

Converting Colors

YIQ(149.4020, 49.2520,
-55.6120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(149.4020, 49.2520,
-55.6120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2AC00
RGB	162, 172, 0
RGB Percent	64%, 67%, 0%
CMY	0.3648, 0.3255, 0.9996
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 1.00, 0.33
HSL	64°, 100%, 34%
HSV	64°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	29.6472, 37.1845, 5.6172
YIQ	149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

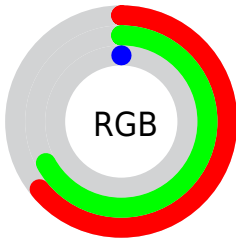
Format	Color
RYB	0, 172, 10
Decimal	10660864
CIELab	67.42, -20.46, 69.37
CIELCh	67, 72.320, 106.431
Yxy	37.1845, 0.4092, 0.5133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288850944 (0xFFA2AC00)
YUV	149.4020, -73.6552, 11.0484
Hunter-Lab	60.9791, -19.9292, 37.2238

Details

The YIQ color **149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **22.5980, -49.2520, 55.6120**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207.8070, 43.9780, -48.1340**, and **102.1340, 30.1760, -40.2880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.6390, 44.3910, -50.1130**.

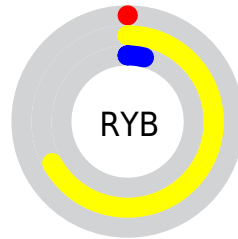
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (67%)

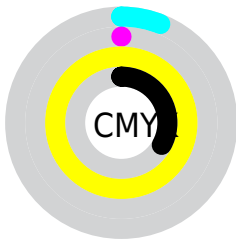
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (4%)

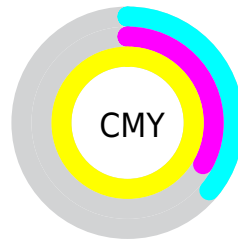


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120 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 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 149.4020, 49.2520,
-55.6120

■ 149.4020, 49.2520,
-55.6120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 125.7680, 39.7140,
-47.9500

■ 207.8070, 43.9780,
-48.1340

■ 102.1340, 30.1760,
-40.2880

■ 236.4050, 45.1700,
-47.7100

■ 79.3860, 20.9590,
-32.9370

■ 241.0920, 39.1620,
-37.9420

■ 57.5130, 10.5960,
-26.8440

■ 244.2840, 30.1740,
-29.2340

■ 36.2380, 1.4250,
-20.3270

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,
-20.2150

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.1960

0.0000

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

149.4020, 49.2520,
-55.6120

151.6390, 44.3910,
-50.1130

153.9900, 39.2090,
-44.3030

156.2270, 34.3480,
-38.8040

158.4640, 29.4870,
-33.3050

160.7010, 24.6260,
-27.8060

■ 162.9380, 19.7650,
-22.3070

■ 165.2890, 14.5830,
-16.4970

■ 167.5260, 9.7220,
-10.9980

■ 169.7630, 4.8610,
-5.4990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155.3120, 85.6970, -27.7670



149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120



141.6370, -23.1890, -58.8450

Triad

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



149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120



141.1870, -134.3800, -20.5880



159.1640, 60.4180, 61.4580

Complementary

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



149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120



22.5980, -49.2520, 55.6120

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.



168.7680, 8.7470, 56.2590



149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120



134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350

Square

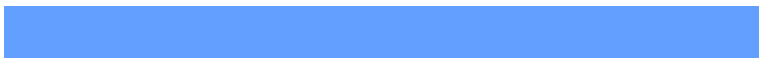
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120



136.5640, -117.2290, -39.5730



151.7050, -67.1720, 16.9240



149.8790, 82.4290, 42.5010

Rectangle

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



149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120



124.5430, -87.5140, -65.9940



151.7050, -67.1720, 16.9240



165.6560, 50.2850, 63.3810

Sweetspot

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



149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120



215.1660, 19.1230, -21.6850



56.7110, 100.0370, 31.7570



106.8420, 11.6480, -12.8640



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.



149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120



194.5770, 64.1560, -72.4200



123.9870, -1.4080, -73.6320



85.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



130.5080, 43.3820, -48.3460



20.0790, 6.7870, -7.3650

Inverse Universe

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



22.5980, -49.2520, 55.6120



29.4230, -64.1560, 72.4200



48.0130, 1.4080, 73.6320



79.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



19.7910, -42.7860, 48.5580



2.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120 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 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120 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 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120.

-55.6120.

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

149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120

Protanopia

151.5830, 65.1600, -46.5520

Deuteranopia

156.6570, 71.4840, -28.9960



Tritanopia

165.5540, 4.4920, 6.7000

Trichromacy



Original Color

149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120

Protanomaly

150.9520, 59.5670, -49.8170

Deuteranomaly

154.2550, 63.5080, -38.6360

Tritanomaly

159.5240, 21.2310, -15.8330

Monochromacy



Original Color

149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120

Achromatopsia

149.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

149.0350, 18.1140, -19.9180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120 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(162, 172, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 172, 0)  
}
```

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(162, 172, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 172, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120 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(162, 172, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 172, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 172, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 172, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 172, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 172,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.4020, 49.2520, -55.6120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 172, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
172, 0) }
```

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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