

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.0970, -72.7130,  
-20.3370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(136.0970, -72.7130,  
-20.3370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	36A9B6
RGB	54, 169, 182
RGB Percent	21%, 66%, 71%
CMY	0.7885, 0.3371, 0.2866
CMYK	0.70, 0.07, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	186°, 54%, 46%
HSV	186°, 70%, 71%
XYZ	24.1503, 32.5506, 49.2248
YIQ	136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

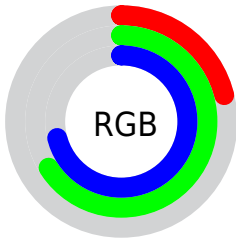
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	54, 115, 182
Decimal	3582390
CIELab	63.80, -27.26, -15.92
CIElCh	64, 31.566, 210.288
Yxy	32.5506, 0.2280, 0.3073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281772470 (0xFF36A9B6)
YUV	136.0970, 22.6302, -71.9991
Hunter-Lab	57.0531, -24.2849, -11.2175

# Details

The YIQ color **136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **99.9030, 72.7130, 20.3370**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.4890, -67.9450, -18.6410**, and **82.7980, -73.3090, -20.5490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129.5410, -82.8910, -23.1070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.6530, -62.5350, -17.5670**.

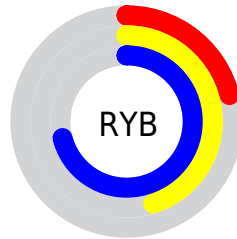
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (66%)

Blue (71%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (71%)

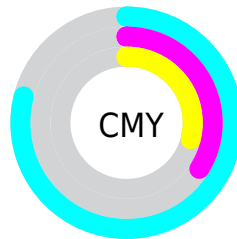


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370 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 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 136.0970,  
-72.7130, -20.3370

■ 136.0970,  
-72.7130, -20.3370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 101.0240,  
-88.8050, -26.0610

■ 194.4890,  
-67.9450, -18.6410

■ 82.7980, -73.3090,  
-20.5490

■ 221.8330,  
-63.2220, -21.6380

■ 65.8600, -58.6840,  
-15.7720

■ 231.9770,  
-45.8920, -16.3240

■ 49.0360, -44.3800,  
-10.6840

■ 240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 32.9130, -30.6720,  
-5.8080

■ 249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 17.4910, -17.5600,  
-1.1440

■ 1.4820, -4.1730,

4.0430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.0970,  
-72.7130, -20.3370

■ 136.0970,  
-72.7130, -20.3370

■ 129.5410,  
-82.8910, -23.1070

■ 142.6530,  
-62.5350, -17.5670

■ 122.9850,  
-93.0690, -25.8770

■ 149.2090,  
-52.3570, -14.7970

■ 117.0160,  
-103.5220, -29.1700

■ 156.0640,  
-41.5830, -11.8150

■ 162.0330,  
-31.1300, -8.5220

■ 168.5890,  
-20.9520, -5.7520

■ 175.1450,  
-10.7740, -2.9820

■ 181.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 188.2570, 9.5820,  
2.5580

■ 195.1120, 20.3560,  
5.5400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.3690, -50.2920, -24.6920



136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



141.8240, -67.0300, -7.6860

# Triad

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



136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



158.6780, 16.5470, 25.0190



152.7100, 29.5750, -12.8650

# Complementary

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



136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



99.9030, 72.7130, 20.3370

# 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.



154.7430, 43.1440, 0.0400



136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



157.9330, 37.6380, 22.7420

# Square

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



136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



156.6730, -11.4200, 19.7480



156.3280, 46.3510, 13.5110



149.5330, 7.8440, -21.0200



# Rectangle

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



136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



147.9450, -50.8930, 2.7310



156.3280, 46.3510, 13.5110



153.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770

# Sweetspot

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



136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



219.1150, -28.4250, -7.9850



130.6180, -39.3730, -62.9010



109.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



165.7590, -113.1040, -31.7280



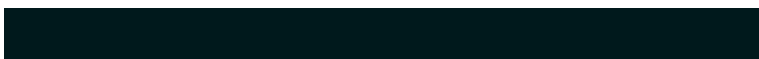
98.5290, -55.1130, 13.1350



88.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



99.9640, -88.5760, -24.7040



17.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670



# Inverse Universe

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



105.3820, 39.3730, 62.9010



117.9070, 61.1450, 97.8570



137.4710, 55.1130, -13.1350



86.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



62.6040, 48.0360, 76.6120

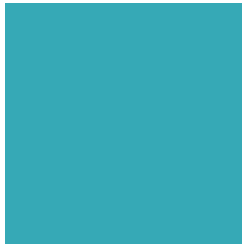


11.2220, 8.6630, 13.7110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

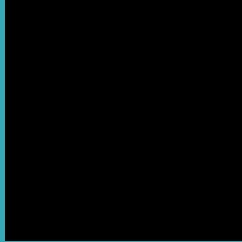
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370.

-20.3370.

# 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

136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370

### Protanopia

153.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

### Deuteranopia

154.7020, -10.3640, 11.6200



## Tritanopia

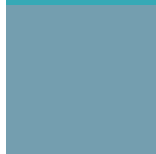
136.2110, -73.0340, -20.0260

# Trichromacy



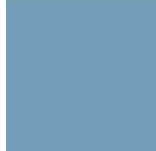
## Original Color

136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



## Protanomaly

147.3800, -30.4890, -3.6170



## Deuteranomaly

147.9330, -33.4240, 0.0160



## Tritanomaly

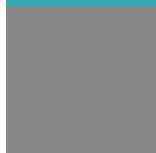
136.2110, -73.0340, -20.0260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

136.0120, -26.6370, -7.3490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370 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(54, 169, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 169, 182)  
}
```

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(54, 169, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 169, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370 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(54, 169, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 169, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 169, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 169, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 169, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 169,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 169, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 169,  
182) }
```

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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