

# Converting Colors

YIQ(129.7830, -52.8990,  
-60.0590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(129.7830, -52.8990,  
-60.0590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2AB756
RGB	42, 183, 86
RGB Percent	16%, 72%, 34%
CMY	0.8357, 0.2821, 0.6629
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.53, 0.28
HSL	139°, 63%, 44%
HSV	139°, 77%, 72%
XYZ	19.5747, 35.0528, 14.5310
YIQ	129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

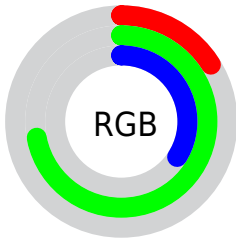
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	42, 149, 183
Decimal	2799446
CIELab	65.79, -57.27, 38.81
CIELCh	66, 69.182, 145.875
Yxy	35.0528, 0.2830, 0.5068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280989526 (0xFF2AB756)
YUV	129.7830, -21.5850, -76.9857
Hunter-Lab	59.2054, -44.5931, 26.8920

# Details

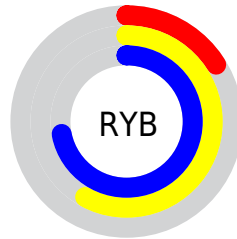
The YIQ color **129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. A complement of this color would be **95.2170, 52.8990, 60.0590**, and the grayscale version is **130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.5020, -44.7380, -59.2820**, and **79.8270, -47.0310, -56.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.9190, -59.4540, -67.9180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.6470, -46.3440, -52.2000**.

# Distribution



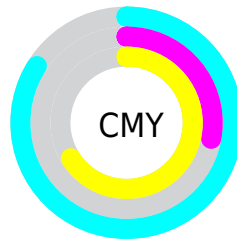
- Red (16%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590 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 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 129.7830,  
-52.8990, -60.0590


 129.7830,  
-52.8990, -60.0590


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 97.9390, -62.2060,  
-62.0940


 189.5020,  
-44.7380, -59.2820

 79.8270, -47.0310,  
-56.2710


 210.3550,  
-39.6500, -52.3700

 60.7860, -30.6180,  
-50.8580


 222.4030,  
-30.4370, -37.6130

 45.1990, -21.1750,  
-40.2710

 234.6790,  
-21.8660, -22.2340

 31.1110, -14.5750,  
-27.7190

 246.8410,  
-12.9740, -7.1660

 17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 129.7830,  
-52.8990, -60.0590

■ 129.7830,  
-52.8990, -60.0590

■ 122.9190,  
-59.4540, -67.9180

■ 136.6470,  
-46.3440, -52.2000

■ 115.8700,  
-66.9260, -75.6780

■ 143.6960,  
-38.8720, -44.4400

■ 113.9190,  
-68.6220, -77.9820

■ 150.5600,  
-32.3170, -36.5810

■ 157.3100,  
-25.4410, -29.0330

■ 164.1740,  
-18.8860, -21.1740

■ 171.3370,  
-11.7350, -13.1030

■ 178.0870, -4.8590,  
-5.5550

■ 184.9510, 1.6960,  
2.3040

■ 192.0000, 9.1680,  
10.0640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.6460, 25.3180, -51.3700



129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590



127.3420, -99.5290, -51.9850

# Triad

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



129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590



128.8600, -128.6050, -9.6050



149.8330, 88.0700, 33.8780

# Complementary

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



129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590



95.2170, 52.8990, 60.0590

# 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.



153.2650, 70.1390, 55.9870



129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590



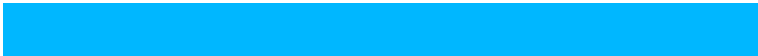
158.1160, -37.0520, 32.7400

# Square

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



129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590



136.4910, -132.1800, -16.4040



163.6470, 28.1410, 57.2050



154.6500, 91.6980, 1.1540



# Rectangle

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



129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590



132.8310, -113.6070, -39.1350



163.6470, 28.1410, 57.2050



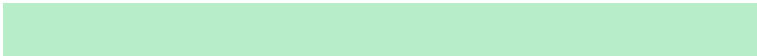
149.1780, 83.0250, 42.7130

# Sweetspot

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



129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590



216.6360, -20.3070, -22.9550



154.3680, 20.2290, -52.7550



107.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590



153.8920, -82.3280, -93.9120



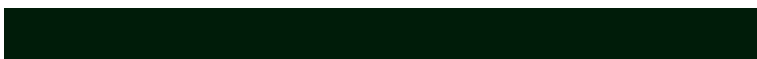
137.6490, -75.0480, -38.6000



88.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



97.1580, -58.6290, -66.3490



17.4620, -10.5890, -11.8450



# Inverse Universe

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



95.2170, 52.8990, 60.0590



99.9940, 82.6490, 93.6010



87.3510, 75.0480, 38.6000



86.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.8420, 58.6290, 66.3490



10.5380, 10.5890, 11.8450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590 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 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590 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 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590.

-60.0590.

# 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

129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590

### Protanopia

154.5500, 35.5370, -21.7990

### Deuteranopia

156.7610, 42.7330, -9.0350



## Tritanopia

146.0880, -59.3260, -15.1500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590

## Protanomaly

145.8230, 3.4910, -35.7490

## Deuteranomaly

147.0180, 7.6160, -27.9040

## Tritanomaly

140.1460, -57.2140, -31.4060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590

## Achromatopsia

130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

129.7610, -19.1610, -21.6970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590 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(42, 183, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 183, 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(42, 183, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 183, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590 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(42, 183, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 183, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 183, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 183, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 183, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 183,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 129.7830, -52.8990, -60.0590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 183, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 183,  
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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