

# Converting Colors

YIQ(132.1110, -67.3010,  
-30.3170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(132.1110, -67.3010,  
-30.3170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31AA9B
RGB	49, 170, 155
RGB Percent	19%, 67%, 61%
CMY	0.8081, 0.3331, 0.3924
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.09, 0.33
HSL	173°, 55%, 43%
HSV	173°, 71%, 67%
XYZ	21.5581, 31.7840, 35.9804
YIQ	132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

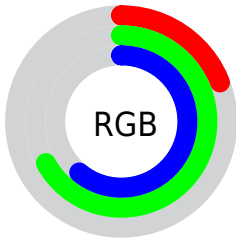
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">49, 113, 170</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3254939</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.16, -36.30, -1.78</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">63, 36.342, 182.810</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">31.7840, 0.2414, 0.3558</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281445019</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF31AA9B</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">132.1110, 11.2843, -72.8883</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">56.3773, -30.4035, 1.6248</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **86.8890, 67.3010, 30.3170**, and the grayscale version is **132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.2750, -61.8910, -29.2430**, and **80.5350, -65.5590, -28.8470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.8000, -76.7910, -34.5430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.4220, -57.8110, -26.0910**.

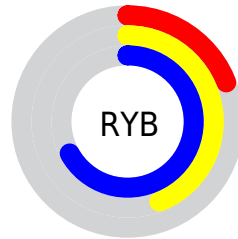
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (67%)

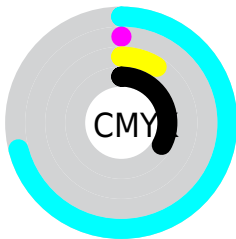
Blue (61%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (67%)

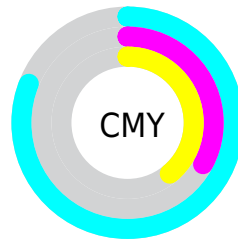


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (33%)


Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170 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 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 132.1110,  
-67.3010, -30.3170


 132.1110,  
-67.3010, -30.3170


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 98.6470, -80.7340,  
-34.6700


 190.2750,  
-61.8910, -29.2430


 80.5350, -65.5590,  
-28.8470


 219.2750,  
-61.8910, -29.2430

 63.1240, -50.9800,  
-23.2360


 229.8840,  
-50.0640, -17.8080

 45.8270, -36.7220,  
-17.3140

 238.8540,  
-32.1840, -11.4480

 30.5190, -23.9310,  
-12.3390

 247.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880

 13.4500, -10.3150,  
-5.7950

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 132.1110,  
-67.3010, -30.3170

■ 132.1110,  
-67.3010, -30.3170

■ 126.8000,  
-76.7910, -34.5430

■ 137.4220,  
-57.8110, -26.0910

■ 121.4890,  
-86.2810, -38.7690

■ 142.7330,  
-48.3210, -21.8650

■ 116.7760,  
-94.5790, -42.5710

■ 148.0440,  
-38.8310, -17.6390

■ 153.3550,  
-29.3410, -13.4130

■ 158.7800,  
-20.1720, -8.8760

■ 164.0910,  
-10.6820, -4.6500

■ 169.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 174.7130, 8.2980,  
3.8020

■ 180.0240, 17.7880,  
8.0280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.9400, -27.2750, -28.8350



132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170



120.5210, -106.5020, -30.2300

# Triad

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



132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170



155.3790, -10.4120, 23.5080



152.9130, 48.4170, -1.9110

# Complementary

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



132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170



86.8890, 67.3010, 30.3170

# 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.



154.4490, 53.3200, 13.8640



132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170



156.9500, 21.7730, 29.4290

# Square

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



132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170



148.6130, -46.7220, 9.7420



155.7490, 44.1480, 25.9080



150.2710, 32.1890, -16.1870



# Rectangle

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



132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170



125.9660, -100.0850, -19.8690



155.7490, 44.1480, 25.9080



153.4560, 51.4420, 3.8420

# Sweetspot

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



132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170



207.2630, -26.0860, -11.8300



124.8110, -23.7390, -59.8910



103.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170



162.7530, -104.9400, -47.5320



107.9930, -60.0160, -2.6400



81.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



101.5820, -82.1090, -37.2850



13.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620



# Inverse Universe

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



86.8890, 67.3010, 30.3170



92.2470, 104.9400, 47.5320



111.0070, 60.0160, 2.6400



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



46.3040, 82.4300, 36.9740



6.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170 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

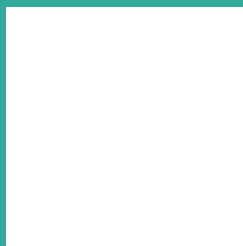
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170.



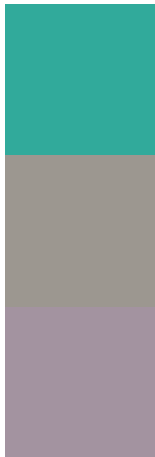
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170.

-30.3170.

# 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

132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170

### Protanopia

151.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

### Deuteranopia

153.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



## Tritanopia

136.7990, -65.8820, -17.4820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170

## Protanomaly

144.6010, -21.2260, -11.8020

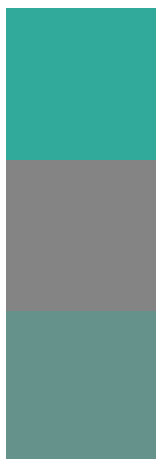
## Deuteranomaly

145.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630

## Tritanomaly

134.8650, -66.2480, -21.8640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170

## Achromatopsia

132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

132.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170 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(49, 170, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 170, 155)  
}
```

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(49, 170, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 170, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170 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(49, 170, 155) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 170, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 170, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 170, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 170, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 170,  
155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 132.1110, -67.3010, -30.3170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 170, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 170,  
155) }
```

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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