

Converting Colors

YIQ(130.6210, -7.9240,
-43.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(130.6210, -7.9240,
-43.6360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 60A141 |
| RGB | 96, 161, 65 |
| RGB Percent | 38%, 63%, 25% |
| CMY | 0.6237, 0.3685, 0.7450 |
| CMYK | 0.40, 0.00, 0.60, 0.37 |
| HSL | 101°, 42%, 44% |
| HSV | 101°, 60%, 63% |
| XYZ | 18.5222, 28.3648, 9.5014 |
| YIQ | 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

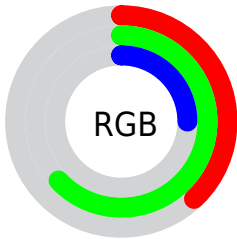
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 65, 161, 130 |
| Decimal | 6332737 |
| CIELab | 60.22, -38.64, 42.70 |
| CIELCh | 60, 57.586, 132.143 |
| Yxy | 28.3648, 0.3285, 0.5030 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4284522817 (0xFF60A141) |
| YUV | 130.6210, -32.3512, -30.3626 |
| Hunter-Lab | 53.2586, -31.1242, 26.7036 |

Details

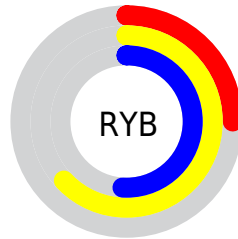
The YIQ color $130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669933 . A complement of this color would be $95.3790, 7.9240, 43.6360$, and the grayscale version is $131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $184.8660, -7.2360, -45.0920$, and $77.4960, -9.0700, -44.8940$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $125.5080, -9.3440, -50.9440$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $135.7340, -6.5040, -36.3280$.

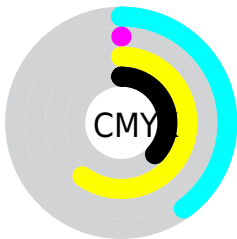
Distribution



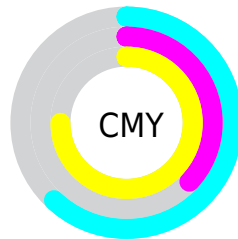
- Red (38%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (37%)





- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360 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 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 130.6210, -7.9240,
-43.6360

 130.6210, -7.9240,
-43.6360


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 103.8490, -8.5660,
-43.0140


 184.8660, -7.2360,
-45.0920


 77.4960, -9.0700,
-44.8940


 213.3390, -7.1900,
-45.9260

 50.8030, -20.1200,
-42.8720


 230.9580, -1.3230,
-36.6110

 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

 242.8210, 6.9730,
-21.7550

 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

 0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 130.6210, -7.9240,
-43.6360

■ 130.6210, -7.9240,
-43.6360

■ 125.5080, -9.3440,
-50.9440

■ 135.7340, -6.5040,
-36.3280

■ 120.3950,
-10.7640, -58.2520

■ 140.8470, -5.0840,
-29.0200

■ 115.2820,
-12.1840, -65.5600

■ 145.9600, -3.6640,
-21.7120

■ 110.1690,
-13.6040, -72.8680

■ 151.0730, -2.2440,
-14.4040

■ 110.0550,
-13.2830, -73.1790

■ 156.3000, -1.1450,
-6.7850

■ 161.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 166.2270, 1.0990,
7.6190

■ 171.3400, 2.5190,
14.9270

■ 176.4530, 3.9390,
22.2350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136.9010, 38.3820, -34.8180



130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360



111.3840, -82.1520, -53.0320

Triad

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



130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360



120.9210, -121.4070, -7.8950



143.1660, 74.1310, 38.6990

Complementary

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



130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360



95.3790, 7.9240, 43.6360

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.



147.1310, 46.8490, 48.5530



130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360



137.5740, -68.1810, 18.6910

Square

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



130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360



122.1970, -113.9770, -21.4090



149.4210, -1.0620, 41.2900



142.0360, 79.4080, 14.6400

Rectangle

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



130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360



115.9610, -93.6620, -42.6700



149.4210, -1.0620, 41.2900



143.9190, 67.7570, 44.0850

Sweetspot

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



130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360



197.1930, -2.7020, -17.1180



131.2720, 39.6160, -13.1200



97.5940, -2.1530, -10.5450



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360



161.4020, -12.6420, -68.2740



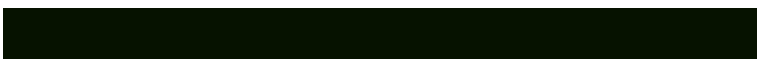
123.1760, -31.5360, -45.2320



79.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



99.1680, -11.8630, -65.8710



12.3600, -1.3740, -8.1420

Inverse Universe

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



95.3790, 7.9240, 43.6360



106.5980, 12.6420, 68.2740



102.8240, 31.5360, 45.2320



75.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



46.1310, 12.4590, 66.0830



5.6400, 1.3740, 8.1420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360 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 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

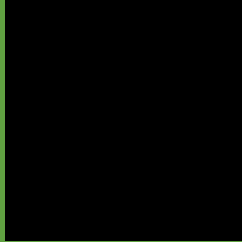
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.6210, -7.9240,

-43.6360.

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

130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360

Protanopia

140.0940, 36.8210, -23.0430

Deuteranopia

142.4360, 45.0260, -12.0460



Tritanopia

140.7070, -27.0960, -4.5360

Trichromacy



Original Color

130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360

Protanomaly

136.6680, 20.2250, -30.6470

Deuteranomaly

137.8200, 25.9090, -23.5230

Tritanomaly

137.1570, -20.2160, -19.0960

Monochromacy



Original Color

130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360

Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

130.8340, -3.0690, -15.9730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360 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(96, 161, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 161, 65)  
}
```

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(96, 161, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 161, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360 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(96, 161, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 161, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 161, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 161, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 161, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 161,  
65) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.6210, -7.9240, -43.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 161, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 161,  
65) }
```

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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