

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.6460, 6.9820,  
-71.4980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5DAF01
RGB	93, 175, 1
RGB Percent	36%, 69%, 0%
CMY	0.6356, 0.3136, 0.9958
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.99, 0.31
HSL	88°, 99%, 35%
HSV	88°, 99%, 69%
XYZ	19.8487, 32.9986, 5.3531
YIQ	130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

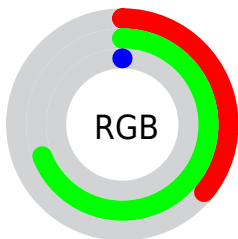
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">1, 175, 83</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6139649</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.16, -48.87, 64.94</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">64, 81.275, 126.965</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">32.9986, 0.3410, 0.5670</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284329729 (0xFF5DAF01)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">130.6460, -63.9155, -33.0155</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.4444, -38.8509, 34.6860</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. A complement of this color would be **45.3540, -6.9820, 71.4980**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.4100, 2.0750, -65.1650**, and **79.9860, -16.8620, -57.8700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.2330, 6.7070, -72.0210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.0900, 5.9720, -64.2040**.

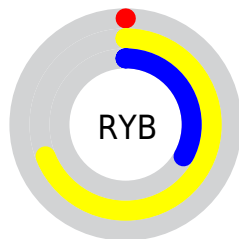
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (69%)

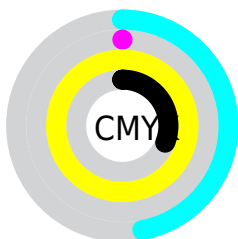
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (33%)

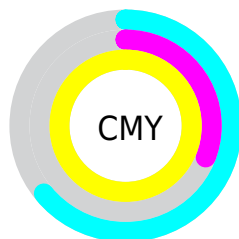


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980 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 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 130.6460, 6.9820,  
-71.4980


 130.6460, 6.9820,  
-71.4980


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 105.7130, -3.1520,  
-64.0480


 189.4100, 2.0750,  
-65.1650


 79.9860, -16.8620,  
-57.8700


 215.3610, 3.7710,  
-62.8610


 56.3520, -26.4000,  
-50.2080


 227.2240, 12.0670,  
-48.0050

 41.6770, -19.5250,  
-37.1330

 239.3860, 20.9590,  
-32.9370

 28.1760, -13.2000,  
-25.1040

 247.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

 13.5010, -6.3250,  
-12.0290

 250.7820, 11.8770,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.5070

0.0000

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

130.6460, 6.9820,  
-71.4980

130.6460, 6.9820,  
-71.4980

130.2330, 6.7070,  
-72.0210

135.0900, 5.9720,  
-64.2040

139.4200, 5.2830,  
-57.2210

144.1630, 4.8690,  
-49.7150

148.4930, 4.1800,  
-42.7320

152.9370, 3.1700,  
-35.4380

■ 157.2670, 2.4810,  
-28.4550

■ 162.0100, 2.0670,  
-20.9490

■ 166.3400, 1.3780,  
-13.9660

■ 170.7840, 0.3680,  
-6.6720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144.1740, 59.0620, -46.1700



130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980



118.8380, -81.0950, -66.6870

# Triad

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



130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



133.5230, 87.1480, 61.6120

# Complementary

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



130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980



45.3540, -6.9820, 71.4980

# 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.



152.5850, 58.2150, 73.8550



130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980



122.4030, -125.5800, -3.8520

# Square

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



130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980



136.7700, -128.8320, -22.0160



156.8300, -12.1590, 49.6730



140.2180, 102.7430, 26.7670



# Rectangle

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



130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980



126.4130, -98.2910, -52.3950



156.8300, -12.1590, 49.6730



136.8460, 79.1690, 68.5530

# Sweetspot

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



130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980



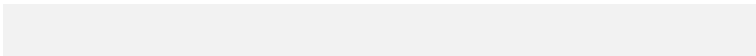
209.6800, 2.7560, -27.9320



100.5730, 81.4290, -5.4750



104.2320, 1.5620, -17.3020



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980



169.1290, 9.0950, -93.2810



104.9320, -44.2740, -89.7300



84.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



111.6710, 5.8340, -61.7020



17.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850



# Inverse Universe

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



45.3540, -6.9820, 71.4980



57.8710, -9.0950, 93.2810



71.0680, 44.2740, 89.7300



80.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



38.3290, -5.8340, 61.7020



5.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980 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 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

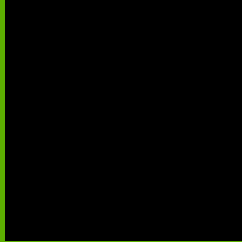
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980.

-71.4980.

# 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

130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980

### Protanopia

143.0110, 61.0790, -44.1770

### Deuteranopia

148.5840, 64.5600, -24.6560



## Tritanopia

150.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980

## Protanomaly

138.4490, 41.8700, -53.9860

## Deuteranomaly

142.0230, 43.6100, -41.4620

## Tritanomaly

142.7900, -18.1050, -29.8250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.8480, 2.3430, -25.9530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980 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(93, 175, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 175, 1)  
}
```

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(93, 175, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 175, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980 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(93, 175, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 175, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 175, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 175, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 175, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 175, 1)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.6460, 6.9820, -71.4980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 175, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 175,  
1) }
```

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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