

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.0820, -58.0480,  
16.7680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.0820, -58.0480,  
16.7680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	588AE2
RGB	88, 138, 226
RGB Percent	35%, 54%, 89%
CMY	0.6549, 0.4587, 0.1140
CMYK	0.61, 0.39, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	218°, 70%, 62%
HSV	218°, 61%, 89%
XYZ	26.8315, 25.7438, 75.4516
YIQ	133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

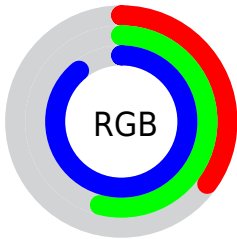
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	88, 125, 226
Decimal	5802722
CIE Lab	57.79, 9.93, -49.75
CIE LCh	58, 50.734, 281.282
Yxy	25.7438, 0.2096, 0.2011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283992802 (0xFF588AE2)
YUV	133.0820, 45.8086, -39.5369
Hunter-Lab	50.7383, 5.6025, -52.6518

# Details

The YIQ color **133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **180.9180, 58.0480, -16.7680**, and the grayscale version is **133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.4390, -46.1720, 10.7880**, and **71.6230, -79.0450, 6.3230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117.9870, -67.9060, 19.2140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.1770, -48.1900, 14.3220**.

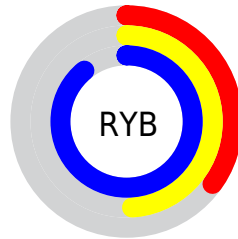
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (54%)

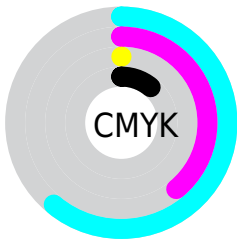
Blue (89%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (89%)

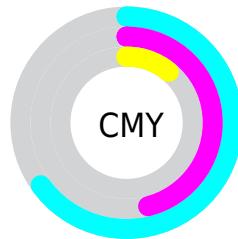


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680 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 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 133.0820,  
-58.0480, 16.7680

■ 133.0820,  
-58.0480, 16.7680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 105.0490,  
-62.4490, 13.9270

■ 185.4390,  
-46.1720, 10.7880

■ 71.6230, -79.0450,  
6.3230

■ 210.8450,  
-35.9920, 2.5040

■ 55.0440, -64.0530,  
9.9550

■ 235.9520,  
-26.4080, -5.9920

■ 39.7530, -49.9320,  
12.8520

■ 249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 25.1630, -36.4070,  
15.5370

■ 11.8610, -23.7530,  
17.4870

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,

12.1150

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 133.0820,  
-58.0480, 16.7680

■ 133.0820,  
-58.0480, 16.7680

■ 117.9870,  
-67.9060, 19.2140

■ 148.1770,  
-48.1900, 14.3220

■ 102.6040,  
-76.8930, 22.3950

■ 163.5600,  
-39.2030, 11.1410

■ 87.5090, -86.7510,  
24.8410

■ 178.6550,  
-29.3450, 8.6950

■ 73.8980, -95.0960,  
27.4000

■ 194.0380,  
-20.3580, 5.5140

■ 209.1330,  
-10.5000, 3.0680

■ 224.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 239.6110, 8.3450,  
-2.5590

■ 250.5200, 9.8590,  
-7.9730

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.9450, -112.7870, -9.9310



133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680



142.6610, -1.9780, 35.8620

# Triad

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



133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680



137.6050, 70.3760, 13.1280



105.7590, -78.7140, -49.2580

# Complementary

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



133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680



180.9180, 58.0480, -16.7680

# 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.



127.2780, -5.2200, -37.5720



133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680



135.5040, 59.5140, -10.2940

# Square

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



133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680



138.3280, 64.6870, 33.6390



132.4370, 34.1170, -29.1070



112.1770, -94.0300, -35.9980



# Rectangle

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



133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680



142.7370, 27.2270, 40.7230



132.4370, 34.1170, -29.1070



118.7220, -41.7610, -41.6410

# Sweetspot

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



133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680



224.2230, -19.4410, 5.4150



178.9240, -65.8770, -45.1170



108.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660



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.



133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680



129.5330, -78.1310, 22.8050



109.1140, -33.5700, 46.7340



104.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



57.6320, -74.0960, 21.2640



16.0380, -20.3580, 5.5140



# Inverse Universe

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



134.9620, 66.1980, 44.8060



132.2520, 89.3490, 60.2690



204.8860, 33.5700, -46.7340



104.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



59.9200, 84.3520, 57.2160



16.4040, 22.8300, 15.7740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680 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 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

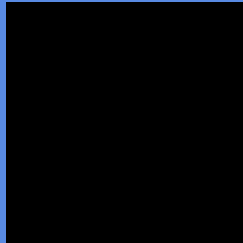
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680.



# 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

133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680

### Protanopia

135.7630, -46.7240, 20.7960

### Deuteranopia

132.4730, -60.7070, 15.3970



## Tritanopia

124.5610, -59.2800, -15.9840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680

## Protanomaly

134.6700, -50.8960, 19.3120

## Deuteranomaly

132.7720, -60.1110, 15.6090

## Tritanomaly

127.5370, -58.7320, -3.8840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680

## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.2660, -21.0000, 6.1360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680 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(88, 138, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 138, 226)  
}
```

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(88, 138, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 138, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680 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(88, 138, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 138, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 138, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 138, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 138, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 138,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.0820, -58.0480, 16.7680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 138, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 138,  
226) }
```

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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