

# Converting Colors

YIQ(135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(135.2490, 65.9270,  
22.1750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D46764
RGB	212, 103, 100
RGB Percent	83%, 40%, 39%
CMY	0.1684, 0.5962, 0.6076
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.53, 0.17
HSL	2°, 57%, 61%
HSV	2°, 53%, 83%
XYZ	34.3195, 24.6196, 15.0169
YIQ	135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

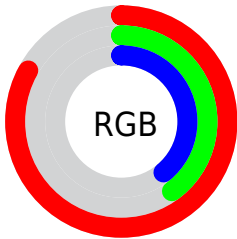
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 103, 100
Decimal	13920100
CIE Lab	56.70, 42.67, 22.02
CIE LCh	57, 48.016, 27.293
Yxy	24.6196, 0.4641, 0.3329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292110180 (0xFFD46764)
YUV	135.2490, -17.3778, 67.3106
Hunter-Lab	49.6181, 36.6318, 16.7886

# Details

The YIQ color **135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **176.7510, -65.9270, -22.1750**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.6180, 60.3340, 18.9100**, and **81.7260, 60.1500, 22.2460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.5280, 78.4430, 26.6270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.9700, 53.4110, 17.7230**.

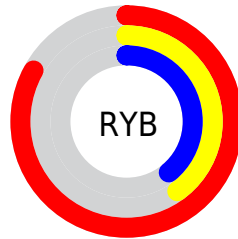
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (40%)

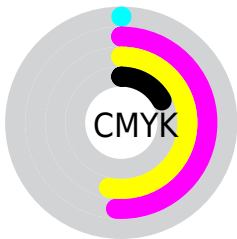
Blue (39%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (39%)

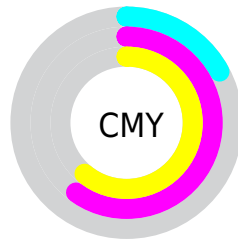


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (53%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (60%)


Yellow (61%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750 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 135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 135.2490, 65.9270,  
22.1750

 135.2490, 65.9270,  
22.1750


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 108.2810, 62.9010,  
21.9490


 185.6180, 60.3340,  
18.9100


 81.7260, 60.1500,  
22.2460


 204.5450, 44.2420,  
13.1860


 54.2250, 57.3070,  
24.2110

 224.6460, 27.6000,  
6.4160

 29.8440, 54.0060,  
23.4620

 244.2740, 10.9120,  
0.4800

 20.3320, 40.5280,  
14.4160

 12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 135.2490, 65.9270,  
22.1750

■ 135.2490, 65.9270,  
22.1750

■ 120.5280, 78.4430,  
26.6270

■ 149.9700, 53.4110,  
17.7230

■ 106.3940, 90.6840,  
30.5560

■ 164.1040, 41.1700,  
13.7940

■ 91.5590, 103.5210,  
34.6970

■ 178.9390, 28.3330,  
9.6530

■ 76.8380, 116.0370,  
39.1490

■ 193.6600, 15.8170,  
5.2010

■ 66.3230, 124.9770,  
42.3290

■ 207.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

■ 222.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 237.3500,  
-21.7770, -7.3210

■ 242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.0910, 52.3530, 36.9050



135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750



134.5080, 62.8590, 0.6750

# Triad

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



135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750



119.9900, -30.7120, -38.1360



116.0940, -93.8530, -0.6450

# Complementary

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



135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750



176.7510, -65.9270, -22.1750

# 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.



112.7080, -107.9260, -15.4300



135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750



106.5060, -84.9510, -40.8470

# Square

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



135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750



127.7920, 13.9440, -32.4560



111.2940, -98.4330, -27.7850



138.0710, -23.9840, 27.1840



# Rectangle

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



135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750



133.3890, 52.4080, -13.6720



111.2940, -98.4330, -27.7850



110.4400, -109.8070, -8.8710

# Sweetspot

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



135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750



226.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690



146.0280, 31.4420, 57.9540



111.0620, 14.6250, 4.7770



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.



135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750



144.4870, 94.8560, 32.0400



167.5340, 50.8020, -6.5900



99.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



53.4770, 100.8160, 34.1600



13.4440, 25.3530, 8.5930



# Inverse Universe

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



176.7510, -65.9270, -22.1750



204.5130, -94.8560, -32.0400



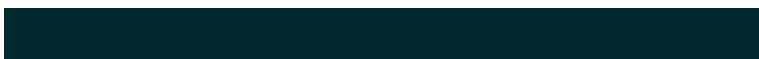
144.4660, -50.8020, 6.5900



103.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



116.9360, -100.5410, -33.6370



29.5560, -25.3530, -8.5930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750 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 135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750 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 135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.2490, 65.9270,



# 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

135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750

### Protanopia

135.9980, 11.5090, -4.8350

### Deuteranopia

136.4640, 30.6280, -4.4120



## Tritanopia

135.9870, 63.9090, 25.7090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750

## Protanomaly

135.8590, 31.3140, 5.1860

## Deuteranomaly

136.2040, 43.4640, 5.2560

## Tritanomaly

135.6450, 64.8720, 24.7760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

134.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750 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(212, 103, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 103, 100)  
}
```

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(212, 103, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 103, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750 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(212, 103, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 103, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 103, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 103, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 103, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 103,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.2490, 65.9270, 22.1750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 103, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
103, 100) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor