

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.2340, 17.5570,  
17.7250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A17590
RGB	161, 117, 144
RGB Percent	63%, 46%, 56%
CMY	0.3685, 0.5412, 0.4352
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.11, 0.37
HSL	323°, 19%, 55%
HSV	323°, 27%, 63%
XYZ	26.0983, 22.3126, 29.3218
YIQ	133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

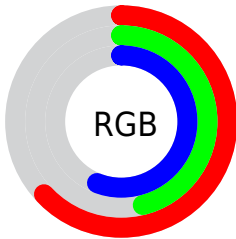
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	161, 117, 144
Decimal	10581392
CIE Lab	54.36, 21.72, -7.85
CIE LCh	54, 23.095, 340.133
Yxy	22.3126, 0.3357, 0.2870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288771472 (0xFFFA17590)
YUV	133.2340, 5.3076, 24.3508
Hunter-Lab	47.2362, 15.9592, -3.7388

# Details

The YIQ color **133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **144.7660, -17.5570, -17.7250**, and the grayscale version is **133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186.3590, 18.7030, 18.9830**, and **83.2230, 16.0900, 16.7780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.1580, 23.8830, 24.2270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.3100, 11.2310, 11.2230**.

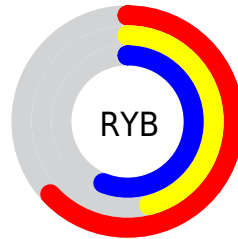
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (46%)

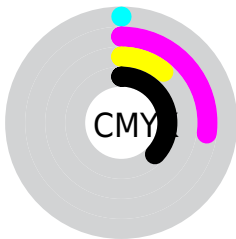
Blue (56%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (56%)

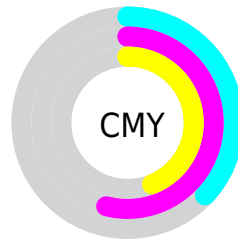


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (54%)


Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250 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 133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 133.2340, 17.5570,  
17.7250


 133.2340, 17.5570,  
17.7250


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 107.5220, 16.6860,  
16.9900


 186.3590, 18.7030,  
18.9830

 83.2230, 16.0900,  
16.7780


 214.6580, 19.2990,  
19.1950

 59.5110, 15.2190,  
16.0430

 237.2760, 8.5710,  
15.3790

 36.9130, 14.0270,  
15.6190

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

 14.4400, 13.9810,  
16.4530

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

133.2340, 17.5570,  
17.7250

133.2340, 17.5570,  
17.7250

123.1580, 23.8830,  
24.2270

143.3100, 11.2310,  
11.2230

113.0820, 30.2090,  
30.7290

153.3860, 4.9050,  
4.7210

102.8920, 36.8560,  
36.9200

163.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

92.8160, 43.1820,  
43.4220

173.6520, -8.0680,  
-7.9720

82.1530, 49.7830,  
50.4470

184.3150,  
-14.6690, -14.9970

72.0770, 56.1090,  
56.9490

194.3910,  
-20.9950, -21.4990

61.8870, 62.7560,  
63.1400


204.5810,  
-27.6420, -27.6900

59.4250, 64.1770,

214.6570,

64.9210

-33.9680, -34.1920

 220.6240,  
-38.3690, -37.0330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.7140, -1.4700, 15.6340



133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



132.4710, 29.8910, 14.4590

# Triad

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



133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



128.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680



120.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

# Complementary

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



133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



144.7660, -17.5570, -17.7250

# 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.



120.0980, -38.9230, -15.9710



133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



125.5030, -0.6390, -15.9590

# Square

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



133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



130.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



122.9120, -20.9040, -17.6400



124.5840, -39.7510, -0.9590



# Rectangle

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



133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



132.1630, 33.5140, 9.3700



122.9120, -20.9040, -17.6400



120.0850, -46.0760, -12.9880

# Sweetspot

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



133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



198.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



127.0990, -3.9920, 17.2880



98.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



165.4190, 27.6420, 27.6900



130.7260, 24.6190, 10.8830



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



53.5010, 57.8510, 58.4190



6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370



# Inverse Universe

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



133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



165.4190, 27.6420, 27.6900



147.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



53.5010, 57.8510, 58.4190

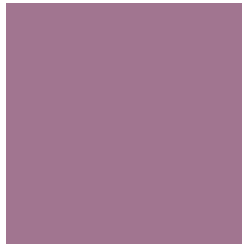


6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

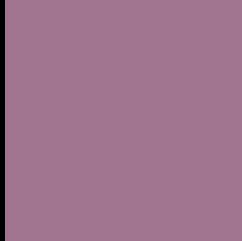
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

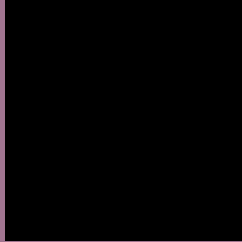
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.2340, 17.5570,



# 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

133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250

### Protanopia

130.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170

### Deuteranopia

131.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850



## Tritanopia

132.6870, 20.3550, 11.0670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250

## Protanomaly

131.9220, 0.6400, 10.4320

## Deuteranomaly

132.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960

## Tritanomaly

132.9690, 19.6210, 13.3570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250

## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

132.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250 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(161, 117, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 117, 144)  
}
```

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(161, 117, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 117, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250 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(161, 117, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 117, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(161, 117, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 117, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 117, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 117,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 117, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
117, 144) }
```

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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