

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.4350, 12.3770,  
12.4810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	96778A
RGB	150, 119, 138
RGB Percent	59%, 47%, 54%
CMY	0.4117, 0.5334, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.08, 0.41
HSL	323°, 13%, 53%
HSV	323°, 21%, 59%
XYZ	23.7651, 21.5119, 26.9477
YIQ	130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

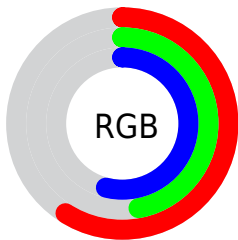
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 119, 138
Decimal	9861002
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.51, 15.40, -5.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 16.436, 339.586
Yxy	21.5119, 0.3290, 0.2978
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288051082 (0xFF96778A)
YUV	130.4350, 3.7295, 17.1585
Hunter-Lab	46.3809, 10.2948, -1.9814

# Details

The YIQ color **130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **138.5650, -12.3770, -12.4810**, and the grayscale version is **130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.1470, 13.2480, 13.2160**, and **80.7230, 11.5060, 11.7460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020**.

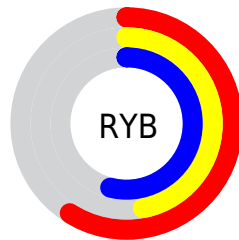
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (47%)

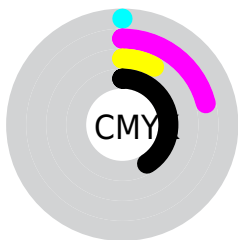
Blue (54%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (54%)

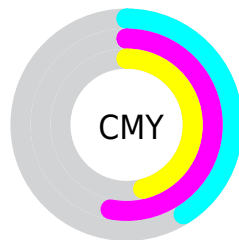


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (53%)


Yellow (46%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810 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 130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 130.4350, 12.3770,  
12.4810


 130.4350, 12.3770,  
12.4810


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 105.1360, 11.7810,  
12.2690


 183.1470, 13.2480,  
13.2160


 80.7230, 11.5060,  
11.7460


 211.4460, 13.8440,  
13.4280

 58.0110, 10.6350,  
11.0110

 237.7660, 9.9470,  
12.4670

 35.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990

 12.4780, 10.8180,  
13.2020

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

130.4350, 12.3770,  
12.4810

130.4350, 12.3770,  
12.4810

120.9460, 18.4280,  
18.4600

139.9240, 6.3260,  
6.5020

111.4570, 24.4790,  
24.4390

149.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

102.0820, 30.2090,  
30.7290

158.7880, -5.4550,  
-5.7670

92.5930, 36.2600,  
36.7080

168.2770,  
-11.5060, -11.7460

83.1040, 42.3110,  
42.6870

177.7660,  
-17.5570, -17.7250

73.6150, 48.3620,  
48.6660

187.2550,  
-23.6080, -23.7040

64.1260, 54.4130,  
54.6450


196.7440,  
-29.6590, -29.6830

55.3380, 59.8680,

206.1190,

60.4120

-35.3890, -35.9730

 215.6080,  
-41.4400, -41.9520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



130.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

# Triad

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



130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



126.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360



122.6850, -30.0300, -6.4300

# Complementary

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



130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



138.5650, -12.3770, -12.4810

# 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.



122.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840



130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



124.8500, 0.0020, -11.0540

# Square

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



130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



128.3690, 20.7700, -1.9660



123.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830



124.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



# Rectangle

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



130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



129.7920, 24.2530, 6.5010



123.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830



122.5170, -29.6170, -8.4090

# Sweetspot

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



130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



186.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



126.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



92.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



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.



130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



163.0710, 19.5740, 19.7180



128.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



50.8380, 55.2840, 55.3800



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



# Inverse Universe

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



130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



163.0710, 19.5740, 19.7180



140.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



50.8380, 55.2840, 55.3800

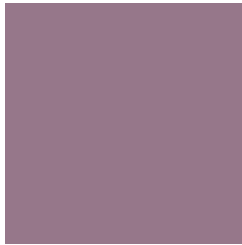


3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810 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 130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

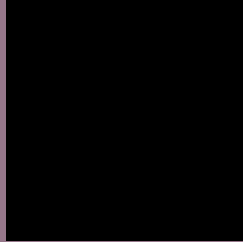
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.4350, 12.3770,



# 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

130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

### Protanopia

128.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640

### Deuteranopia

129.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



## Tritanopia

129.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

## Protanomaly

129.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190

## Deuteranomaly

129.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930

## Tritanomaly

130.1530, 13.1110, 10.1910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

## Achromatopsia

130.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810 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(150, 119, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 119, 138)  
}
```

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(150, 119, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 119, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810 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(150, 119, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 119, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 119, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 119, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 119, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 119,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 119, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
119, 138) }
```

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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