

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(136.0520, 12.5580,  
25.7260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A474A6
RGB	164, 116, 166
RGB Percent	64%, 45%, 65%
CMY	0.3567, 0.5452, 0.3490
CMYK	0.01, 0.30, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	298°, 22%, 55%
HSV	298°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	28.4438, 23.1359, 39.0443
YIQ	136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

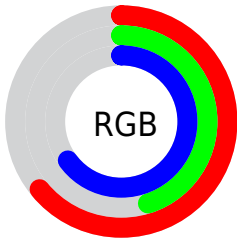
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 116, 166
Decimal	10777766
CIELab	55.21, 27.49, -19.31
CIELCh	55, 33.597, 324.917
Yxy	23.1359, 0.3139, 0.2553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288967846 (0xFFA474A6)
YUV	136.0520, 14.7644, 24.5104
Hunter-Lab	48.0998, 21.3812, -14.4579

# Details

The YIQ color **136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **145.9480, -12.5580, -25.7260**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.1770, 13.7040, 26.9840**, and **85.5140, 11.1370, 23.9450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.7740, 16.6370, 34.4050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146.3300, 8.4790, 17.0470**.

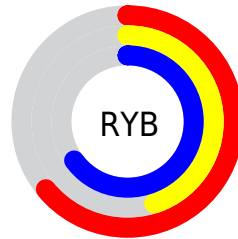
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (45%)

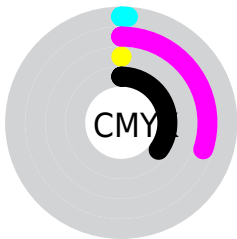
Blue (65%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (65%)

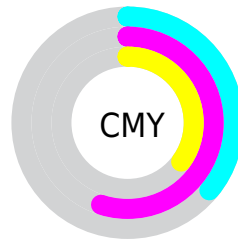


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260 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 136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 136.0520, 12.5580,  
25.7260


 136.0520, 12.5580,  
25.7260


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 110.3400, 11.6870,  
24.9910


 190.1770, 13.7040,  
26.9840

 85.5140, 11.1370,  
23.9450


 217.7040, 13.6580,  
27.8180


 61.6880, 10.5870,  
22.8990

 236.8030, 8.5250,  
16.2130

 38.3890, 9.9910,  
22.6870

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

 16.5630, 9.4410,  
21.6410

 4.0030, -4.0820,  
7.9020

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 136.0520, 12.5580,  
25.7260

■ 136.0520, 12.5580,  
25.7260

■ 125.7740, 16.6370,  
34.4050

■ 146.3300, 8.4790,  
17.0470

■ 116.3820, 21.0370,  
42.7730

■ 155.7220, 4.0790,  
8.6790

■ 106.1040, 25.1160,  
51.4520

■ 166.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 96.4130, 28.9200,  
59.6080

■ 175.6910, -3.8040,  
-8.1560

■ 86.4340, 33.5950,  
68.4990

■ 185.6700, -8.4790,  
-17.0470

■ 76.1560, 37.6740,  
77.1780

■ 195.9480,  
-12.5580, -25.7260

■ 66.4650, 41.4780,  
85.3340

■ 205.6390,  
-16.3620, -33.8820

■ 215.6180,  
-21.0370, -42.7730

■ 219.4390,  
-22.0910, -45.6990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.3240, -17.7470, 18.7730



136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260



135.3180, 35.1160, 24.3960

# Triad

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



136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260



130.5040, 33.1510, -11.5930



104.0730, -90.5010, -28.3650

# Complementary

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



136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260



145.9480, -12.5580, -25.7260

# 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.



115.6030, -51.0710, -27.0950



136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260



127.5720, 12.1080, -21.2040

# Square

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



136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260



132.5800, 45.1610, 2.0330



123.2080, -16.2260, -25.3300



105.5320, -95.8670, -19.2190



# Rectangle

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



136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260



134.0600, 44.4700, 20.0700



123.2080, -16.2260, -25.3300



103.5200, -87.5660, -31.9980

# Sweetspot

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



136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260



204.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480



122.8740, -16.6000, 14.5040



102.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260



170.3170, 19.6620, 40.1580



134.0280, 21.1330, 18.9970



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



59.3300, 37.1240, 76.1320



8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



# Inverse Universe

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



131.1780, 29.1580, 11.2220



162.6640, 45.5250, 17.4690



147.8580, -20.8120, -19.3080



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



44.9360, 86.2820, 33.2420



6.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

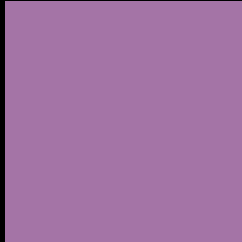
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

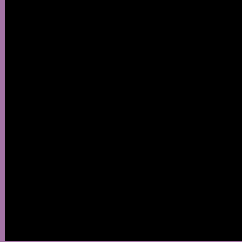
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0520, 12.5580,

25.7260.

# 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

136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260

### Protanopia

132.9550, -21.3220, 11.9740

### Deuteranopia

133.7620, -10.5930, 10.2630



## Tritanopia

134.7900, 18.5670, 10.4310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260

## Protanomaly

134.3480, -9.1270, 16.7370

## Deuteranomaly

134.5290, -2.3870, 15.7330

## Tritanomaly

134.9950, 16.7320, 16.1560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260 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(164, 116, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 116, 166)  
}
```

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(164, 116, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 116, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260 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(164, 116, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 116, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 116, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 116, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 116, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 116,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.0520, 12.5580, 25.7260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 116, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
116, 166) }
```

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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