

Converting Colors

YIQ(131.7660, -9.5300,
-36.5540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(131.7660, -9.5300,
-36.5540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	649E50
RGB	100, 158, 80
RGB Percent	39%, 62%, 31%
CMY	0.6080, 0.3803, 0.6862
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.49, 0.38
HSL	105°, 33%, 47%
HSV	105°, 49%, 62%
XYZ	18.9294, 27.7479, 11.9487
YIQ	131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

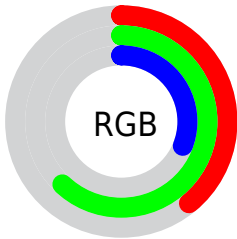
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 158, 138
Decimal	6594128
CIE _{Lab}	59.66, -34.13, 34.70
CIE _{LCh}	60, 48.669, 134.529
Yxy	27.7479, 0.3229, 0.4733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284784208 (0xFF649E50)
YUV	131.7660, -25.5206, -27.8588
Hunter-Lab	52.6762, -28.0386, 23.4244

Details

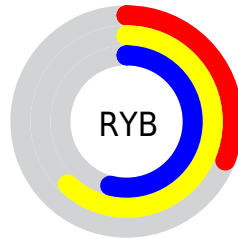
The YIQ color **131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **106.2340, 9.5300, 36.5540**, and the grayscale version is **132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186.0110, -8.8420, -38.0100**, and **80.2220, -10.8140, -35.3100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.3540, -11.5460, -44.0740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340**.

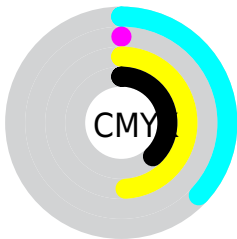
Distribution



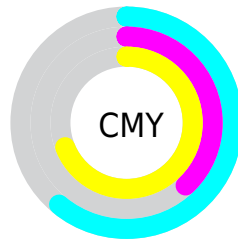
- Red (39%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540 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 131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 131.7660, -9.5300,
-36.5540

■ 131.7660, -9.5300,
-36.5540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 105.9940,
-10.1720, -35.9320

■ 186.0110, -8.8420,
-38.0100

■ 80.2220, -10.8140,
-35.3100

■ 214.0710, -9.0710,
-39.3670

■ 53.7980, -12.5560,
-36.7800

■ 233.2660, -4.9460,
-31.5220

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 245.1290, 3.3500,
-16.6660

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 131.7660, -9.5300,
-36.5540

■ 131.7660, -9.5300,
-36.5540

■ 126.3540,
-11.5460, -44.0740

■ 137.1780, -7.5140,
-29.0340

■ 120.9420,
-13.5620, -51.5940

■ 142.2910, -6.0940,
-21.7260

■ 115.9430,
-15.3030, -58.5910

■ 147.5890, -3.7570,
-14.5170

■ 110.5310,
-17.3190, -66.1110

■ 153.0010, -1.7410,
-6.9970

■ 105.1190,
-19.3350, -73.6310

■ 158.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 104.7060,
-19.6100, -74.1540

■ 163.8250, 2.2910,
8.0430

■ 168.9380, 3.7110,
15.3510

■ 174.2360, 6.0480,

22.5600

■ 179.6480, 8.0640,
30.0800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137.5120, 29.5320, -28.6120



131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540



109.8340, -83.2990, -48.7630

Triad

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



131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540



116.7490, -115.1710, -10.7790



143.9210, 64.2750, 30.0910

Complementary

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



131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540



106.2340, 9.5300, 36.5540

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.



146.8110, 41.5780, 39.4500



131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540



140.6380, -47.8700, 19.5380

Square

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



131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540



118.2360, -109.7130, -21.5930



147.8850, 3.2030, 35.5790



142.3550, 68.0840, 10.6120

Rectangle

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



131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540



113.8410, -93.2040, -39.9560



147.8850, 3.2030, 35.5790



144.4460, 58.5430, 34.8550

Sweetspot

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



131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540



196.2900, -4.3530, -14.7290



136.7810, 30.8130, -13.2750



98.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770



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.



131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540



165.8830, -15.0740, -57.2340



127.8380, -27.2280, -35.1960



76.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



95.0040, -17.2730, -66.9450



10.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970

Inverse Universe

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



106.2340, 9.5300, 36.5540



125.8180, 14.4780, 57.0220



110.1620, 27.2280, 35.1960



73.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



47.9960, 17.2730, 66.9450



4.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540 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 131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540 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 131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.7660, -9.5300,

-36.5540.

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

131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540

Protanopia

139.7330, 30.7680, -17.9680

Deuteranopia

142.1350, 38.7440, -8.3280



Tritanopia

139.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880

Trichromacy



Original Color

131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540

Protanomaly

136.6170, 16.2350, -24.4130

Deuteranomaly

138.5300, 21.0940, -18.8580

Tritanomaly

136.8630, -19.2080, -15.3360

Monochromacy



Original Color

131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540

Achromatopsia

132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

131.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540 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(100, 158, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 158, 80)  
}
```

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(100, 158, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 158, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540 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(100, 158, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 158, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 158, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 158, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 158, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 158,  
80) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 158, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
158, 80) }
```

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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