

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.2950, -38.2800,  
-22.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.2950, -38.2800,  
-22.1200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	539E8A
RGB	83, 158, 138
RGB Percent	33%, 62%, 54%
CMY	0.6747, 0.3803, 0.4590
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.13, 0.38
HSL	164°, 31%, 47%
HSV	164°, 48%, 62%
XYZ	20.3801, 28.1352, 28.3880
YIQ	133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

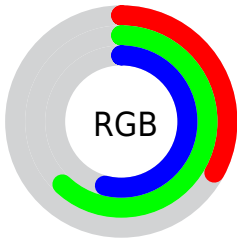
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	83, 126, 158
Decimal	5480074
CIELab	60.01, -28.36, 3.29
CIElCh	60, 28.554, 173.394
Yxy	28.1352, 0.2650, 0.3659
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283670154 (0xFF539E8A)
YUV	133.2950, 2.3196, -44.1087
Hunter-Lab	53.0426, -24.2410, 5.3983

# Details

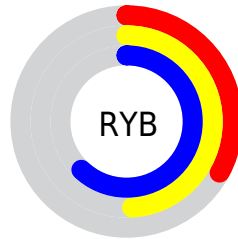
The YIQ color **133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **107.7050, 38.2800, 22.1200**, and the grayscale version is **133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.7680, -38.2340, -22.9540**, and **80.0280, -41.9020, -22.5580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.0550, -46.5320, -26.7560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138.5350, -30.0280, -17.4840**.

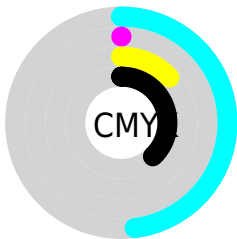
# Distribution



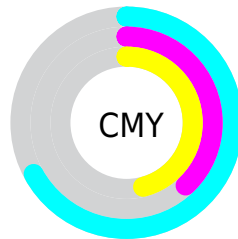
- Red (33%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200 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 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 133.2950,  
-38.2800, -22.1200

■ 133.2950,  
-38.2800, -22.1200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 107.1100,  
-39.1970, -22.0210

■ 187.7680,  
-38.2340, -22.9540

■ 80.0280, -41.9020,  
-22.5580

■ 216.3550,  
-38.5090, -23.4770

■ 55.5440, -43.4150,  
-22.6710

■ 235.6640,  
-34.7050, -15.3210

■ 38.9480, -29.7530,  
-16.9610

■ 244.8340,  
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 23.6400, -16.9620,  
-11.9860

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 133.2950,  
-38.2800, -22.1200

■ 133.2950,  
-38.2800, -22.1200

■ 128.0550,  
-46.5320, -26.7560

■ 138.5350,  
-30.0280, -17.4840

■ 122.8150,  
-54.7840, -31.3920

■ 143.7750,  
-21.7760, -12.8480

■ 117.7600,  
-62.1190, -36.1270

■ 148.8300,  
-14.4410, -8.1130

■ 112.5200,  
-70.3710, -40.7630

■ 154.0700, -6.1890,  
-3.4770

■ 107.2800,  
-78.6230, -45.3990

■ 159.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 105.9700,  
-80.6860, -46.5580

■ 164.5500, 10.3150,  
5.7950

■ 169.9040, 18.2460,  
10.7420

■ 174.8450, 25.9020,

15.1660

 180.0850, 34.1540,  
19.8020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.7680, -11.8710, -21.6550



133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200



129.6810, -59.7380, -18.6980

# Triad

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



133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200



145.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



145.6550, 40.5760, 2.5280

# Complementary

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



133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200



107.7050, 38.2800, 22.1200

# 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.



147.2180, 40.8490, 14.1050



133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200



147.9760, 9.7160, 22.1640

# Square

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



133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200



140.0770, -42.4570, 4.0310



147.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430



143.5300, 30.2620, -8.7940



# Rectangle

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



133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200



130.4020, -63.0860, -13.0860



147.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430



145.7740, 41.8590, 6.8110

# Sweetspot

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



133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200



197.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360



133.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730



99.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



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.



133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200



168.0700, -60.0560, -34.9680



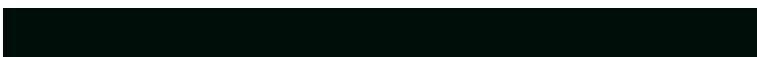
126.1830, -40.3000, -7.5320



76.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



95.9110, -73.0300, -42.1340



10.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



# Inverse Universe

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



107.7050, 38.2800, 22.1200



127.8160, 60.3770, 34.6570



114.8170, 40.3000, 7.5320



73.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



47.0890, 73.0300, 42.1340

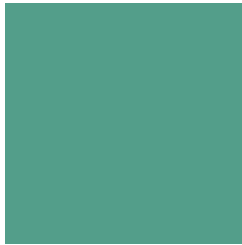


4.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200 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 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200 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 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200.



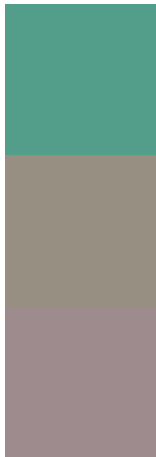
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200.

-22.1200.

# 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

133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200

### Protanopia

143.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590

### Deuteranopia

145.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



## Tritanopia

136.5310, -41.4000, -9.6240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200

## Protanomaly

139.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290

## Deuteranomaly

140.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350

## Tritanomaly

135.0810, -40.2530, -13.8930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200

## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.1290, -13.8450, -7.9010

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200 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(83, 158, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 158, 138)  
}
```

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(83, 158, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 158, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200 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(83, 158, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 158, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 158, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 158, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 158, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 158,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 158, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 158,  
138) }
```

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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