

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.1520, 11.4290,  
-69.4910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(131.1520, 11.4290,  
-69.4910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63AD00
RGB	99, 173, 0
RGB Percent	39%, 68%, 0%
CMY	0.6120, 0.3214, 0.9998
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 1.00, 0.32
HSL	86°, 100%, 34%
HSV	86°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	20.0874, 32.5476, 5.2249
YIQ	131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

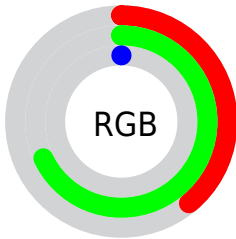
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 173, 74</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6532352</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.79, -46.11, 64.90</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">64, 79.608, 125.393</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">32.5476, 0.3472, 0.5625</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284722432</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF63AD00</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">131.1520, -64.6579, -28.1973</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.0505, -36.9888, 34.5053</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **41.8480, -11.4290, 69.4910**, and the grayscale version is **132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.6170, 5.9260, -63.3700**, and **81.8020, -10.3520, -54.7040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.1830, 10.1440, -62.7200**.

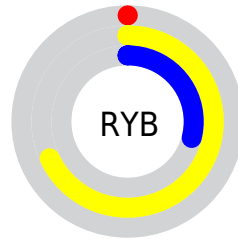
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (68%)

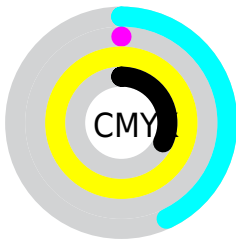
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (29%)

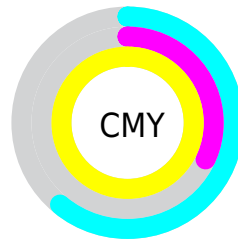


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (32%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910 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 131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 131.1520, 11.4290,  
-69.4910

 131.1520, 11.4290,  
-69.4910


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 106.6320, 1.5700,  
-61.5180


 189.6170, 5.9260,  
-63.3700


 81.8020, -10.3520,  
-54.7040


 216.7420, 7.0720,  
-62.1120


 55.1780, -25.8500,  
-49.1620


 228.9040, 15.9640,  
-47.0440

 41.0900, -19.2500,  
-36.6100

 240.7670, 24.2600,  
-32.1880

 27.5890, -12.9250,  
-24.5810

 247.3620, 21.5070,  
-20.8370

 12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

 250.6680, 12.1980,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.8180

0.0000

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

■ 131.1520, 11.4290,  
-69.4910

■ 135.1830, 10.1440,  
-62.7200

■ 139.6270, 9.1340,  
-55.4260

■ 143.6580, 7.8490,  
-48.6550

■ 147.9880, 7.1600,  
-41.6720

■ 152.1330, 5.5540,  
-34.5900

■ 156.1640, 4.2690,  
-27.8190

■ 160.4940, 3.5800,  
-20.8360

■ 164.5250, 2.2950,  
-14.0650

■ 168.9690, 1.2850,  
-6.7710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.5980, 60.8040, -44.7000



131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910



117.3220, -79.5820, -66.5740

# Triad

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



131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910



132.9690, -130.5300, -13.2660



135.0390, 85.6350, 61.4990

# Complementary

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



131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910



41.8480, -11.4290, 69.4910

# 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.



152.6660, 53.4930, 71.3250



131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910



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.



131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910



135.3850, -126.3100, -23.6700



155.3240, -16.6060, 47.6660



140.0870, 101.7340, 28.5340



# Rectangle

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



131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910



124.6690, -96.1360, -52.9040



155.3240, -16.6060, 47.6660



138.9490, 77.3810, 67.9170

# Sweetspot

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



131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910



207.9900, 4.8190, -26.7730



93.9910, 83.3080, -0.9800



102.3570, 2.7080, -16.0440



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910



169.7600, 14.6880, -90.0160



105.7370, -39.2310, -87.5110



84.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



113.7640, 10.0060, -60.2180



17.3880, 1.4230, -9.2730



# Inverse Universe

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



41.8480, -11.4290, 69.4910



54.2400, -14.6880, 90.0160



67.2630, 39.2310, 87.5110



80.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



36.2360, -10.0060, 60.2180



5.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910 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 131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

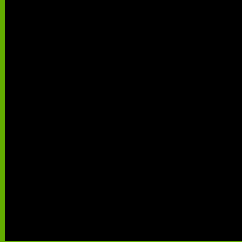
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.1520, 11.4290,



# 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

131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910

### Protanopia

142.1250, 60.7580, -43.8660

### Deuteranopia

147.6980, 64.2390, -24.3450



## Tritanopia

149.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910

## Protanomaly

138.1610, 42.7410, -53.2510

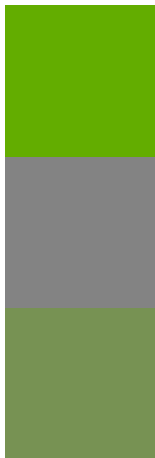
## Deuteranomaly

141.6210, 44.8020, -41.0380

## Tritanomaly

142.9970, -14.2540, -28.0300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.7450, 4.1310, -25.3170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910 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(99, 173, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 173, 0)  
}
```

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(99, 173, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 173, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910 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(99, 173, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 173, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 173, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 173, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 173, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 173, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.1520, 11.4290, -69.4910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 173, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 173,  
0) }
```

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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