

Converting Colors

YIQ(130.1470, 37.3290,
-43.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710)
contains.

YIQ(130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(130.1470, 37.3290,
-43.2710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B940F
RGB	139, 148, 15
RGB Percent	55%, 58%, 6%
CMY	0.4550, 0.4196, 0.9409
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.90, 0.42
HSL	64°, 82%, 32%
HSV	64°, 90%, 58%
XYZ	21.3201, 26.7022, 4.4847
YIQ	130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

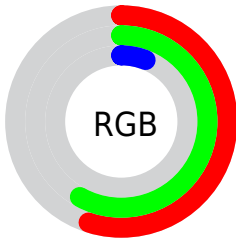
Format	Color
RYB	15, 148, 24
Decimal	9147407
CIELab	58.70, -18.17, 59.72
CIELCh	59, 62.423, 106.925
Yxy	26.7022, 0.4060, 0.5085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287337487 (0xFF8B940F)
YUV	130.1470, -56.7675, 7.7641
Hunter-Lab	51.6742, -16.7829, 31.0263

Details

The YIQ color **130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **32.8530, -37.3290, 43.2710**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.9560, 36.5490, -40.1470**, and **82.9410, 23.7100, -33.2340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.1380, 41.5480, -48.1480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.1560, 33.1100, -38.3940**.

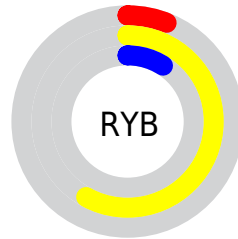
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (58%)

Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (9%)

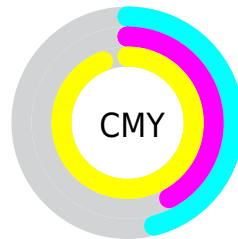


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (46%)


Magenta (42%)


Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710 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 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 130.1470, 37.3290,
-43.2710


 130.1470, 37.3290,
-43.2710


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 104.8030, 32.6060,
-40.2740


 185.9560, 36.5490,
-40.1470


 82.9410, 23.7100,
-33.2340


 214.1410, 37.4660,
-40.2460


 60.7800, 14.2180,
-26.4060

 240.8640, 39.8040,
-38.5640

 39.5050, 5.0470,
-19.8890

 244.0560, 30.8160,
-29.8560

 18.4960, -7.9290,
-16.0010

 247.2480, 21.8280,
-21.1480

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 250.4400, 12.8400,

-12.4400

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 130.1470, 37.3290,
-43.2710

■ 130.1470, 37.3290,
-43.2710

■ 128.1380, 41.5480,
-48.1480

■ 132.1560, 33.1100,
-38.3940

■ 134.1650, 28.8910,
-33.5170

■ 136.0600, 24.9930,
-28.9510

■ 138.0690, 20.7740,
-24.0740

■ 140.0780, 16.5550,
-19.1970

■ 142.0870, 12.3360,
-14.3200

■ 144.0960, 8.1170,
-9.4430

■ 145.9910, 4.2190,
-4.8770

■ 148.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.8020, 69.8780, -21.9140



130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710



122.1140, -19.7980, -48.7100

Triad

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



130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710



121.3480, -115.7200, -17.3520



140.7410, 56.9350, 52.9910

Complementary

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



130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710



32.8530, -37.3290, 43.2710

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.



145.1990, 8.6110, 47.7070



130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710



118.6700, -121.9580, -3.4140

Square

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



130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710



117.5230, -100.8160, -34.1600



135.7860, -62.7260, 24.4580



136.8850, 82.2920, 39.4760

Rectangle

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



130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710



107.2120, -75.9160, -55.9160



135.7860, -62.7260, 24.4580



142.9120, 43.2720, 52.8080

Sweetspot

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



130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710



184.2890, 14.5830, -16.4970



60.0500, 76.7930, 23.4890



92.8680, 8.7590, -10.0650



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.



130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710



165.3390, 53.5630, -62.1570



110.4130, -2.0070, -57.2630



72.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



119.2780, 38.3380, -45.0380



8.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100

Inverse Universe

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



32.8530, -37.3290, 43.2710



25.6610, -53.5630, 62.1570



52.5870, 2.0070, 57.2630



67.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



18.4230, -38.9340, 44.8260



1.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710 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 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710 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 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710.

-43.2710.

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

130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710

Protanopia

131.6760, 52.1370, -36.3030

Deuteranopia

135.0720, 60.2500, -23.6380



Tritanopia

142.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420

Trichromacy



Original Color

130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710

Protanomaly

131.4580, 46.8190, -39.0450

Deuteranomaly

133.2510, 52.1360, -30.7760

Tritanomaly

138.1090, 15.2700, -12.4260

Monochromacy



Original Color

130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710

Achromatopsia

130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

130.2180, 13.3450, -16.0870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710 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(139, 148, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 148, 15)  
}
```

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(139, 148, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 148, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710 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(139, 148, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 148, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 148, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 148, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 148, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 148,  
15) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.1470, 37.3290, -43.2710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 148, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
148, 15) }
```

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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