

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.9180, -92.1030,  
-43.3910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.9180, -92.1030,  
-43.3910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	13BBA2
RGB	19, 187, 162
RGB Percent	7%, 73%, 64%
CMY	0.9258, 0.2664, 0.3650
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.13, 0.27
HSL	171°, 82%, 40%
HSV	171°, 90%, 73%
XYZ	24.5655, 38.3135, 40.2418
YIQ	133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

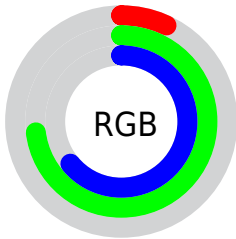
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">19, 110, 187</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1293218</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">68.25, -44.66, 1.73</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">68, 44.692, 177.778</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">38.3135, 0.2382, 0.3715</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279483298</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF13BBA2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">133.9180, 13.8444, -100.7831</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.8979, -37.4796, 4.7822</a>

# Details

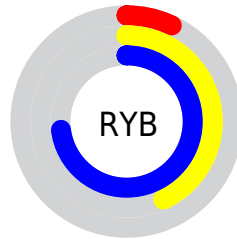
The YIQ color **133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **72.0820, 92.1030, 43.3910**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198.7630, -75.3690, -38.2890**, and **90.6110, -71.8850, -35.3490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.8950, -102.4640, -48.3520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.9410, -81.7420, -38.4300**.

# Distribution



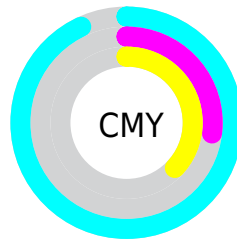
- Red (7%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910 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 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 133.9180,  
-92.1030, -43.3910

■ 133.9180,  
-92.1030, -43.3910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 109.4240,  
-87.6560, -41.3840

■ 198.7630,  
-75.3690, -38.2890

■ 90.6110, -71.8850,  
-35.3490

■ 217.6810,  
-68.9060, -28.7620

■ 72.6130, -57.0310,  
-29.2150

■ 228.0900,  
-53.6400, -19.0800

■ 55.3160, -42.7730,  
-23.2930

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 38.1330, -28.8360,  
-17.0600

■ 246.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 23.5260, -16.6410,  
-12.2970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 133.9180,  
-92.1030, -43.3910

■ 133.9180,  
-92.1030, -43.3910

■ 127.8950,  
-102.4640, -48.3520

■ 139.9410,  
-81.7420, -38.4300

■ 145.6650,  
-71.9770, -33.6810

■ 151.5740,  
-61.2950, -29.0310

■ 157.5970,  
-50.9340, -24.0700

■ 163.3210,  
-41.1690, -19.3210

■ 169.3440,  
-30.8080, -14.3600

■ 175.3670,  
-20.4470, -9.3990

■ 181.2760, -9.7650,  
-4.7490

■ 187.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152.4250, -27.5030, -35.7190



133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



132.9110, -116.5880, -34.6680

# Triad

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



133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



168.6260, -21.2330, 26.8870



166.0240, 61.3460, 0.5620

# Complementary

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



133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



72.0820, 92.1030, 43.3910

# 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.



167.7110, 64.5060, 20.3940



133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



171.2800, 21.0840, 36.4120

# Square

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



133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



156.3420, -70.8840, 7.1000



169.6130, 50.7030, 33.7670



163.2630, 43.8350, -17.9970



# Rectangle

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



133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



133.6580, -122.8250, -26.2570



169.6130, 50.7030, 33.7670



166.5070, 64.6000, 7.6720

# Sweetspot

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



133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



221.4250, -35.5300, -16.8900



125.0910, -31.3000, -82.5640



109.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



165.5380, -132.6760, -62.5000



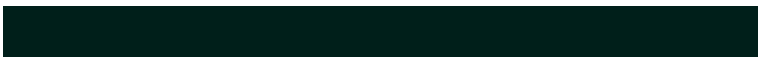
102.1350, -83.9030, -4.7590



91.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



108.0220, -86.4640, -40.9600



21.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270



# Inverse Universe

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



72.0820, 92.1030, 43.3910



76.4620, 132.6760, 62.5000



103.8650, 83.9030, 4.7590



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



49.9780, 86.4640, 40.9600

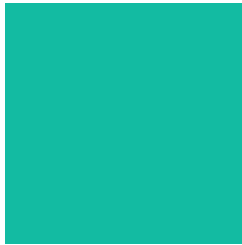


9.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

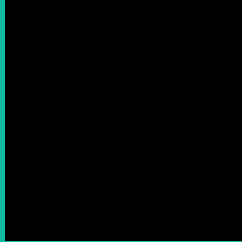
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

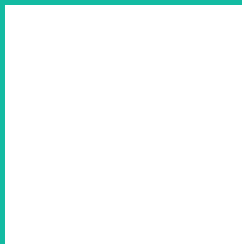
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910.



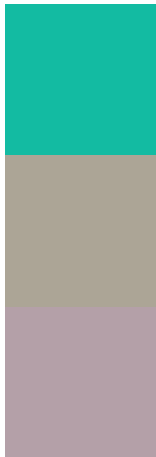
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910.

-43.3910.

# 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

133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910

### Protanopia

165.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810

### Deuteranopia

166.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280



## Tritanopia

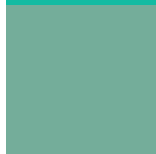
145.1390, -81.6990, -22.6830

# Trichromacy



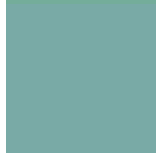
## Original Color

133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



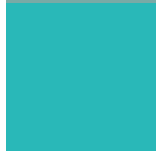
## Protanomaly

153.7910, -27.8730, -17.9930



## Deuteranomaly

154.8930, -27.9200, -11.6320



## Tritanomaly

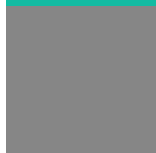
141.2430, -85.2280, -30.3160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910



## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

133.7350, -33.4670, -15.7310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910 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(19, 187, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 187, 162)  
}
```

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(19, 187, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 187, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910 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(19, 187, 162) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 187, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 187, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 187, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 187, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 187,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.9180, -92.1030, -43.3910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 187, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 187,  
162) }
```

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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