

Converting Colors

YIQ(133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(133.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	858586
RGB	133, 133, 134
RGB Percent	52%, 52%, 53%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4784, 0.4745
CMYK	0.01, 0.01, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	240°, 0%, 52%
HSV	240°, 1%, 53%
XYZ	22.3635, 23.4828, 25.9080
YIQ	133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

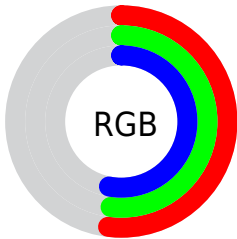
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 133, 134
Decimal	8750470
CIE Lab	55.57, 0.20, -0.54
CIE LCh	56, 0.579, 290.335
Yxy	23.4828, 0.3117, 0.3273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286940550 (0xFF858586)
YUV	133.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000
Hunter-Lab	48.4591, -2.4272, 2.2227

Details

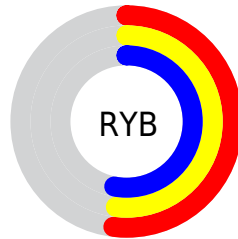
The YIQ color $133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $133.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110$, and the grayscale version is $133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $186.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110$, and $84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $121.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $144.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320$.

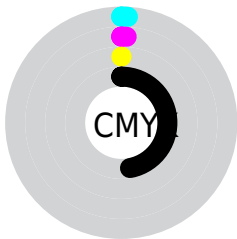
Distribution



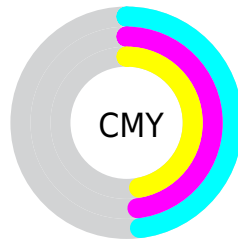
- Red (52%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110 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 133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 133.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 108.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 186.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 84.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 214.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 60.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 242.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 39.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 18.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 133.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 133.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 121.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 144.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 109.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

■ 157.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 97.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 168.5540, 12.5190,
-12.1290

■ 85.8570, -17.9300,
16.5820

■ 180.3710, 17.2880,
-15.9600

■ 73.7520, -21.8280,
21.1480

■ 192.4760, 21.1860,
-20.5260

■ 62.2340, -26.0010,
25.1910

■ 203.9940, 25.3590,
-24.5690

■ 49.8300, -30.4950,
29.5450

■ 216.3980, 29.8530,
-28.9230

■ 38.3120, -34.6680,

■ 227.9160, 34.0260,

33.5880

-32.9660

■ 26.4950, -39.4370,
37.4190

■ 239.7330, 38.7950,
-36.7970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



133.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Triad

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



133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



133.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



132.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Complementary

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



133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



133.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

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.



132.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



133.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Square

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



133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



133.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



132.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



132.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Rectangle

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



133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



133.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



132.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



132.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Sweetspot

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



133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



133.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



172.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



14.8200, -41.7300, 40.4300



0.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Inverse Universe

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



133.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



172.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



133.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



38.8700, 77.4800, 27.5600



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110 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 133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

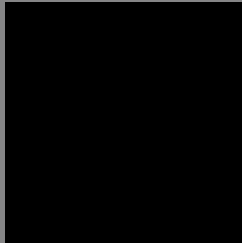
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

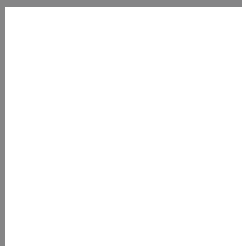
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1140, -0.3210,

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

133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

Protanopia

133.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Deuteranopia

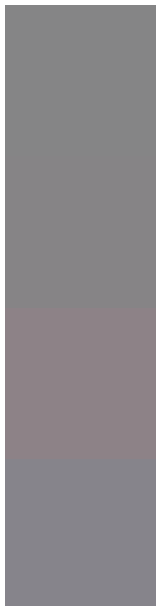
134.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580



Tritanopia

133.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Trichromacy



Original Color

133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

Protanomaly

132.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Deuteranomaly

133.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Tritanomaly

133.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Monochromacy



Original Color

133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110 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(133, 133, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 133, 134)  
}
```

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(133, 133, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 133, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110 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(133, 133, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 133, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 133, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 133, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 133, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 133,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 133, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
133, 134) }
```

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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