

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.0250, -19.4840,  
-10.3320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(136.0250, -19.4840,  
-10.3320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F948C
RGB	111, 148, 140
RGB Percent	44%, 58%, 55%
CMY	0.5648, 0.4195, 0.4510
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.05, 0.42
HSL	167°, 15%, 51%
HSV	167°, 25%, 58%
XYZ	21.8772, 26.4556, 28.7573
YIQ	136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

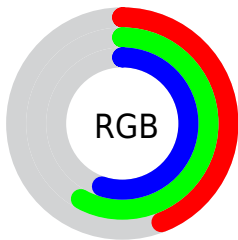
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	111, 132, 148
Decimal	7312524
CIELab	58.47, -14.56, 0.07
CIElCh	58, 14.556, 179.717
Yxy	26.4556, 0.2838, 0.3432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285502604 (0xFF6F948C)
YUV	136.0250, 1.9597, -21.9469
Hunter-Lab	51.4350, -14.0886, 2.8554

# Details

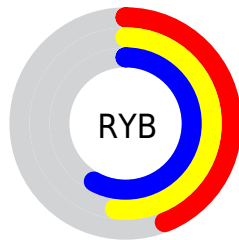
The YIQ color **136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **122.9750, 19.4840, 10.3320**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.3130, -20.3550, -11.0670**, and **85.7370, -18.6130, -9.5970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.1980, -27.4610, -14.4450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190**.

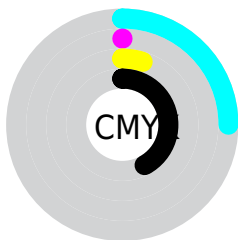
# Distribution



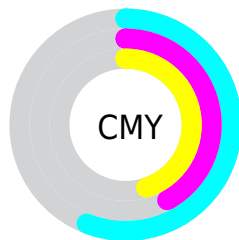
- Red (44%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320 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 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 136.0250,  
-19.4840, -10.3320

■ 136.0250,  
-19.4840, -10.3320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 110.4380,  
-19.2090, -9.8090

■ 189.3130,  
-20.3550, -11.0670

■ 85.7370, -18.6130,  
-9.5970

■ 217.3130,  
-20.3550, -11.0670

■ 61.8510, -18.9340,  
-9.2860

■ 243.6660,  
-19.8510, -9.1870

■ 39.5520, -19.5300,  
-9.4980

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 20.3460, -15.9540,  
-8.2260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.0250,  
-19.4840, -10.3320

■ 136.0250,  
-19.4840, -10.3320

■ 131.1980,  
-27.4610, -14.4450

■ 140.8520,  
-11.5070, -6.2190

■ 126.3710,  
-35.4380, -18.5580

■ 145.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060

■ 121.7290,  
-42.4980, -22.7700

■ 150.3210, 3.5300,  
2.1060

■ 116.9020,  
-50.4750, -26.8830

■ 155.1480, 11.5070,  
6.2190

■ 112.0750,  
-58.4520, -30.9960

■ 159.9750, 19.4840,  
10.3320

■ 107.2480,  
-66.4290, -35.1090

■ 164.8020, 27.4610,  
14.4450

■ 102.4210,  
-74.4060, -39.2220

■ 169.6290, 35.4380,  
18.5580

■ 100.1000,

■ 174.2710, 42.4980,

-77.9360, -41.3280

22.7700

 179.0980, 50.4750,  
26.8830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320



136.3110, -26.0410, -7.1370

# Triad

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



136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320



141.7580, -4.7700, 9.3580



141.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250

# Complementary

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



136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320



122.9750, 19.4840, 10.3320

# 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.



142.7100, 21.5480, 5.9640



136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320



143.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960

# Square

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



136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320



139.9520, -17.2400, 4.0720



143.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070



140.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430



# Rectangle

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



136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320



136.5330, -26.5460, -3.4900



143.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070



141.6020, 21.7320, 2.6280

# Sweetspot

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



136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320



186.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130



135.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



93.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320



172.5890, -30.1200, -15.8160



131.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140



71.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860



6.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



# Inverse Universe

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



122.9750, 19.4840, 10.3320



152.4110, 30.1200, 15.8160



127.9330, 19.3020, 2.6140



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



44.6820, 72.6180, 38.5860



3.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320 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 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

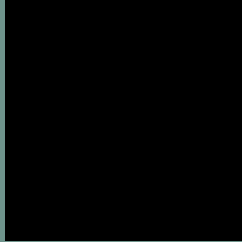
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320.

-10.3320.

# 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

136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320

### Protanopia

140.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

### Deuteranopia

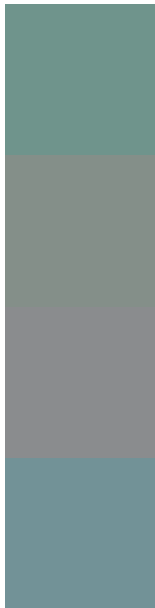
141.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810



## Tritanopia

137.3980, -21.7320, -2.6280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320

## Protanomaly

139.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980

## Deuteranomaly

139.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

## Tritanomaly

137.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

135.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320 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(111, 148, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 148, 140)  
}
```

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(111, 148, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 148, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320 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(111, 148, 140) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 148, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 148, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 148, 140); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 148, 140); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 148, 140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 148, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
148, 140) }
```

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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