

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(136.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	888888
RGB	136, 136, 136
RGB Percent	53%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4667, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	0°, 0%, 53%
HSV	121°, 0%, 53%
XYZ	23.4014, 24.6201, 26.8113
YIQ	136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

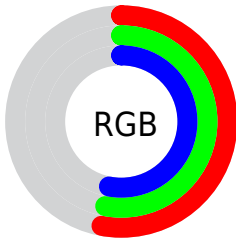
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	136, 136, 136
Decimal	8947848
CIE Lab	56.70, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	57, 0.007, 296.813
Yxy	24.6201, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287137928 (0xFF888888)
YUV	136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	49.6187, -2.6475, 2.6959

# Details

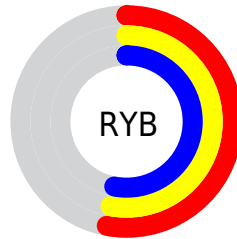
The YIQ color  $136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ , and the grayscale version is  $136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $130.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $141.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110$ .

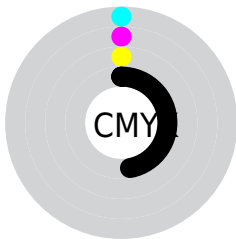
# Distribution



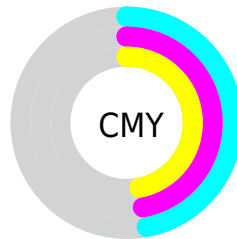
- Red (53%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 136.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 111.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 189.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 86.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 217.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 41.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 21.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.3320, -4.1710,  
-7.0110

■ 141.6680, 4.1710,  
7.0110

■ 124.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 147.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

■ 119.1810,  
-11.5960, -21.1320

■ 152.8190, 11.5960,  
21.1320

■ 113.8120,  
-15.1710, -27.9310

■ 158.1880, 15.1710,  
27.9310

■ 108.1440,  
-19.3420, -34.9420

■ 163.8560, 19.3420,  
34.9420

■ 102.3620,  
-23.1920, -42.2640

■ 169.6380, 23.1920,  
42.2640

■ 96.9930, -26.7670,  
-49.0630


■ 175.0070, 26.7670,  
49.0630


■ 91.3250, -30.9380,

■ 180.6750, 30.9380,

-56.0740

56.0740

 85.9560, -34.5130,  
-62.8730

 185.1470, 32.7250,  
62.2370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Complementary

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



136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# 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.



136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Rectangle

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



136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Sweetspot

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



136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



78.4130, -37.5380, -68.6260



2.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

# Inverse Universe

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



136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



54.4730, 37.8590, 68.3150



2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

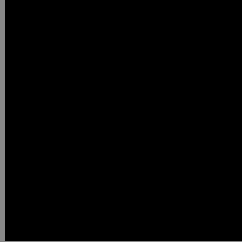
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000.

# 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

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

### Protanopia

136.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

### Deuteranopia

137.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



## Tritanopia

136.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Protanomaly

135.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

## Deuteranomaly

136.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760

## Tritanomaly

136.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(136, 136, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 136, 136)  
}
```

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(136, 136, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 136, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(136, 136, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 136, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 136, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 136, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 136, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 136,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 136, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
136, 136) }
```

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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