

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.4910, -16.4190,  
27.7490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(131.4910, -16.4190,  
27.7490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8576C5
RGB	133, 118, 197
RGB Percent	52%, 46%, 77%
CMY	0.4783, 0.5373, 0.2276
CMYK	0.32, 0.40, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	251°, 40%, 62%
HSV	251°, 40%, 77%
XYZ	26.2284, 21.9735, 55.6629
YIQ	131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

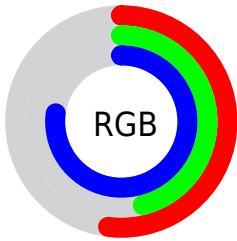
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	133, 118, 197
Decimal	8746693
CIE Lab	54.00, 23.80, -39.23
CIE LCh	54, 45.887, 301.247
Yxy	21.9735, 0.2525, 0.2116
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286936773 (0xFF8576C5)
YUV	131.4910, 32.2959, 1.3234
Hunter-Lab	46.8759, 17.8429, -37.5910

# Details

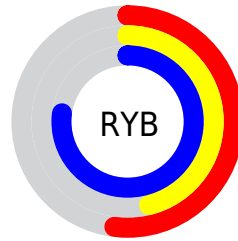
The YIQ color  $131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $6666CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $183.5090, 16.4190, -27.7490$ , and the grayscale version is  $131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $184.9580, -16.2360, 29.9400$ , and  $81.3120, -17.4730, 24.8230$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $114.9670, -20.4550, 34.8170$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $148.0150, -12.3830, 20.6810$ .

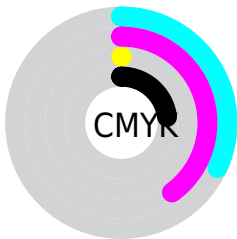
# Distribution



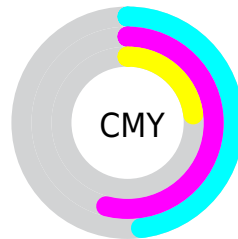
- Red (52%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490 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 131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 131.4910,  
-16.4190, 27.7490

■ 131.4910,  
-16.4190, 27.7490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 105.5510,  
-16.6480, 26.3920

■ 184.9580,  
-16.2360, 29.9400

■ 81.3120, -17.4730,  
24.8230

■ 210.1790, -6.9730,  
21.7550

■ 57.0730, -18.2980,  
23.2540

■ 235.2860, 2.6110,  
13.2590

■ 33.8230, -20.5900,  
20.7380

■ 254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 9.5130, -22.6530,  
19.5790

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,

6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 131.4910,  
-16.4190, 27.7490

■ 131.4910,  
-16.4190, 27.7490

■ 114.9670,  
-20.4550, 34.8170

■ 148.0150,  
-12.3830, 20.6810

■ 99.0300, -24.7660,  
41.3620

■ 163.9520, -8.0720,  
14.1360

■ 82.5060, -28.8020,  
48.4300

■ 180.4760, -4.0360,  
7.0680

■ 65.9820, -32.8380,  
55.4980

■ 197.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 50.0450, -37.1490,  
62.0430

■ 212.9370, 4.3110,  
-6.5450

■ 33.5210, -41.1850,  
69.1110

■ 229.4610, 8.3470,  
-13.6130

■ 245.3980, 12.6580,  
-20.1580

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,  
-18.0380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



116.7330, -73.5430, 5.7290



131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490



132.5470, 24.7060, 36.8500

# Triad

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



131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490



127.2900, 57.5410, -2.0670



102.2830, -82.7050, -37.4970

# Complementary

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



131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490



183.5090, 16.4190, -27.7490

# 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.



112.2930, -35.9390, -37.0190



131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490



125.2300, 39.4340, -20.8380

# Square

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



131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490



128.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



121.0950, 8.7170, -31.3390



106.1420, -94.9490, -24.8450



# Rectangle

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



131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490



131.1440, 44.8340, 35.5060



121.0950, 8.7170, -31.3390



100.1000, -77.9360, -41.3280

# Sweetspot

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



131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490



229.3280, -6.3750, 10.9130



164.5740, -42.9590, -8.9030



112.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340



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.



131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490



153.7850, -25.4540, 42.8180



143.1520, 6.8250, 36.0170



91.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



27.8510, -33.8470, 57.2650



6.1970, -7.3840, 12.6800



# Inverse Universe

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



148.9170, 26.5400, 36.6520



180.7640, 40.9330, 56.6530



171.8480, -6.8250, -36.0170



93.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



63.7850, 54.7760, 75.6080



14.0700, 12.1470, 16.6510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

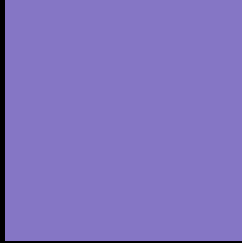
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490 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 131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.4910, -16.4190,



# 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

131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490

### Protanopia

127.7050, -40.8090, 18.2230

### Deuteranopia

127.2550, -39.6620, 13.9540



## Tritanopia

128.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490

## Protanomaly

129.1900, -31.8690, 21.4030

## Deuteranomaly

128.9080, -31.1350, 19.1130

## Tritanomaly

129.6910, -11.8310, 10.6730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

131.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490 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(133, 118, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 118, 197)  
}
```

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(133, 118, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 118, 197) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490 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(133, 118, 197) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 118, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 118, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 118, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 118, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 118,  
197) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.4910, -16.4190, 27.7490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 118, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
118, 197) }
```

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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