

# Converting Colors

YIQ(132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(132.5210, -9.0770,  
-6.2050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	788B84
RGB	120, 139, 132
RGB Percent	47%, 55%, 52%
CMY	0.5295, 0.4549, 0.4824
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.05, 0.45
HSL	158°, 8%, 51%
HSV	158°, 14%, 55%
XYZ	21.1421, 24.1254, 25.3694
YIQ	132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

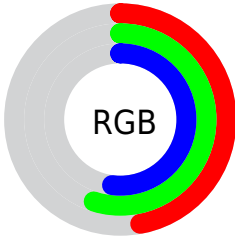
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 132, 139
Decimal	7900036
CIE Lab	56.21, -8.31, 1.44
CIE LCh	56, 8.436, 170.191
Yxy	24.1254, 0.2993, 0.3415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286090116 (0xFF788B84)
YUV	132.5210, -0.2569, -10.9809
Hunter-Lab	49.1177, -9.1228, 3.7590

# Details

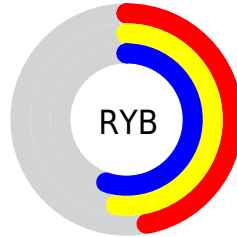
The YIQ color  $[132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[126.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[185.2220, -9.6730, -6.4170]$ , and  $[82.9340, -8.8020, -5.6820]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[127.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[137.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820]$ .

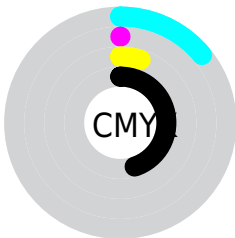
# Distribution



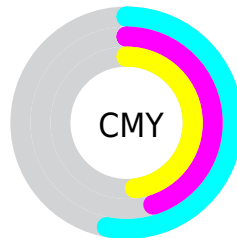
- Red (47%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 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 132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 132.5210, -9.0770,  
-6.2050

■ 132.5210, -9.0770,  
-6.2050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 107.5210, -9.0770,  
-6.2050

■ 185.8090, -9.9480,  
-6.9400

■ 82.9340, -8.8020,  
-5.6820

■ 213.2220, -9.6730,  
-6.4170

■ 60.2330, -8.2060,  
-5.4700

■ 241.8090, -9.9480,  
-6.9400

■ 38.2330, -8.2060,  
-5.4700

■ 16.3360, -9.9940,  
-6.1060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 132.5210, -9.0770,  
-6.2050

■ 132.5210, -9.0770,  
-6.2050

■ 127.7650,  
-15.8160, -10.7280

■ 137.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 123.0090,  
-22.5550, -15.2510

■ 142.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

■ 118.2530,  
-29.2940, -19.7740

■ 146.7890, 11.1400,  
7.3640

■ 113.3830,  
-35.7120, -24.6080

■ 151.6590, 17.5580,  
12.1980

■ 108.6270,  
-42.4510, -29.1310

■ 156.1160, 23.7010,  
16.5090

■ 104.1700,  
-48.5940, -33.4420

■ 160.8720, 30.4400,  
21.0320

■ 99.4140, -55.3330,  
-37.9650


■ 165.6280, 37.1790,  
25.5550


■ 94.6580, -62.0720,

■ 170.3840, 43.9180,

-42.4880

30.0780

 91.6250, -66.4730,  
-45.3290

 175.1400, 50.6570,  
34.6010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



132.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

# Triad

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



132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



135.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420



135.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390

# Complementary

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



132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



126.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050

# 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.



136.2790, 12.5160, 4.4520



132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



135.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750

# Square

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



132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



133.8940, -11.3250, 1.4990



136.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



134.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



# Rectangle

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



132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



132.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090



136.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



136.1110, 12.9290, 2.4730

# Sweetspot

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



132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



178.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



133.2460, -1.0530, -8.4530



90.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



171.0750, -13.7530, -9.5690



132.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820



66.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



87.6470, -63.5390, -43.4350



3.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



# Inverse Universe

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



126.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050



161.9250, 13.7530, 9.5690



126.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820



64.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



45.3530, 63.5390, 43.4350



1.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 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 132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

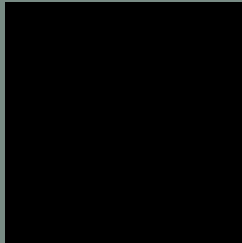
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

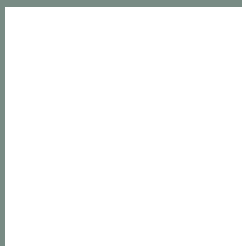
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 132.5210, -9.0770,

-6.2050.

# 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

132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

### Protanopia

134.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

### Deuteranopia

135.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600



## Tritanopia

134.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

## Protanomaly

133.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

## Deuteranomaly

134.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

## Tritanomaly

133.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

132.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 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(120, 139, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 139, 132)  
}
```

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(120, 139, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 139, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 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(120, 139, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 139, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 139, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 139, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 139, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 139,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 132.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 139, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
139, 132) }
```

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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