

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.1950, 2.9840,  
-21.0480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	788F5B
RGB	120, 143, 91
RGB Percent	47%, 56%, 36%
CMY	0.5295, 0.4392, 0.6431
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.36, 0.44
HSL	87°, 22%, 46%
HSV	87°, 36%, 56%
XYZ	19.4554, 24.3948, 13.5838
YIQ	130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

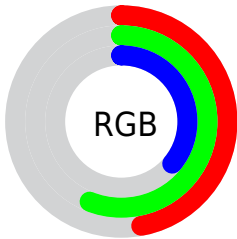
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	91, 143, 114
Decimal	7901019
CIE Lab	56.48, -17.75, 25.03
CIE LCh	56, 30.685, 125.335
Yxy	24.3948, 0.3387, 0.4247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286091099 (0xFF788F5B)
YUV	130.1950, -19.3231, -8.9410
Hunter-Lab	49.3911, -16.1223, 18.2675

# Details

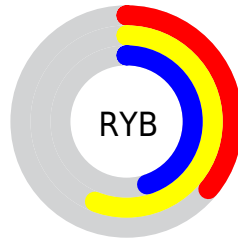
The YIQ color  $130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669966$ . A complement of this color would be  $103.8050, -2.9840, 21.0480$ , and the grayscale version is  $130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $183.5540, 3.3510, -22.1930$ , and  $80.5370, 2.0210, -20.1150$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $126.8050, 3.9020, -26.6740$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $133.5850, 2.0660, -15.4220$ .

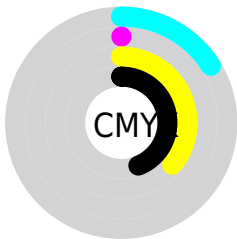
# Distribution



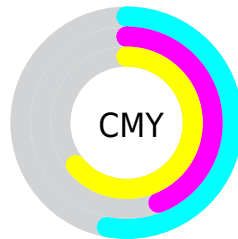
- Red (47%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (44%)




- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (64%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480 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 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 130.1950, 2.9840,  
-21.0480

 130.1950, 2.9840,  
-21.0480

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 104.7220, 2.9380,  
-20.2140

 183.5540, 3.3510,  
-22.1930

 80.5370, 2.0210,  
-20.1150


 211.3260, 3.9930,  
-22.8150

 57.0640, 1.9750,  
-19.2810

 239.9130, 3.7180,  
-23.3380

 34.7760, 2.8460,  
-18.5460

 251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

 15.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.1950, 2.9840,  
-21.0480

■ 130.1950, 2.9840,  
-21.0480

■ 126.8050, 3.9020,  
-26.6740

■ 133.5850, 2.0660,  
-15.4220

■ 123.0020, 4.5450,  
-32.8230

■ 137.3880, 1.4230,  
-9.2730

■ 119.6120, 5.4630,  
-38.4490

■ 140.7780, 0.5050,  
-3.6470

■ 116.2220, 6.3810,  
-44.0750

■ 144.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

■ 112.5330, 6.7030,  
-49.9130

■ 147.9710, -1.0560,  
8.1280

■ 109.0290, 7.9420,  
-55.8500

■ 151.3610, -1.9740,  
13.7540

■ 107.8610, 8.3550,  
-57.8290

■ 154.7510, -2.8920,  
19.3800

■ 158.4400, -3.2140,

25.2180

■ 161.9440, -4.4530,  
31.1550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.1440, 25.3570, -13.5150



130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



125.9560, -24.2040, -23.9160

# Triad

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



130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



123.3300, -62.5830, -5.6790



138.4660, 37.4550, 20.5510

# Complementary

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



130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



103.8050, -2.9840, 21.0480

# 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.



139.0050, 19.9400, 24.1000



130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



132.6590, -35.1680, 9.6000

# Square

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



130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



114.9440, -76.6560, -20.4640



138.3100, -5.9640, 19.9880



136.9640, 44.3800, 10.6840



# Rectangle

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



130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



122.0060, -44.8360, -24.4520



138.3100, -5.9640, 19.9880



138.5950, 32.7780, 22.7140

# Sweetspot

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



130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



181.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280



120.0490, 24.6670, -1.0050



91.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



165.8880, 4.8660, -33.1340



122.4210, -12.5120, -26.5600



69.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



101.6700, 7.5750, -54.7050



5.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



# Inverse Universe

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



103.8050, -2.9840, 21.0480



124.4110, -4.2700, 33.3460



111.5790, 12.5120, 26.5600



65.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



33.3300, -7.5750, 54.7050



1.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480 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 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480 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 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480.

-21.0480.

# 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

130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480

### Protanopia

133.2300, 22.2390, -12.0730

### Deuteranopia

134.5780, 30.3070, -4.1010



## Tritanopia

134.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480

## Protanomaly

132.1150, 15.1330, -15.4510

## Deuteranomaly

132.9140, 20.3130, -10.2070

## Tritanomaly

133.4460, -4.4920, -6.7000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480

## Achromatopsia

130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480 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(120, 143, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 143, 91)  
}
```

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(120, 143, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 143, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480 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(120, 143, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 143, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 143, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 143, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 143, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 143,  
91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 143, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
143, 91) }
```

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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