

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.3860, -65.0160,  
10.8880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(131.3860, -65.0160,  
10.8880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C8EDE
RGB	76, 142, 222
RGB Percent	30%, 56%, 87%
CMY	0.7020, 0.4430, 0.1297
CMYK	0.66, 0.36, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	213°, 69%, 58%
HSV	213°, 66%, 87%
XYZ	25.8294, 26.1593, 72.7378
YIQ	131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

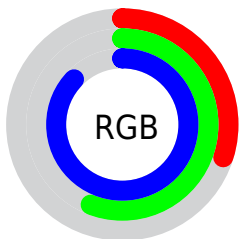
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	76, 121, 222
Decimal	5017310
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.19, 4.09, -46.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 47.103, 274.979
Yxy	26.1593, 0.2071, 0.2097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283207390 (0xFF4C8EDE)
YUV	131.3860, 44.6727, -48.5735
Hunter-Lab	51.1461, 0.6388, -48.5174

# Details

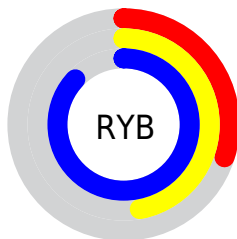
The YIQ color **131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399FF**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **166.6140, 65.0160, -10.8880**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.7970, -53.2320, 6.5760**, and **72.9280, -78.5860, 3.5100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117.7640, -74.8280, 12.5000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760**.

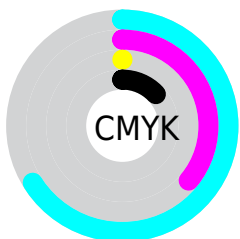
# Distribution



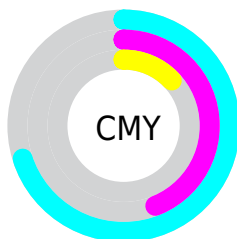
- Red (30%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880 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 131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 131.3860,  
-65.0160, 10.8880

■ 131.3860,  
-65.0160, 10.8880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 102.1570,  
-71.8010, 7.1990

■ 184.7970,  
-53.2320, 6.5760

■ 72.9280, -78.5860,  
3.5100

■ 210.2030,  
-43.0520, -1.7080

■ 56.4630, -63.9150,  
7.4530

■ 236.1960,  
-33.1470, -10.5150

■ 41.1720, -49.7940,  
10.3500

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 26.5820, -36.2690,  
13.0350

■ 11.5190, -22.7900,  
16.5540

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,

11.4930

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 131.3860,  
-65.0160, 10.8880

■ 131.3860,  
-65.0160, 10.8880

■ 117.7640,  
-74.8280, 12.5000

■ 145.0080,  
-55.2040, 9.2760

■ 104.1420,  
-84.6400, 14.1120

■ 158.6300,  
-45.3920, 7.6640

■ 90.2210, -95.0480,  
15.5120

■ 172.5510,  
-34.9840, 6.2640

■ 84.0080, -98.7620,  
16.7420

■ 186.7600,  
-25.4470, 4.1290

■ 200.3820,  
-15.6350, 2.5170

■ 214.0040, -5.8230,  
0.9050

■ 227.6260, 3.9890,  
-0.7070

■ 241.5470, 14.3970,  
-2.1070

■ 248.8900, 11.6930,  
-8.1710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.2070, -110.7690, -13.4650



131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880



143.1220, -10.8260, 31.0140

# Triad

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



131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880



139.0870, 66.2030, 17.1710



120.6340, -44.3290, -39.1530

# Complementary

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



131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880



166.6140, 65.0160, -10.8880

# 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.



130.5890, 4.2700, -33.3460



131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880



137.8940, 58.5960, -4.6680

# Square

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



131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880



141.0220, 56.8010, 33.3850



135.2790, 37.7380, -23.1420



111.1510, -91.1410, -38.7970



# Rectangle

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



131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880



143.9530, 17.6910, 37.3310



135.2790, 37.7380, -23.1420



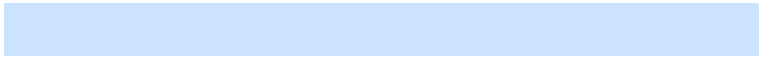
125.2680, -25.6230, -36.7510

# Sweetspot

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



131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880



223.3150, -22.6960, 3.8320



170.5940, -65.1880, -52.1000



108.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190



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.



131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880



130.3310, -89.5460, 14.9180



94.1390, -43.8860, 46.4660



105.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



67.0240, -78.4960, 12.8960



18.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



# Inverse Universe

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



127.1780, 65.8300, 51.4780



124.4730, 90.5850, 70.9130



203.8610, 43.8860, -46.4660



104.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



61.7440, 79.2160, 62.1920

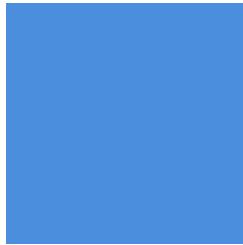


16.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

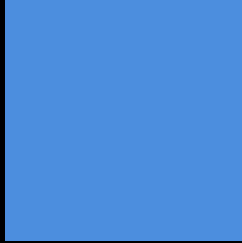
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

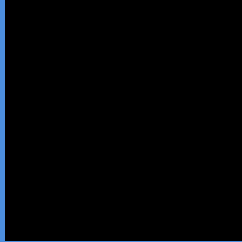
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.3860, -65.0160,



# 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

131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880

### Protanopia

137.1610, -42.0930, 19.4670

### Deuteranopia

134.2240, -55.5720, 15.9480



## Tritanopia

121.2930, -70.3290, -19.4890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880

## Protanomaly

134.9750, -50.4370, 16.4990

## Deuteranomaly

133.3160, -58.8270, 14.3650

## Tritanomaly

124.8130, -68.4970, -8.6330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

131.1300, -23.6130, 3.9310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880 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(76, 142, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 142, 222)  
}
```

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(76, 142, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 142, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880 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(76, 142, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 142, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(76, 142, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 142, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 142, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 142,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.3860, -65.0160, 10.8880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 142, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 142,  
222) }
```

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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