

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(131.3930, 21.3630,  
14.8270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A17485
RGB	161, 116, 133
RGB Percent	63%, 45%, 52%
CMY	0.3685, 0.5452, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.17, 0.37
HSL	337°, 19%, 54%
HSV	337°, 28%, 63%
XYZ	25.1821, 21.7606, 25.0699
YIQ	131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

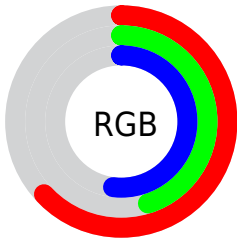
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	161, 116, 133
Decimal	10581125
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.77, 20.39, -2.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 20.521, 353.605
Yxy	21.7606, 0.3497, 0.3022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288771205 (0xFFA17485)
YUV	131.3930, 0.7923, 25.9653
Hunter-Lab	46.6482, 14.7252, 0.7899

# Details

The YIQ color **131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **145.6070, -21.3630, -14.8270**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.4040, 22.8300, 15.7740**, and **81.4960, 19.5750, 14.1910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.8610, 28.9730, 20.0850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141.9250, 13.7530, 9.5690**.

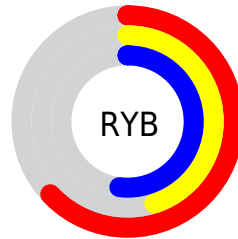
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (45%)

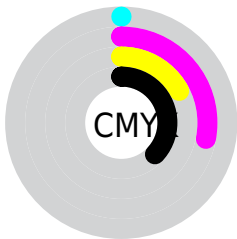
Blue (52%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (52%)

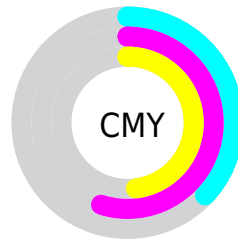


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270 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 131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 131.3930, 21.3630,  
14.8270


 131.3930, 21.3630,  
14.8270


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 105.7950, 20.1710,  
14.4030


 184.4040, 22.8300,  
15.7740

 81.4960, 19.5750,  
14.1910


 212.7030, 23.4260,  
15.9860


 57.8980, 18.3830,  
13.7670

 235.3210, 12.6980,  
12.1700

 35.8870, 16.9160,  
12.8200

 253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

 13.4140, 16.8700,  
13.6540

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

131.3930, 21.3630,  
14.8270

131.3930, 21.3630,  
14.8270

120.8610, 28.9730,  
20.0850

141.9250, 13.7530,  
9.5690

110.3290, 36.5830,  
25.3430

152.4570, 6.1430,  
4.3110

99.7970, 44.1930,  
30.6010

162.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

89.2650, 51.8030,  
35.8590

173.5210, -9.0770,  
-6.2050

78.1460, 59.6880,  
41.6400

184.6400,  
-16.9620, -11.9860

67.6140, 67.2980,  
46.8980

195.1720,  
-24.5720, -17.2440

57.0820, 74.9080,  
52.1560


205.7040,  
-32.1820, -22.5020

55.0930, 76.3750,

216.2360,

53.1030

-39.7920, -27.7600

 223.2460,  
-45.7520, -29.8800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.2050, 7.3330, 15.7890



131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



130.5370, 29.5250, 10.0770

# Triad

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



131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



126.4010, 8.5760, -12.2560



122.1340, -38.6040, -5.2280

# Complementary

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



131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



145.6070, -21.3630, -14.8270

# 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.



120.2170, -37.6400, -11.6880



131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



123.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790

# Square

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



131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



128.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



121.4540, -25.3060, -14.9540



125.9770, -27.5560, 3.8040



# Rectangle

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



131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



130.2610, 30.1220, 4.7620



121.4540, -25.3060, -14.9540



121.0690, -39.9790, -7.8430

# Sweetspot

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



131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



197.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810



129.5020, 2.2430, 19.9310



97.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



162.3070, 33.6490, 23.4490



132.3900, 25.4450, 6.9250



76.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



49.6250, 68.7650, 47.8450



6.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



# Inverse Universe

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



131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



162.3070, 33.6490, 23.4490



144.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250



76.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



49.6250, 68.7650, 47.8450

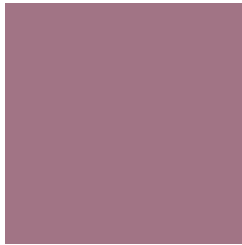


6.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

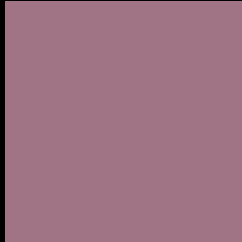
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

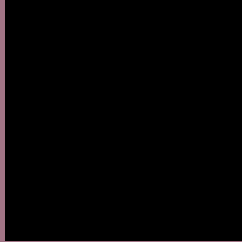
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.3930, 21.3630,



# 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

131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270

### Protanopia

129.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

### Deuteranopia

130.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



## Tritanopia

130.8830, 22.7390, 11.9150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270

## Protanomaly

130.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

## Deuteranomaly

130.9140, 12.2860, 8.6220

## Tritanomaly

131.2250, 21.7760, 12.8480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

131.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270 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(161, 116, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 116, 133)  
}
```

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(161, 116, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 116, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270 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(161, 116, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 116, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 116, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 116, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 116, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 116,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 116, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
116, 133) }
```

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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