

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.4030, -109.5260,  
-41.5100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.4030, -109.5260,  
-41.5100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BBB5
RGB	0, 187, 181
RGB Percent	0%, 73%, 71%
CMY	0.9999, 0.2663, 0.2906
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.03, 0.27
HSL	178°, 100%, 37%
HSV	178°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	26.1162, 38.9057, 49.7902
YIQ	130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

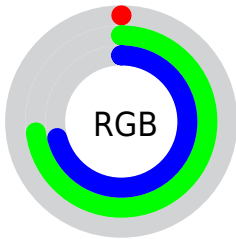
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	0, 95, 187
Decimal	48053
CIELab	68.68, -39.95, -8.08
CIELCh	69, 40.763, 191.431
Yxy	38.9057, 0.2275, 0.3389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278238133 (0xFF00BBB5)
YUV	130.4030, 24.9443, -114.3634
Hunter-Lab	62.3744, -34.4171, -3.6659

# Details

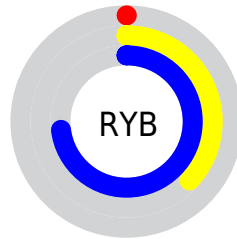
The YIQ color **130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.5970, 109.5260, 41.5100**, and the grayscale version is **130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200.4450, -82.9810, -32.4930**, and **92.6630, -77.6630, -29.7510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.1980, -98.5230, -37.1710**.

# Distribution



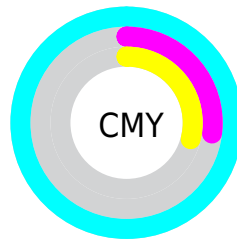
- Red (0%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100 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 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 130.4030,  
-109.5260, -41.5100

■ 130.4030,  
-109.5260, -41.5100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 111.4760,  
-93.4340, -35.7860

■ 200.4450,  
-82.9810, -32.4930

■ 92.6630, -77.6630,  
-29.7510

■ 218.5220,  
-72.7120, -25.8640

■ 74.5510, -62.4880,  
-23.9280

■ 227.7910,  
-54.2360, -19.2920

■ 57.1400, -47.9090,  
-18.3170

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 40.4300, -33.9260,  
-12.9180

■ 246.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 25.7090, -21.4100,  
-8.4660

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,

3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.4030,  
-109.5260, -41.5100

■ 136.1980,  
-98.5230, -37.1710

■ 141.5800,  
-87.7950, -33.3550

■ 147.3750,  
-76.7920, -29.0160

■ 153.0560,  
-65.4680, -24.9880

■ 158.8510,  
-54.4650, -20.6490

■ 164.3470,  
-44.0580, -16.5220

■ 170.0280,  
-32.7340, -12.4940

■ 175.8230,  
-21.7310, -8.1550

■ 181.2050,  
-11.0030, -4.3390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



151.5080, -43.7340, -33.4140



130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



133.1050, -119.8900, -29.8900

# Triad

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



130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



172.0430, -0.4180, 29.6140



166.4200, 51.1230, -6.9010

# Complementary

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



130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



56.5970, 109.5260, 41.5100

# 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.



168.4620, 60.4730, 10.8810



130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



171.9300, 33.6930, 33.6690

# Square

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



130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



165.4660, -41.6340, 16.6540



170.1370, 54.7390, 26.6990



163.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



# Rectangle

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



130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



140.3550, -108.4300, -17.3100



170.1370, 54.7390, 26.6990



167.1480, 55.0650, -1.2470

# Sweetspot

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



130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



220.2440, -42.2700, -15.8860



111.5630, -47.8490, -96.5290



108.7300, -25.9030, -9.6390



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



168.7300, -141.6640, -53.7920



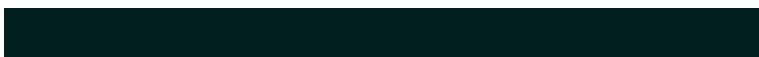
80.0180, -87.5270, 5.8570



91.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



110.1880, -92.5630, -35.0510



21.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830



# Inverse Universe

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



56.5970, 109.5260, 41.5100



73.2700, 141.6640, 53.7920



106.9820, 87.5270, -5.8570



87.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



47.8120, 92.5630, 35.0510

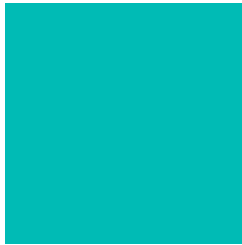


9.3830, 18.1550, 6.8830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100 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 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

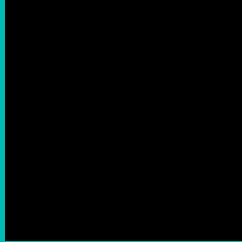
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

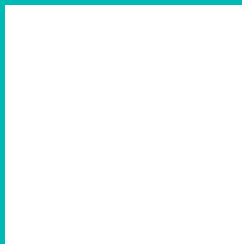
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100.



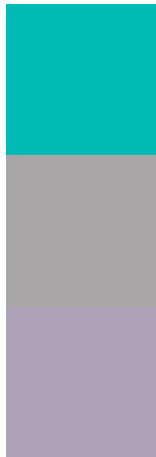
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100.

-41.5100.

# 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

130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100

### Protanopia

167.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

### Deuteranopia

168.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



## Tritanopia

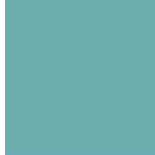
142.3550, -91.2350, -26.0750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



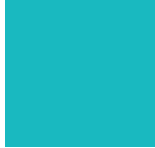
## Protanomaly

154.1520, -39.0150, -14.3030



## Deuteranomaly

154.2430, -40.5290, -8.8890



## Tritanomaly

137.9580, -97.6070, -31.7430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100



## Achromatopsia

130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

130.4400, -39.8860, -15.0380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100 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, 187, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 187, 181)  
}
```

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, 187, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 187, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100 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, 187, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 187, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 187, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 187, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 187, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 187,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.4030, -109.5260, -41.5100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 187, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 187,  
181) }
```

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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