

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300)</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(130.9480, 24.1140,  
14.5300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A37381
RGB	163, 115, 129
RGB Percent	64%, 45%, 51%
CMY	0.3607, 0.5491, 0.4940
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.21, 0.36
HSL	342°, 21%, 55%
HSV	342°, 29%, 64%
XYZ	25.2030, 21.6323, 23.6235
YIQ	130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

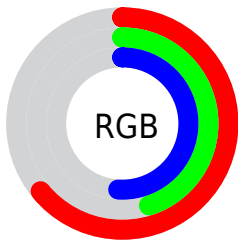
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	163, 115, 129
Decimal	10711937
CIE Lab	53.63, 21.07, -0.12
CIE LCh	54, 21.075, 359.679
Yxy	21.6323, 0.3577, 0.3070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288902017 (0xFFA37381)
YUV	130.9480, -0.9604, 28.1096
Hunter-Lab	46.5105, 15.3318, 2.4429

# Details

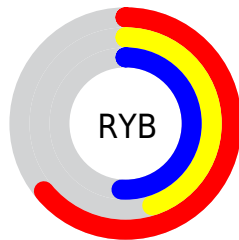
The YIQ color **130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **147.0520, -24.1140, -14.5300**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.2580, 26.1770, 15.6890**, and **80.7520, 21.7300, 13.6820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.1880, 32.3660, 19.1660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141.7080, 15.8620, 9.8940**.

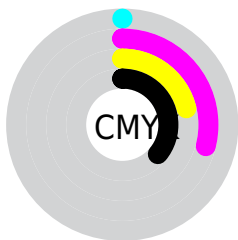
# Distribution



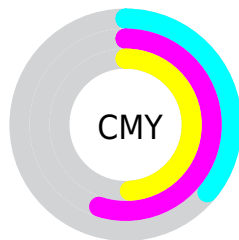
- Red (64%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (49%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300 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 130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 130.9480, 24.1140,  
14.5300


 130.9480, 24.1140,  
14.5300


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 105.3500, 22.9220,  
14.1060


 184.2580, 26.1770,  
15.6890


 80.7520, 21.7300,  
13.6820


 212.4430, 27.0940,  
15.5900

 57.1540, 20.5380,  
13.2580

 234.2780, 14.2570,  
11.4490

 34.6700, 19.0250,  
13.1450

 252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

 13.2570, 18.7500,  
12.6220

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

130.9480, 24.1140,  
14.5300

130.9480, 24.1140,  
14.5300

120.1880, 32.3660,  
19.1660

141.7080, 15.8620,  
9.8940

108.9550, 40.5720,  
24.6360

152.9410, 7.6560,  
4.4240

98.1950, 48.8240,  
29.2720

163.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

87.5490, 56.7550,  
34.2190

174.3470, -8.5270,  
-5.1590

76.2020, 65.2820,  
39.3780

185.1070,  
-16.7790, -9.7950

65.5560, 73.2130,  
44.3250

196.3400,  
-24.9850, -15.2650

54.7960, 81.4650,  
48.9610


207.1000,  
-33.2370, -19.9010

54.2090, 81.7400,

217.7460,

49.4840

-41.1680, -24.8480

 224.9840,  
-47.7700, -26.3460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.1730, 10.3590, 16.0150



130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



130.0810, 30.8090, 8.8330

# Triad

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



130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



124.9060, 5.5960, -13.3160



122.1880, -38.6960, -3.5600

# Complementary

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



130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



147.0520, -24.1140, -14.5300

# 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.



119.6620, -40.3910, -11.3910



130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



122.4570, -12.1930, -15.8170

# Square

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



130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



127.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050



120.3010, -29.2490, -15.0810



126.4010, -25.8140, 5.2740



# Rectangle

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



130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



129.2070, 30.2140, 3.0940



120.3010, -29.2490, -15.0810



120.8240, -40.6670, -6.3870

# Sweetspot

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



130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



199.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830



130.6380, 4.8560, 22.1360



99.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



162.5200, 37.3630, 22.2190



135.2220, 25.8580, 4.9460



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



48.1430, 72.9380, 43.8020



5.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710



# Inverse Universe

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



130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



162.5200, 37.3630, 22.2190



142.7780, -25.8580, -4.9460



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



48.1430, 72.9380, 43.8020

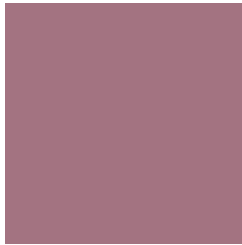


5.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

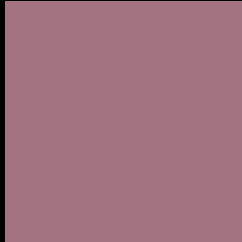
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300 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 130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.9480, 24.1140,



# 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

130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300

### Protanopia

129.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

### Deuteranopia

129.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



## Tritanopia

131.0790, 25.1230, 12.7630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300

## Protanomaly

129.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

## Deuteranomaly

130.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130

## Tritanomaly

131.1930, 24.8020, 13.0740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300 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(163, 115, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 115, 129)  
}
```

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(163, 115, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 115, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300 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(163, 115, 129) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 115, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 115, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 115, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 115, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 115,  
129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 115, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
115, 129) }
```

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