

Converting Colors

YIQ(132.5020, -16.0930,
-0.1970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(132.5020, -16.0930,
-0.1970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	758996
RGB	117, 137, 150
RGB Percent	46%, 54%, 59%
CMY	0.5412, 0.4627, 0.4118
CMYK	0.22, 0.09, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	204°, 14%, 52%
HSV	204°, 22%, 59%
XYZ	21.7851, 23.8763, 32.3066
YIQ	132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

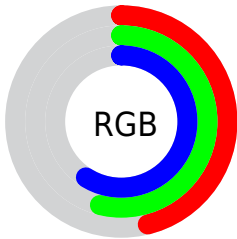
Format	Color
R_{YB}	117, 129, 150
Decimal	7702934
CIE _{Lab}	55.96, -4.20, -9.32
CIE _{LCh}	56, 10.221, 245.760
Yxy	23.8763, 0.2794, 0.3062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285893014 (0xFF758996)
YUV	132.5020, 8.6265, -13.5953
Hunter-Lab	48.8634, -5.9290, -4.9959

Details

The YIQ color $[132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $[134.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970]$, and the grayscale version is $[132.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[185.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140]$, and $[82.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[124.4950, -23.3830, -0.2390]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[140.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550]$.

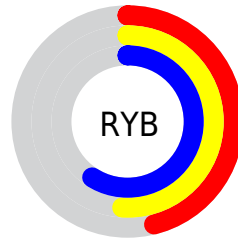
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (54%)

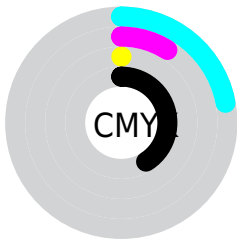
Blue (59%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (59%)

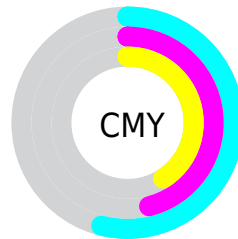


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970 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 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 132.5020,
-16.0930, -0.1970

■ 132.5020,
-16.0930, -0.1970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 107.3880,
-15.7720, -0.5080

■ 185.6160,
-16.4140, 0.1140

■ 82.6870, -15.1760,
-0.2960

■ 213.3170,
-17.0100, -0.0980

■ 59.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070

■ 241.3340,
-15.6800, -2.1760

■ 37.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 16.4480, -16.0010,
-1.8650

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 132.5020,
-16.0930, -0.1970

■ 132.5020,
-16.0930, -0.1970

■ 124.4950,
-23.3830, -0.2390

■ 140.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 116.4880,
-30.6730, -0.2810

■ 148.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 108.4810,
-37.9630, -0.3230

■ 156.5230, 5.7770,
-0.0710

■ 100.4740,
-45.2530, -0.3650

■ 164.5300, 13.0670,
-0.0290

■ 93.0540, -52.8180,
-0.9300

■ 171.9500, 20.6320,
0.5360

■ 85.0470, -60.1080,
-0.9720

■ 179.9570, 27.9220,
0.5780

■ 77.0400, -67.3980,
-1.0140

■ 187.9640, 35.2120,
0.6200

■ 70.5170, -73.1750,
-0.9430

■ 195.9710, 42.5020,
0.6620

■ 203.9780, 49.7920,
0.7040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690



132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



133.9590, -9.9500, 4.1140

Triad

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



132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



136.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



132.9690, 1.2850, -6.7710

Complementary

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



132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



134.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970

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.



133.8560, 9.0330, -4.0150



132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



135.6060, 15.9090, 3.5330

Square

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



132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



135.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



134.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



131.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600

Rectangle

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



132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



134.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



134.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



133.0510, 3.9900, -6.2340

Sweetspot

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



132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



186.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700



137.8530, -13.2480, -13.2160



92.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



167.0110, -24.8960, -0.3520



123.1100, -11.6930, 8.1710



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



65.0400, -67.3980, -1.0140



4.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Inverse Universe

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



129.1470, 13.2480, 13.2160



161.7830, 20.4450, 20.4530



143.8900, 11.6930, -8.1710



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



50.8380, 55.2840, 55.3800



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970 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 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

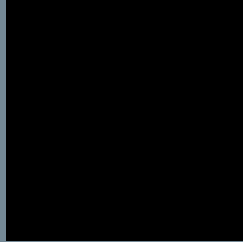
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

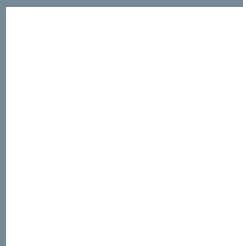
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970.

-0.1970.

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

132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

Protanopia

134.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420

Deuteranopia

135.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390



Tritanopia

132.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190

Trichromacy



Original Color

132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

Protanomaly

133.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

Deuteranomaly

134.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

Tritanomaly

132.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

Monochromacy



Original Color

132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

132.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970 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(117, 137, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 137, 150)  
}
```

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(117, 137, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 137, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970 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(117, 137, 150) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 137, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 137, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 137, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 137, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 137,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 132.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 137, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
137, 150) }
```

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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