

# Converting Colors

YIQ(135.6130, -54.7490,  
28.5710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(135.6130, -54.7490,  
28.5710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6584F5
RGB	101, 132, 245
RGB Percent	40%, 52%, 96%
CMY	0.6039, 0.4823, 0.0395
CMYK	0.59, 0.46, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	227°, 88%, 68%
HSV	227°, 59%, 96%
XYZ	30.0894, 25.8606, 89.7297
YIQ	135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

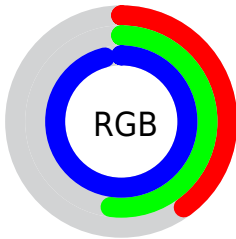
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	101, 127, 245
Decimal	6653173
CIE Lab	57.90, 22.22, -60.09
CIE LCh	58, 64.063, 290.291
Yxy	25.8606, 0.2065, 0.1775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284843253 (0xFF6584F5)
YUV	135.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556
Hunter-Lab	50.8533, 16.6232, -69.0187

# Details

The YIQ color  $135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $6699FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $210.3870, 54.7490, -28.5710$ , and the grayscale version is  $135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $186.1030, -36.1780, 16.8940$ , and  $77.3290, -68.8690, 20.1470$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $117.2840, -63.8280, 33.4200$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $153.9420, -45.6700, 23.7220$ .

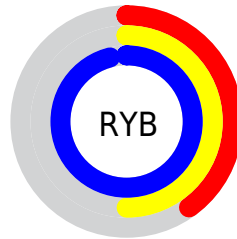
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (52%)

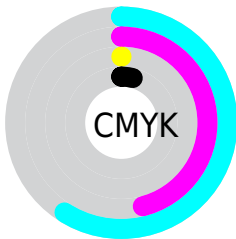
Blue (96%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (96%)

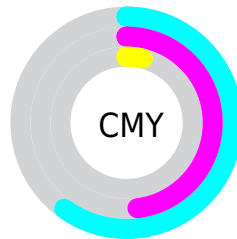


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710 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 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 135.6130,  
-54.7490, 28.5710

■ 135.6130,  
-54.7490, 28.5710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 107.7650,  
-58.2330, 25.6310

■ 186.1030,  
-36.1780, 16.8940

■ 77.3290, -68.8690,  
20.1470

■ 210.9220,  
-25.7230, 9.1330

■ 54.0470, -68.1350,  
17.8570

■ 236.9150,  
-15.8180, 0.3260

■ 38.7560, -54.0140,  
20.7540

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 25.2260, -40.7180,  
22.0820

■ 10.0490, -26.9180,  
25.2900

■ 10.1340, -20.2680,

14.9000

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,  
10.1500

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 135.6130,  
-54.7490, 28.5710

■ 135.6130,  
-54.7490, 28.5710

■ 117.2840,  
-63.8280, 33.4200

■ 153.9420,  
-45.6700, 23.7220

■ 98.6560, -73.5030,  
38.0570

■ 172.5700,  
-35.9950, 19.0850

■ 79.7400, -82.3070,  
43.4290

■ 191.4860,  
-27.1910, 13.7130

■ 61.1120, -91.9820,  
48.0660

■ 210.1140,  
-17.5160, 9.0760

■ 59.0410, -93.2200,  
48.4760

■ 228.4430, -8.4370,  
4.2270

■ 247.0710, 1.2380,  
-0.4100

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.1370, -121.7750, -1.2230



135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710



142.4880, 15.1670, 50.0390

# Triad

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



135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710



134.0440, 84.9570, 7.6850



109.7200, -82.9780, -49.0740

# Complementary

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



135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710



210.3870, 54.7490, -28.5710

# 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.



117.1450, -30.2510, -52.0030



135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710



130.6570, 71.4840, -28.9960

# Square

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



135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710



133.2120, 85.6850, 38.5570



126.5440, 34.5330, -47.6670



116.9190, -101.8710, -31.5590



# Rectangle

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



135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710



138.9020, 49.2320, 54.9280



126.5440, 34.5330, -47.6670



106.9670, -76.6040, -54.4600

# Sweetspot

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



135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710



220.1140, -17.5160, 9.0760



198.4100, -75.8730, -40.1690



105.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810



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.



135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710



117.5270, -68.8260, 35.8940



129.6750, -21.7880, 53.4760



113.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



44.6840, -70.7060, 36.9260



14.3570, -22.5140, 11.5500



# Inverse Universe

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



147.5900, 75.8730, 40.1690



132.5650, 95.3570, 50.5010



216.3250, 21.7880, -53.4760



113.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



60.1740, 98.0160, 51.8720

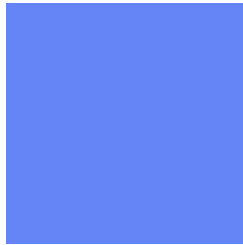


19.1230, 30.9910, 16.5510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710 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 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

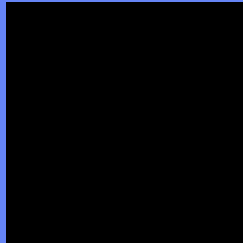
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710.



# 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

135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710

### Protanopia

132.9320, -66.0730, 24.5430

### Deuteranopia

124.8320, -86.7030, 12.9530



## Tritanopia

126.9530, -54.5120, -14.2880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710

## Protanomaly

134.0250, -61.9010, 26.0270

## Deuteranomaly

128.8660, -74.8750, 18.8610

## Tritanomaly

130.1510, -54.4690, 1.4590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.0860, -20.3130, 10.2070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710 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(101, 132, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 132, 245)  
}
```

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(101, 132, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 132, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710 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(101, 132, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 132, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(101, 132, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 132, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 132, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 132,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 132, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
132, 245) }
```

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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