

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.8450, -1.6020,  
-15.0260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(130.8450, -1.6020,  
-15.0260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	788D6B
RGB	120, 141, 107
RGB Percent	47%, 55%, 42%
CMY	0.5295, 0.4470, 0.5804
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.24, 0.45
HSL	97°, 14%, 49%
HSV	97°, 24%, 55%
XYZ	19.9235, 24.1057, 17.5141
YIQ	130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

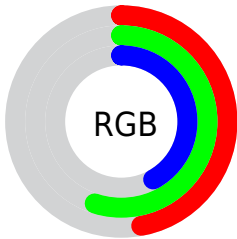
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	107, 141, 128
Decimal	7900523
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.19, -14.16, 15.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 21.146, 132.050
Yxy	24.1057, 0.3237, 0.3917
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286090603 (0xFF788D6B)
YUV	130.8450, -11.7556, -9.5111
Hunter-Lab	49.0976, -13.4867, 13.2184

# Details

The YIQ color  $130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999966$ . A complement of this color would be  $117.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260$ , and the grayscale version is  $131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $184.3180, -1.5560, -15.8600$ , and  $81.3720, -1.6480, -14.1920$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $126.5580, -2.4720, -21.2880$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $135.1320, -0.7320, -8.7640$ .

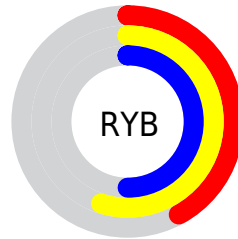
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (55%)

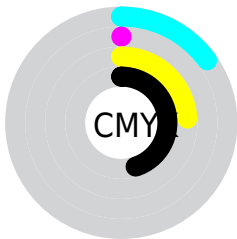
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (50%)

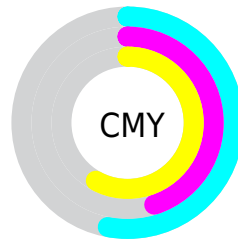


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260 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 130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 130.8450, -1.6020,  
-15.0260


 130.8450, -1.6020,  
-15.0260


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 105.3720, -1.6480,  
-14.1920


 184.3180, -1.5560,  
-15.8600


 81.3720, -1.6480,  
-14.1920


 211.7910, -1.5100,  
-16.6940

 57.8990, -1.6940,  
-13.3580

 239.7910, -1.5100,  
-16.6940

 36.1270, -2.3360,  
-12.7360

 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

 14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.8450, -1.6020,  
-15.0260

■ 130.8450, -1.6020,  
-15.0260

■ 126.5580, -2.4720,  
-21.2880

■ 135.1320, -0.7320,  
-8.7640

■ 122.5700, -2.7460,  
-27.3380

■ 139.1200, -0.4580,  
-2.7140

■ 118.2830, -3.6160,  
-33.6000

■ 143.4070, 0.4120,  
3.5480

■ 113.9960, -4.4860,  
-39.8620

■ 147.6940, 1.2820,  
9.8100

■ 109.7090, -5.3560,  
-46.1240

■ 152.0950, 1.8310,  
16.3830

■ 105.6070, -5.3090,  
-52.4850

■ 156.0830, 2.1050,  
22.4330

■ 101.3200, -6.1790,  
-58.7470

■ 160.3700, 2.9750,  
28.6950

■ 98.9130, -6.5910,

■ 164.6570, 3.8450,

-62.2950

34.9570

■ 168.6450, 4.1190,  
41.0070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470



130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260



128.1510, -20.0790, -16.0710

# Triad

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



130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260



130.7480, -34.3410, 0.1150



137.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890

# Complementary

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



130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260



117.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260

# 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.



137.8810, 17.0530, 15.8450



130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260



134.8150, -18.1120, 8.8640

# Square

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



130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260



127.1720, -41.7670, -8.4790



136.9700, 0.6850, 15.1250



135.9730, 30.9930, 5.4970



# Rectangle

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



130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260



126.8170, -30.7620, -15.1940



136.9700, 0.6850, 15.1250



137.4320, 25.6270, 14.6430

# Sweetspot

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



130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260



180.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390



129.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750



89.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260



167.9770, -2.3340, -23.7900



127.4140, -10.6340, -16.5380



69.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



94.7930, -6.1330, -59.5810



5.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



# Inverse Universe

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



117.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



146.0230, 2.3340, 23.7900



120.5860, 10.6340, 16.5380



66.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



40.5060, 6.7290, 59.7930



2.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

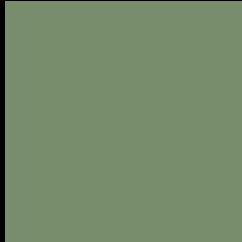
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

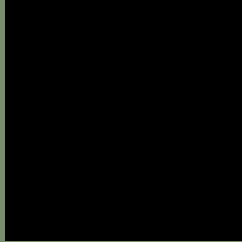
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.8450, -1.6020,

-15.0260.

# 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

130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260

### Protanopia

133.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220

### Deuteranopia

134.7930, 22.5120, -0.4960



## **Tritanopia**

134.2640, -9.4910, 1.3010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260

## Protanomaly

132.7540, 9.0800, -10.3760

## Deuteranomaly

133.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550

## Tritanomaly

133.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

131.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260 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, 141, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 141, 107)  
}
```

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, 141, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 141, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260 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, 141, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 141, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 141, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 141, 107); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 141, 107); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 141, 107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 141, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
141, 107) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor