

# Converting Colors

YIQ(128.1160, 38.6140,  
-50.0420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(128.1160, 38.6140,  
-50.0420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	869600
RGB	134, 150, 0
RGB Percent	53%, 59%, 0%
CMY	0.4746, 0.4117, 0.9997
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 1.00, 0.41
HSL	66°, 100%, 29%
HSV	66°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	20.7339, 26.8804, 4.0976
YIQ	128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

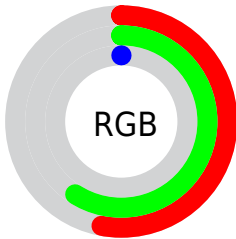
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 150, 16
Decimal	8820224
CIELab	58.86, -21.70, 62.05
CIELCh	59, 65.737, 109.274
Yxy	26.8804, 0.4009, 0.5198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287010304 (0xFF869600)
YUV	128.1160, -63.1612, 5.1603
Hunter-Lab	51.8463, -19.3471, 31.6065

# Details

The YIQ color **128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **21.8840, -38.6140, 50.0420**, and the grayscale version is **129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.9510, 34.9450, -44.1190**, and **82.0330, 20.4550, -34.8170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.4240, 34.9910, -44.9530**.

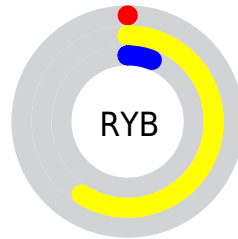
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (59%)

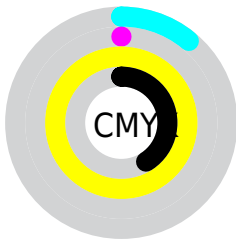
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (6%)

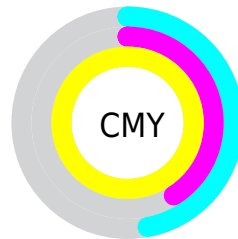


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420 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 128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 128.1160, 38.6140,  
-50.0420

■ 128.1160, 38.6140,  
-50.0420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 104.4820, 29.0760,  
-42.3800

■ 184.9510, 34.9450,  
-44.1190

■ 82.0330, 20.4550,  
-34.8170

■ 213.2500, 35.5410,  
-43.9070

■ 59.8720, 10.9630,  
-27.9890

■ 238.5000, 37.8330,  
-41.3910

■ 39.1840, 1.5170,  
-21.9950

■ 243.4860, 32.4210,  
-31.4110

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,  
-16.7360

■ 246.6780, 23.4330,  
-22.7030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,

-13.9950

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

■ 128.1160, 38.6140,  
-50.0420

■ 130.4240, 34.9910,  
-44.9530

■ 132.4330, 30.7720,  
-40.0760

■ 134.7410, 27.1490,  
-34.9870

■ 136.7500, 22.9300,  
-30.1100

■ 139.0580, 19.3070,  
-25.0210

■ 141.3660, 15.6840,  
-19.9320

■ 143.3750, 11.4650,  
-15.0550

■ 145.6830, 7.8420,  
-9.9660

■ 147.6920, 3.6230,  
-5.0890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.3970, 75.1520, -29.3920



128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420



118.9880, -28.3710, -53.0350

# Triad

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



128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420



122.8470, -118.5630, -15.3870



139.2580, 62.8490, 55.9450

# Complementary

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



128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420



21.8840, -38.6140, 50.0420

# 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.



145.6450, 13.2870, 51.0710



128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420



119.4680, -124.2050, -1.2370

# Square

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



128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420



118.9080, -103.3380, -32.5060



136.8620, -59.8840, 28.0200



135.0490, 87.7020, 40.5500



# Rectangle

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



128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420



108.6140, -77.1080, -56.3400



136.8620, -59.8840, 28.0200



141.9560, 49.1400, 56.5960

# Sweetspot

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



128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420



185.5940, 15.0420, -19.3100



53.6550, 85.2750, 23.9550



91.8140, 8.8510, -11.7330



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420



165.6050, 49.7580, -64.7860



105.9900, -5.4900, -65.7300



72.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



117.7830, 35.3580, -46.0980



8.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



# Inverse Universe

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



21.8840, -38.6140, 50.0420



28.3950, -49.7580, 64.7860



44.0100, 5.4900, 65.7300



67.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



20.2170, -35.3580, 46.0980



1.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

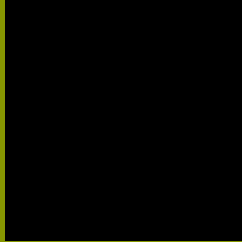
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.1160, 38.6140,

-50.0420.

# 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

128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420

### Protanopia

131.1940, 56.3100, -40.3460

### Deuteranopia

134.7300, 61.2130, -24.5710



## Tritanopia

142.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420

## Protanomaly

130.2640, 50.1210, -43.8230

## Deuteranomaly

132.4420, 52.9160, -33.9000

## Tritanomaly

136.9300, 14.2160, -15.3520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.9360, 14.0790, -18.3770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420 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(134, 150, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 150, 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(134, 150, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 150, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420 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(134, 150, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 150, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 150, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 150, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 150, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 150,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.1160, 38.6140, -50.0420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 150, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
150, 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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