

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(131.0750, -74.5060,  
6.6620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4093E1
RGB	64, 147, 225
RGB Percent	25%, 58%, 88%
CMY	0.7491, 0.4234, 0.1180
CMYK	0.72, 0.35, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	209°, 73%, 57%
HSV	209°, 72%, 88%
XYZ	26.1293, 27.3984, 75.0805
YIQ	131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

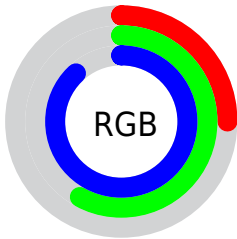
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	64, 119, 225
Decimal	4232161
CIE Lab	59.34, 0.37, -46.79
CIE LCh	59, 46.796, 270.447
Yxy	27.3984, 0.2032, 0.2130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282422241 (0xFF4093E1)
YUV	131.0750, 46.3050, -58.8248
Hunter-Lab	52.3434, -2.4958, -48.4041

# Details

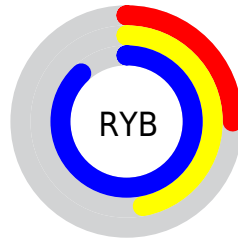
The YIQ color **131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **157.9250, 74.5060, -6.6620**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420**, and **76.2050, -80.9240, 1.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117.7410, -85.1890, 7.5390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.1100, -64.4190, 5.5730**.

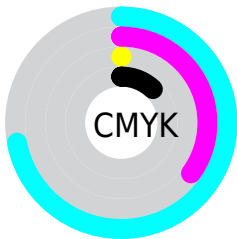
# Distribution



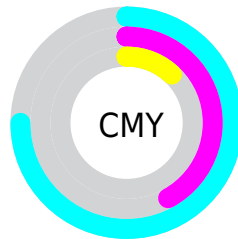
- Red (25%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620 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 131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 131.0750,  
-74.5060, 6.6620

■ 131.0750,  
-74.5060, 6.6620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 96.7630, -91.4230,  
-0.6310

■ 185.9270,  
-59.6500, 1.7420

■ 76.2050, -80.9240,  
1.8280

■ 211.3330,  
-49.4700, -6.5420

■ 59.6260, -65.9320,  
5.4600

■ 235.5650,  
-38.7400, -13.7800

■ 43.7480, -51.5360,  
8.8800

■ 244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 28.5710, -37.7360,  
12.0880

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 11.7470, -23.4320,  
17.1760

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,

12.1150

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 131.0750,  
-74.5060, 6.6620

■ 131.0750,  
-74.5060, 6.6620

■ 117.7410,  
-85.1890, 7.5390

■ 144.1100,  
-64.4190, 5.5730

■ 104.7060,  
-95.2760, 8.6280

■ 157.4440,  
-53.7360, 4.6960

■ 93.7420,  
-104.1250, 9.3070

■ 170.4790,  
-43.6490, 3.6070

■ 183.8130,  
-32.9660, 2.7300

■ 196.2610,  
-22.6040, 2.1640

■ 209.5950,  
-11.9210, 1.2870

■ 222.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 235.9640, 8.8490,  
-0.6790

■ 245.7100, 12.3800,  
-4.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.1420, -112.1440, -16.0800



131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



145.5340, -17.9780, 28.4700

# Triad

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



131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



142.3690, 65.4690, 19.4610



126.3640, -34.7010, -37.4290

# Complementary

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



131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



157.9250, 74.5060, -6.6620

# 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.



134.7530, 9.6800, -32.2720



131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



141.3720, 60.2460, -1.5300

# Square

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



131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



144.1080, 53.6830, 34.8270



138.8990, 41.8640, -20.8240



111.8690, -90.4070, -41.0870



# Rectangle

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



131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



147.4900, 11.6850, 36.0450



138.8990, 41.8640, -20.8240



129.9870, -17.4620, -35.9740

# Sweetspot

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



131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



223.5920, -25.0340, 2.1500



167.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



109.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



127.2970, -101.3740, 9.0100



84.1150, -52.5060, 48.5020



105.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



73.4810, -81.5210, 7.1430



20.1470, -22.2830, 1.8530



# Inverse Universe

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



121.6010, 69.3130, 59.9450



114.3630, 94.2510, 81.5710



204.8850, 52.5060, -48.5020



104.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



62.9980, 75.6850, 65.6130

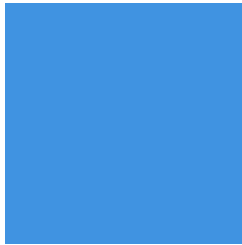


17.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620 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 131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

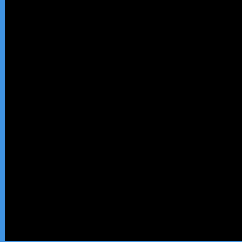
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620.



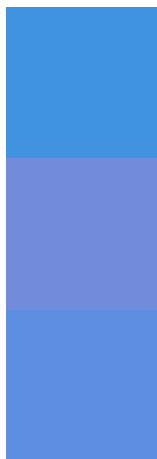
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.0750, -74.5060,



# 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

131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620

### Protanopia

140.5310, -40.2590, 19.2690

### Deuteranopia

137.2240, -55.5720, 15.9480



## Tritanopia

112.2400, -98.3410, -29.4530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620

## Protanomaly

137.2520, -52.7750, 14.8170

## Deuteranomaly

135.1090, -62.6780, 12.5700

## Tritanomaly

119.0490, -89.9530, -16.2650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

131.2220, -26.8680, 2.3480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620 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(64, 147, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 147, 225)  
}
```

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(64, 147, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 147, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620 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(64, 147, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 147, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 147, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 147, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 147, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 147,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 147, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 147,  
225) }
```

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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