, -5.9940



# Inverse Universe

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



42.6640, -58.7860, 41.1660



42.8840, -82.1720, 57.5080



49.1630, -16.9300, 64.5580



81.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



28.0080, -54.0630, 38.1690

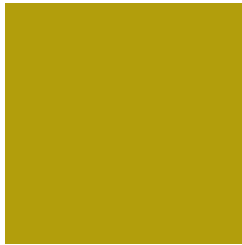


4.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660 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 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660 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 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660.

-41.1660.

# 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

147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660

### Protanopia

147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660

### Deuteranopia

149.5860, 70.2460, -28.5860



## Tritanopia

160.2140, 20.3090, 11.9010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660

## Protanomaly

147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660

## Deuteranomaly

148.4990, 65.9370, -33.0950

## Tritanomaly

155.6230, 34.4340, -7.3100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660

## Achromatopsia

147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

147.0510, 21.1850, -14.9990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660 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(178, 158, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 158, 12)  
}
```

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(178, 158, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 158, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660 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(178, 158, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 158, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 158, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 158, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 158, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 158,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 147.3360, 58.7860, -41.1660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 158, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
158, 12) }
```

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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