

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.0710, -89.3010,  
-72.1570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.0710, -89.3010,  
-72.1570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C96A
RGB	0, 201, 106
RGB Percent	0%, 79%, 42%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2114, 0.5846
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.47, 0.21
HSL	152°, 100%, 39%
HSV	152°, 100%, 79%
XYZ	23.5041, 42.8517, 20.6486
YIQ	130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

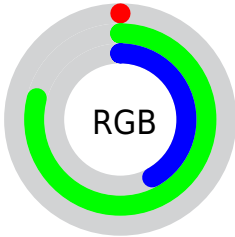
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 132, 201</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">51562</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">71.45, -63.12, 35.88</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">71, 72.604, 150.386</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">42.8517, 0.2701, 0.4925</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278241642 (0xFF00C96A)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">130.0710, -11.8670, -114.0723</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">65.4612, -50.4660, 27.1209</a>

# Details

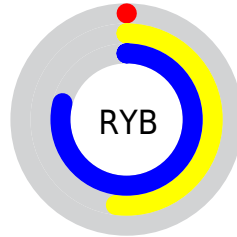
The YIQ color **130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC66**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **70.9290, 89.3010, 72.1570**, and the grayscale version is **130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198.0100, -60.9680, -62.5040**, and **91.4990, -57.8510, -58.4190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.0770, -80.2700, -65.1180**.

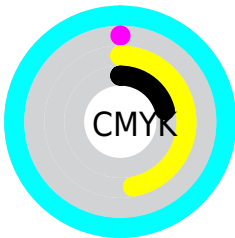
# Distribution



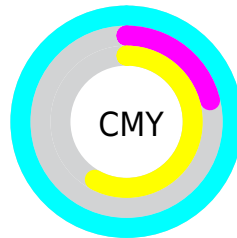
- Red (0%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570 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 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 130.0710,  
-89.3010, -72.1570


 130.0710,  
-89.3010, -72.1570


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 110.7850,  
-73.5760, -65.2880


 198.0100,  
-60.9680, -62.5040


 91.4990, -57.8510,  
-58.4190


 210.6560,  
-50.5630, -47.3230

 73.5010, -42.9970,  
-52.2850


 223.1170,  
-41.0750, -32.0430

 54.4600, -26.5840,  
-46.8720

 235.6920,  
-31.9080, -16.4520

 39.3290, -18.4250,  
-35.0410

 246.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480

 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

 5.8700, -2.7500,

-5.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.0710,  
-89.3010, -72.1570

■ 137.0770,  
-80.2700, -65.1180

■ 144.1970,  
-71.5600, -57.7680

■ 151.2030,  
-62.5290, -50.7290

■ 158.3230,  
-53.8190, -43.3790

■ 165.7420,  
-44.5130, -35.8170

■ 172.7480,  
-35.4820, -28.7780

■ 179.8680,  
-26.7720, -21.4280

■ 186.8740,  
-17.7410, -14.3890

■ 193.9940, -9.0310,  
-7.0390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

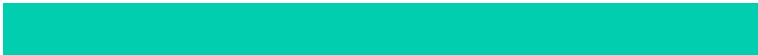
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



158.9330, 17.0200, -55.1720



130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



140.7580, -112.5040, -53.6240

# Triad

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



130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810



159.4530, 83.0280, 26.1320

# Complementary

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



130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



70.9290, 89.3010, 72.1570

# 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.



160.4060, 65.1880, 52.1000



130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



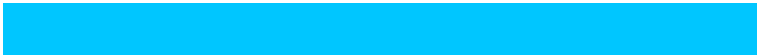
173.5540, -20.7300, 34.2940

# Square

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



130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



145.2960, -136.3050, -24.2490



178.3820, 39.3730, 62.9010



168.3310, 93.8540, -4.8820

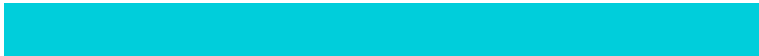


# Rectangle

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



130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



145.8880, -126.9490, -39.6290



178.3820, 39.3730, 62.9010



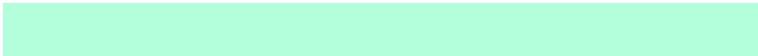
157.7380, 78.2120, 36.3240

# Sweetspot

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



130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



228.1720, -33.7400, -27.3080



146.9900, 2.5370, -84.5590



111.7380, -20.3540, -16.5940



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



164.9610, -113.1390, -91.6910



139.1400, -118.9710, -41.0430



95.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



105.4850, -72.4310, -58.5030



23.2980, -15.9990, -12.9190



# Inverse Universe

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



70.9290, 89.3010, 72.1570



90.0390, 113.1390, 91.6910



61.8600, 118.9710, 41.0430



93.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



57.5150, 72.4310, 58.5030



12.7020, 15.9990, 12.9190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570 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 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570 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 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570.

-72.1570.

# 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

130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570

### Protanopia

170.1910, 35.1700, -20.6540

### Deuteranopia

172.7440, 41.4030, -6.9570



## Tritanopia

157.6240, -72.7590, -19.5030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



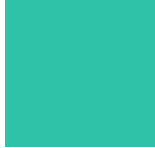
## Protanomaly

155.8860, -9.9880, -39.2680



## Deuteranomaly

157.3090, -6.5050, -30.8010



## Tritanomaly

147.4960, -78.9910, -38.7270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570



## Achromatopsia

130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

130.1830, -32.2730, -26.3610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570 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(0, 201, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 201, 106)  
}
```

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(0, 201, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 201, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570 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(0, 201, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 201, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 201, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 201, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 201, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 201,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.0710, -89.3010, -72.1570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 201, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 201,  
106) }
```

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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