

# Converting Colors

YIQ(132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(132.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	977B81
RGB	151, 123, 129
RGB Percent	59%, 48%, 51%
CMY	0.4078, 0.5177, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.15, 0.41
HSL	347°, 12%, 54%
HSV	347°, 19%, 59%
XYZ	23.8107, 22.3294, 23.8287
YIQ	132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

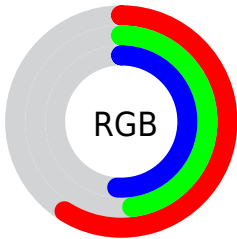
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 123, 129
Decimal	9927553
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.37, 11.86, 0.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 11.885, 3.912
Yxy	22.3294, 0.3403, 0.3191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288117633 (0xFF977B81)
YUV	132.0560, -1.5066, 16.6139
Hunter-Lab	47.2540, 7.2495, 3.1797

# Details

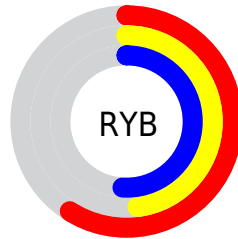
The YIQ color **132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **141.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020**, and the grayscale version is **132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260**, and **82.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.8830, 22.7390, 11.9150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890**.

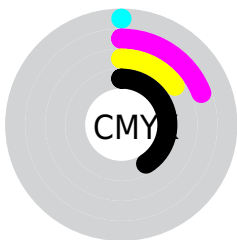
# Distribution



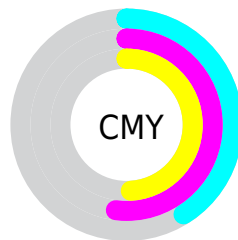
- Red (59%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (49%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 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 132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 132.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020


 132.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 106.7570, 14.1660,  
7.5900


 185.6540, 15.9540,  
8.2260


 82.4580, 13.5700,  
7.3780


 212.9530, 16.5500,  
8.4380

 59.1590, 12.9740,  
7.1660

 238.9740, 12.0570,  
7.2650

 37.2620, 11.1860,  
6.5300

 15.2730, 12.6530,  
7.4770

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

132.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020

132.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020

121.8830, 22.7390,  
11.9150

142.2290, 6.7850,  
3.6890

111.7100, 30.7160,  
16.0280

152.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

101.5370, 38.6930,  
20.1410

162.5750, -9.1690,  
-4.5370

91.4780, 46.3490,  
24.5650

172.6340,  
-16.8250, -8.9610

80.7180, 54.6010,  
29.2010

183.3940,  
-25.0770, -13.5970

70.5450, 62.5780,  
33.3140

193.5670,  
-33.0540, -17.7100

60.3720, 70.5550,  
37.4270


203.7400,  
-41.0310, -21.8230


50.1990, 78.5320,

213.9130,

41.5400

-49.0080, -25.9360

 48.7970, 79.7240,  
41.9640

 221.7380,  
-55.8850, -27.9570

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



131.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690

# Triad

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



132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



128.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



128.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460

# Complementary

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



132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



141.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

# 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.



127.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290



132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



127.1250, -8.0220, -8.8060

# Square

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



132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



129.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360



126.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



129.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120



# Rectangle

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



132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



130.9220, 17.8350, 1.6670



126.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



127.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

# Sweetspot

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



132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



188.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



132.7700, 4.1240, 13.3720



94.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



166.8830, 22.7390, 11.9150



136.0680, 14.4880, 1.7520



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



45.2800, 73.8100, 39.0100



4.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



# Inverse Universe

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



132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



166.8830, 22.7390, 11.9150



137.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



45.2800, 73.8100, 39.0100

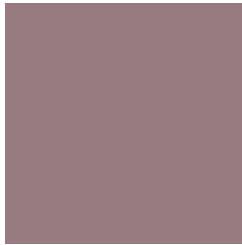


4.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

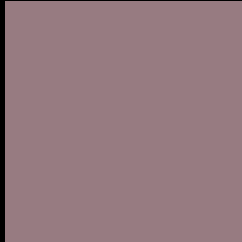
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

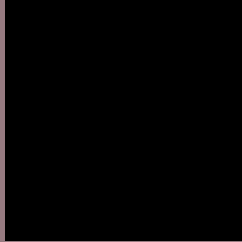
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.0560, 14.7620,



# 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

132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

### Protanopia

130.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

### Deuteranopia

131.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



## Tritanopia

132.3980, 13.7990, 8.7350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

## Protanomaly

131.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

## Deuteranomaly

131.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850

## Tritanomaly

132.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

## Achromatopsia

132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

132.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 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(151, 123, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 123, 129)  
}
```

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(151, 123, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 123, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 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(151, 123, 129) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 123, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 123, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 123, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 123, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 123,  
129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 132.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 123, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
123, 129) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor