

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(131.3750, 1.1560,  
-54.0120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	63A626
RGB	99, 166, 38
RGB Percent	39%, 65%, 15%
CMY	0.6120, 0.3489, 0.8509
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.77, 0.35
HSL	91°, 63%, 40%
HSV	91°, 77%, 65%
XYZ	19.1305, 30.0719, 6.6321
YIQ	131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

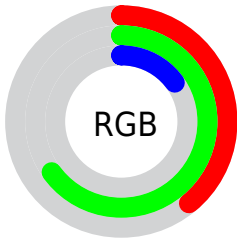
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	38, 166, 105
Decimal	6530598
CIELab	61.72, -41.96, 55.30
CIELCh	62, 69.420, 127.191
Yxy	30.0719, 0.3426, 0.5386
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284720678 (0xFF63A626)
YUV	131.3750, -46.0339, -28.3929
Hunter-Lab	54.8378, -33.6955, 31.2159

# Details

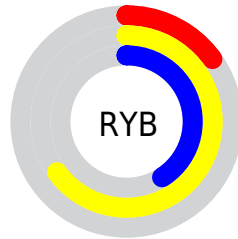
The YIQ color **131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **72.6250, -1.1560, 54.0120**, and the grayscale version is **132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.2610, 1.4770, -54.3230**, and **78.8890, -6.0430, -50.1950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.7460, 1.2490, -61.2070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.0040, 1.0630, -46.8170**.

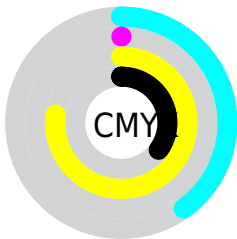
# Distribution



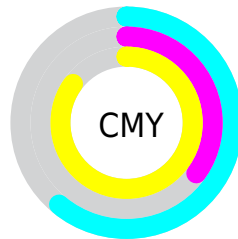
- Red (39%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120 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 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120       131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120



255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000       102.8220, 4.0910, -57.6450

 187.2610, 1.4770, -54.3230       78.8890, -6.0430, -50.1950

 215.1470, 1.7980, -54.6340       52.8520, -21.8160, -45.1760

 229.8310, 9.0400, -42.7040       37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720

 241.9930, 17.9320, -27.6360       24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660

 249.0720, 16.6920, -16.1720       7.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

 252.3780, 7.3830,       0.0000, 0.0000,

-7.1530

0.0000

■ 131.3750, 1.1560,  
-54.0120

■ 131.3750, 1.1560,  
-54.0120

■ 126.7460, 1.2490,  
-61.2070

■ 136.0040, 1.0630,  
-46.8170

■ 122.5300, 1.6170,  
-67.8790

■ 140.2200, 0.6950,  
-40.1450

■ 121.0630, 1.4340,  
-70.0700

■ 144.8490, 0.6020,  
-32.9500

■ 149.3640, 0.8300,  
-26.0660

■ 153.6940, 0.1410,  
-19.0830

■ 158.3230, 0.0480,  
-11.8880

■ 162.8380, 0.2760,  
-5.0040

■ 167.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 171.6830, -0.1850,  
8.8630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.9720, 56.8150, -43.9930



131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120



113.4240, -79.6290, -60.2130

# Triad

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



131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120



127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590



141.7580, 84.6280, 52.2120

# Complementary

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



131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120



72.6250, -1.1560, 54.0120

# 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.



149.4770, 49.2310, 60.4550



131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910

# Square

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



131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120



128.6200, -119.6620, -23.0060



152.7650, -13.5340, 47.0580



142.6300, 95.5910, 24.2230



# Rectangle

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



131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120



119.9730, -93.9360, -48.7200



152.7650, -13.5340, 47.0580



143.8530, 77.2910, 58.5310

# Sweetspot

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



131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120



203.5260, 0.5540, -21.0620



115.0140, 58.1380, -7.3820



101.6820, 0.4150, -13.0330



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120



162.2780, 1.6660, -85.2940



113.3640, -35.8420, -66.3220



81.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



107.8060, 1.0200, -62.5640



14.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



# Inverse Universe

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



72.6250, -1.1560, 54.0120



69.7220, -1.6660, 85.2940



90.6360, 35.8420, 66.3220



78.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



40.1940, -1.0200, 62.5640



5.5690, 0.1360, 8.5520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120 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 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120 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 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120.

-54.0120.

# 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

131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120

### Protanopia

141.2720, 47.6430, -31.9490

### Deuteranopia

143.9670, 56.3520, -19.0720



## Tritanopia

145.0060, -26.5000, -4.3240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120

## Protanomaly

137.4330, 30.7720, -40.0760

## Deuteranomaly

139.2260, 36.0890, -31.8070

## Tritanomaly

139.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

131.1670, 0.1870, -19.9170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120 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, 166, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 166, 38)  
}
```

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, 166, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 166, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120 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, 166, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 166, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 166, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 166, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 166, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 166,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.3750, 1.1560, -54.0120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 166, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 166,  
38) }
```

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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