

# Converting Colors

YIQ(149.8820, -4.1650,  
-40.1730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**YIQ(149.8820, -4.1650,  
-40.1730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	79B156
RGB	121, 177, 86
RGB Percent	47%, 69%, 34%
CMY	0.5257, 0.3058, 0.6627
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.51, 0.31
HSL	97°, 37%, 52%
HSV	97°, 51%, 69%
XYZ	25.2854, 36.1870, 14.4591
YIQ	149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

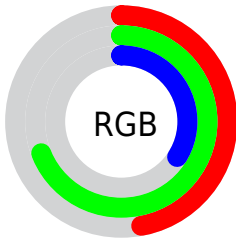
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	86, 177, 142
Decimal	7975254
CIELab	66.66, -34.73, 40.48
CIELCh	67, 53.341, 130.625
Yxy	36.1870, 0.3330, 0.4766
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286165334 (0xFF79B156)
YUV	149.8820, -31.4938, -25.3295
Hunter-Lab	60.1557, -30.2431, 27.8579

# Details

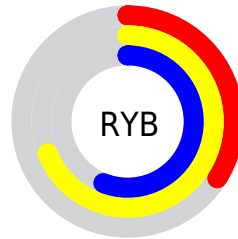
The YIQ color **149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **113.1180, 4.1650, 40.1730**, and the grayscale version is **150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.1270, -3.4770, -41.6290**, and **97.2240, -5.1280, -39.2400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.5410, -4.9430, -48.1030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.2230, -3.3870, -32.2430**.

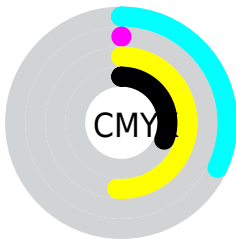
# Distribution



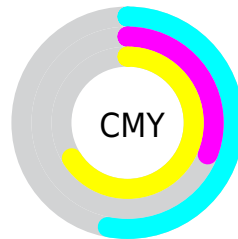
- Red (47%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (31%)




- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (66%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730 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 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 149.8820, -4.1650,  
-40.1730

 149.8820, -4.1650,  
-40.1730


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 123.1100, -4.8070,  
-39.5510


 205.1270, -3.4770,  
-41.6290


 97.2240, -5.1280,  
-39.2400


 229.4910, -1.5060,  
-38.8020


 71.1700, -5.0360,  
-40.9080


 241.2400, 7.1110,  
-24.2570

 46.7270, -13.7940,  
-36.3700

 251.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

 29.9370, -14.0250,  
-26.6730

 254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

 18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 149.8820, -4.1650,  
-40.1730

■ 149.8820, -4.1650,  
-40.1730

■ 144.5410, -4.9430,  
-48.1030

■ 155.2230, -3.3870,  
-32.2430

■ 139.3140, -6.0420,  
-55.7220

■ 160.4500, -2.2880,  
-24.6240

■ 133.9730, -6.8200,  
-63.6520

■ 165.7910, -1.5100,  
-16.6940

■ 128.6320, -7.5980,  
-71.5820

■ 171.1320, -0.7320,  
-8.7640

■ 124.2310, -8.1470,  
-78.1550

■ 176.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 181.4010, 0.5490,  
6.5730

■ 186.7420, 1.3270,  
14.5030

■ 192.0830, 2.1050,  
22.4330

■ 197.3100, 3.2040,  
30.0520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155.7640, 37.5100, -30.0260



149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730



133.4780, -70.5530, -48.4810

# Triad

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



149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730



132.0400, -129.2920, -13.6760



162.2470, 69.4090, 36.1690

# Complementary

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



149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730



113.1180, 4.1650, 40.1730

# 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.



165.5710, 42.4940, 44.8780



149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730



156.4560, -62.0370, 17.4750

# Square

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



149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730



133.4300, -122.1830, -26.8790



166.9430, -2.7120, 38.1520



161.1820, 76.0610, 14.7250



# Rectangle

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



149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730



127.6500, -103.1520, -46.8960



166.9430, -2.7120, 38.1520



163.4730, 63.0810, 40.7210

# Sweetspot

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



149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730



219.4320, -1.8770, -15.5490



145.4940, 39.1110, -9.4730



108.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730



187.3860, -6.5450, -63.1290



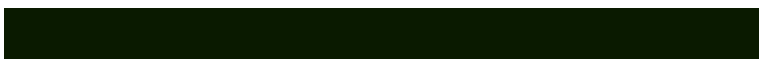
140.4430, -27.9140, -44.7940



86.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



107.4520, -6.9110, -67.5110



18.2520, -1.1900, -11.4780



# Inverse Universe

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



113.1180, 4.1650, 40.1730



129.6140, 6.5450, 63.1290



122.5570, 27.9140, 44.7940



82.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



45.5480, 6.9110, 67.5110



7.7480, 1.1900, 11.4780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730 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 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

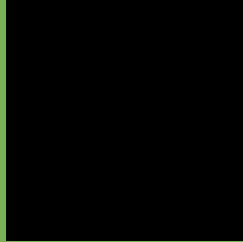
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730.

-40.1730.

# 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

149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730

### Protanopia

157.5500, 35.5370, -21.7990

### Deuteranopia

159.7890, 45.5300, -10.1660



## Tritanopia

159.2130, -22.6490, -2.5290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730

## Protanomaly

154.4340, 21.0040, -28.2440

## Deuteranomaly

155.8850, 27.2840, -20.9080

## Tritanomaly

156.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730

## Achromatopsia

150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

149.9590, -1.9230, -14.7150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730 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(121, 177, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 177, 86)  
}
```

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(121, 177, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 177, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730 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(121, 177, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 177, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 177, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 177, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 177, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 177,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 149.8820, -4.1650, -40.1730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 177, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
177, 86) }
```

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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