

Converting Colors

YIQ(131.1460, -29.7100,
-1.2140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(131.1460, -29.7100,
-1.2140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	668CA2
RGB	102, 140, 162
RGB Percent	40%, 55%, 64%
CMY	0.6001, 0.4509, 0.3648
CMYK	0.37, 0.14, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	202°, 24%, 52%
HSV	202°, 37%, 64%
XYZ	21.3762, 24.1919, 37.7092
YIQ	131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

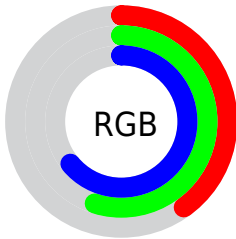
Format	Color
R_{YB}	102, 125, 162
Decimal	6720674
CIE _{Lab}	56.28, -7.48, -15.83
CIE _{LCh}	56, 17.511, 244.700
Yxy	24.1919, 0.2567, 0.2905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284910754 (0xFF668CA2)
YUV	131.1460, 15.2110, -25.5610
Hunter-Lab	49.1853, -8.4970, -11.0266

Details

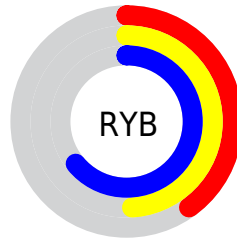
The YIQ color $[131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $[132.8540, 29.7100, 1.2140]$, and the grayscale version is $[131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[184.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150]$, and $[80.6190, -29.6640, -2.0480]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[122.8400, -37.5960, -1.4680]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[139.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600]$.

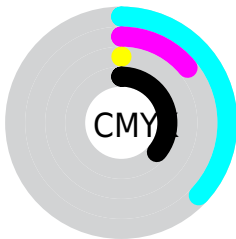
Distribution



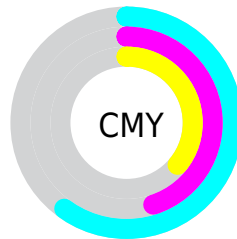
- Red (40%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140 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 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 131.1460,
-29.7100, -1.2140

■ 131.1460,
-29.7100, -1.2140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 105.7330,
-29.9850, -1.7370

■ 184.9610,
-30.6270, -1.1150

■ 80.6190, -29.6640,
-2.0480

■ 212.0750,
-30.9480, -0.8040

■ 56.6080, -31.1310,
-2.9950

■ 238.9090,
-24.8490, -6.7130

■ 33.0100, -32.3230,
-3.4190

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 18.7620, -19.7610,
0.1990

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 131.1460,
-29.7100, -1.2140

■ 131.1460,
-29.7100, -1.2140

■ 122.8400,
-37.5960, -1.4680

■ 139.4520,
-21.8240, -0.9600

■ 114.5340,
-45.4820, -1.7220

■ 147.7580,
-13.9380, -0.7060

■ 105.9290,
-53.9640, -2.1880

■ 156.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 97.6230, -61.8500,
-2.4420

■ 164.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 89.3170, -69.7360,
-2.6960

■ 172.9750, 10.3160,
0.2680

■ 81.0110, -77.6220,
-2.9500

■ 181.2810, 18.2020,
0.5220

■ 78.9290, -80.3270,
-3.4870

■ 189.5870, 26.0880,
0.7760

■ 197.6050, 34.8450,
1.7650

■ 205.9110, 42.7310,
2.0190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129.0760, -32.6890, -7.8010



131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140



133.9350, -18.5700, 6.1500

Triad

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



131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140



137.2850, 21.5470, 11.4910



132.1060, 2.1570, -11.5630

Complementary

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



131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140



132.8540, 29.7100, 1.2140

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.



134.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220



131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140



137.0480, 26.4080, 5.9920

Square

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



131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140



137.7770, 11.4140, 13.4140



135.8640, 23.7500, -0.9060



130.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Rectangle

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



131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140



136.0180, -8.4380, 9.7540



135.8640, 23.7500, -0.9060



132.9710, 6.9710, -10.7010

Sweetspot

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



131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140



199.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



139.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



99.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530



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.



131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140



164.2350, -46.0780, -1.9340



114.1230, -21.7350, 13.9530



77.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



70.5340, -71.8450, -3.0210



8.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Inverse Universe

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



124.2720, 23.5620, 24.5380



153.5330, 36.4890, 38.0650



149.8770, 21.7350, -13.9530



76.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



53.8430, 56.8880, 59.3520



6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140 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 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

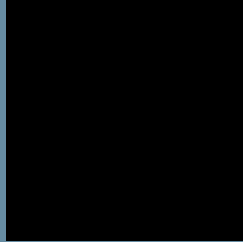
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140.

-1.2140.

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

131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140

Protanopia

134.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280

Deuteranopia

135.9470, -9.6760, 10.1640



Tritanopia

130.6960, -28.5630, -5.4830

Trichromacy



Original Color

131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140

Protanomaly

133.8380, -16.9190, 3.7610

Deuteranomaly

134.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520

Tritanomaly

130.7500, -28.6550, -3.8150

Monochromacy



Original Color

131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140

Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

130.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140 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(102, 140, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 140, 162)  
}
```

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(102, 140, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 140, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140 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(102, 140, 162) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 140, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 140, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 140, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 140, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 140,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 140, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
140, 162) }
```

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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