

Converting Colors

YIQ(128.5860, -0.8160,
-51.3120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(128.5860, -0.8160,
-51.3120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60A22A
RGB	96, 162, 42
RGB Percent	38%, 64%, 16%
CMY	0.6238, 0.3646, 0.8352
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.74, 0.36
HSL	93°, 59%, 40%
HSV	93°, 74%, 64%
XYZ	18.1611, 28.5012, 6.7367
YIQ	128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

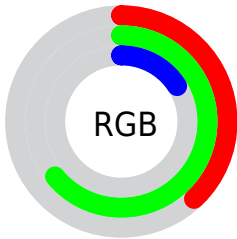
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 162, 108
Decimal	6332970
CIE Lab	60.34, -41.06, 52.52
CIE LCh	60, 66.663, 128.021
Yxy	28.5012, 0.3401, 0.5337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284523050 (0xFF60A22A)
YUV	128.5860, -42.6869, -28.5779
Hunter-Lab	53.3866, -32.7040, 29.8889

Details

The YIQ color $128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669900 . A complement of this color would be $75.4140, 0.8160, 51.3120$, and the grayscale version is $129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $183.4720, -0.4950, -51.6230$, and $76.2310, -7.0060, -49.2620$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $124.0710, -1.0440, -58.1960$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $133.1010, -0.5880, -44.4280$.

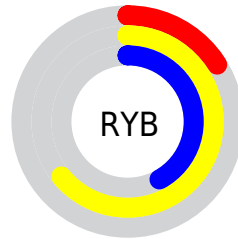
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (64%)

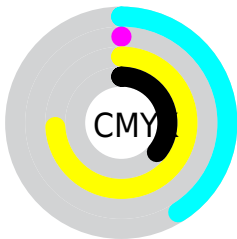
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (42%)

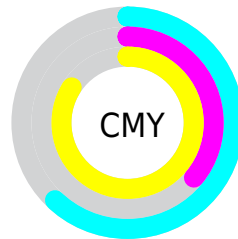


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120 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 128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 128.5860, -0.8160,
-51.3120

■ 128.5860, -0.8160,
-51.3120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 100.3750, 1.1560,
-54.0120

■ 183.4720, -0.4950,
-51.6230

■ 76.2310, -7.0060,
-49.2620

■ 212.1300, 0.4680,
-52.5560

■ 50.1940, -22.7790,
-44.2430

■ 228.8630, 6.0140,
-42.9300

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 241.0250, 14.9060,
-27.8620

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,
-15.5500

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-6.5310

0.0000

■ 128.5860, -0.8160,
-51.3120

■ 128.5860, -0.8160,
-51.3120

■ 124.0710, -1.0440,
-58.1960

■ 133.1010, -0.5880,
-44.4280

■ 119.5560, -1.2720,
-65.0800

■ 137.6160, -0.3600,
-37.5440

■ 116.9210, -1.0420,
-69.2500

■ 142.2450, -0.4530,
-30.3490

■ 146.7600, -0.2250,
-23.4650

■ 151.2750, 0.0030,
-16.5810

■ 155.4910, -0.3650,
-9.9090

■ 160.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 164.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 169.1500, -0.0020,
11.0540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.4170, 54.0640, -43.6960



128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



111.0760, -78.5290, -58.1210

Triad

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



128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



124.6370, -126.3590, -6.2550



139.6930, 83.2530, 49.5970

Complementary

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



128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



75.4140, 0.8160, 51.3120

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.



146.2980, 48.1770, 57.5290



128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



115.3590, -122.2800, 2.4240

Square

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



128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



125.1150, -116.6820, -21.9460



149.3800, -11.0120, 45.4040



140.0100, 91.4650, 21.9050

Rectangle

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



128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



116.9240, -92.2400, -46.4160



149.3800, -11.0120, 45.4040



140.7770, 74.4490, 54.9690

Sweetspot

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



128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



198.8680, -0.4090, -20.1290



116.6220, 53.3700, -9.0780



99.3230, 0.0480, -11.8880



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



159.3580, -1.3150, -80.8270



113.1240, -34.9260, -60.8940



79.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



104.5500, -1.1350, -62.0550



12.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180

Inverse Universe

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



75.4140, 0.8160, 51.3120



75.6420, 1.3150, 80.8270



90.8760, 34.9260, 60.8940



75.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



40.4500, 1.1350, 62.0550



5.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

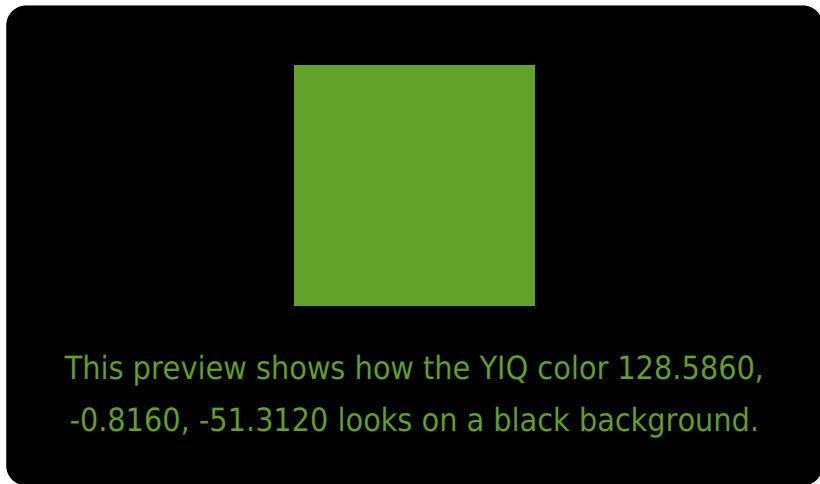
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

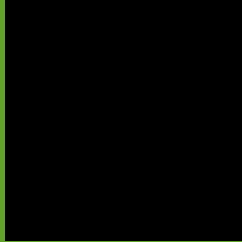
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 128.5860, -0.8160,

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

128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120

Protanopia

138.1840, 45.0750, -29.4610

Deuteranopia

140.4660, 53.5090, -17.1070



Tritanopia

141.3050, -25.9040, -4.1120

Trichromacy



Original Color

128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120

Protanomaly

134.6440, 28.8000, -37.3760

Deuteranomaly

136.0240, 33.8420, -29.6300

Tritanomaly

136.5440, -17.0520, -21.3720

Monochromacy



Original Color

128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120

Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

128.8080, -0.1800, -18.7720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120 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(96, 162, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 162, 42)  
}
```

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(96, 162, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 162, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120 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(96, 162, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 162, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 162, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 162, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 162, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 162,  
42) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 128.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 162, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 162,  
42) }
```

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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