

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.2390, -41.5920,  
37.9280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(131.2390, -41.5920,  
37.9280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7376F2
RGB	115, 118, 242
RGB Percent	45%, 46%, 95%
CMY	0.5489, 0.5372, 0.0512
CMYK	0.52, 0.51, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	239°, 83%, 70%
HSV	239°, 52%, 95%
XYZ	29.5682, 23.0101, 86.8350
YIQ	131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

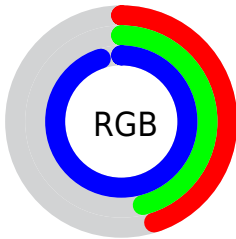
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	115, 118, 242
Decimal	7567090
CIE Lab	55.08, 32.40, -62.91
CIE LCh	55, 70.767, 297.248
Yxy	23.0101, 0.2121, 0.1650
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285757170 (0xFF7376F2)
YUV	131.2390, 54.6052, -14.2416
Hunter-Lab	47.9688, 26.0827, -73.7507

# Details

The YIQ color **131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **225.7610, 41.5920, -37.9280**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.8860, -24.9010, 27.2830**, and **77.1300, -48.8350, 31.5250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.9750, -49.2960, 45.3920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152.5030, -33.8880, 30.4640**.

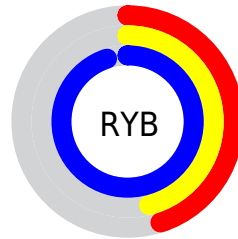
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (46%)

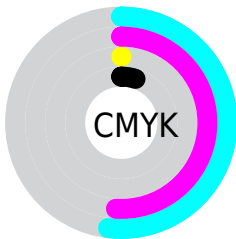
Blue (95%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (95%)

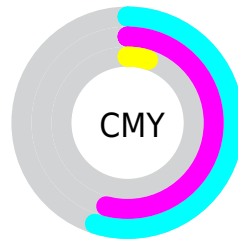


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280 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 131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 131.2390,  
-41.5920, 37.9280

■ 131.2390,  
-41.5920, 37.9280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 103.9890,  
-43.8840, 35.4120

■ 180.8860,  
-24.9010, 27.2830

■ 77.1300, -48.8350,  
31.5250

■ 205.7050,  
-14.4460, 19.5220

■ 46.0740, -63.5970,  
23.7230

■ 231.1110, -4.2660,  
11.2380

■ 30.7830, -49.4760,  
26.6200

■ 254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 16.6660, -35.9050,  
28.4710

■ 10.2940, -26.2300,  
23.8340

■ 9.3190, -19.3510,

14.8010

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,  
9.2170

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 131.2390,  
-41.5920, 37.9280

■ 131.2390,  
-41.5920, 37.9280

■ 109.9750,  
-49.2960, 45.3920

■ 152.5030,  
-33.8880, 30.4640

■ 89.2980, -57.2750,  
52.3330

■ 173.1800,  
-25.9090, 23.5230

■ 67.7350, -65.5750,  
59.5850

■ 194.7430,  
-17.6090, 16.2710

■ 47.0580, -73.5540,  
66.5260

■ 216.0070, -9.9050,  
8.8070

■ 31.1100, -79.3320,  
72.1240

■ 236.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620



131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280



133.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760

# Triad

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



131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280



123.9440, 90.6900, -2.6060



107.4690, -83.5290, -44.5930

# Complementary

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



131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280



225.7610, 41.5920, -37.9280

# 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.



97.2380, -61.6100, -61.8820



131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280



123.5850, 62.8190, -31.6530

# Square

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



131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280



121.9480, 95.1760, 37.2560



116.2110, 22.1090, -53.7870



114.6510, -103.7520, -25.0000



# Rectangle

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



131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280



125.5560, 65.1860, 63.1540



116.2110, 22.1090, -53.7870



104.4880, -76.5130, -50.6010

# Sweetspot

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



131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280



219.2610, -13.4360, 12.2280



203.5710, -74.4080, -28.1680



106.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520



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.



131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280



114.7020, -52.7810, 47.9790



147.1190, -5.6030, 52.0050



109.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



23.3240, -60.1640, 55.1320



6.9710, -18.2510, 16.8930



# Inverse Universe

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



153.3150, 74.7290, 27.8570



142.5950, 94.6720, 35.3760



209.8810, 5.6030, -52.0050



111.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



55.4720, 108.3800, 40.2520

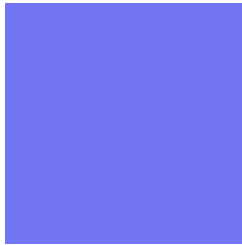


16.8580, 33.0550, 12.1830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

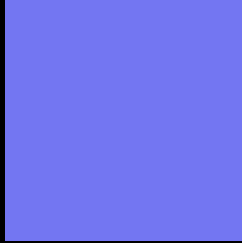
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280 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 131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.2390, -41.5920,

37.9280.

# 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

131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280

### Protanopia

121.5160, -79.4610, 24.8830

### Deuteranopia

105.6760, -112.9270, 3.6250



## Tritanopia

124.8090, -36.3110, -8.2390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280

## Protanomaly

125.2790, -65.4320, 29.4480

## Deuteranomaly

114.9400, -86.8870, 16.2890

## Tritanomaly

127.1640, -38.1480, 8.5400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.8310, -15.0410, 13.7830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280 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(115, 118, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 118, 242)  
}
```

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(115, 118, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 118, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280 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(115, 118, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 118, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 118, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 118, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 118, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 118,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.2390, -41.5920, 37.9280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 118, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
118, 242) }
```

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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