

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(136.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	818D82
RGB	129, 141, 130
RGB Percent	51%, 55%, 51%
CMY	0.4941, 0.4470, 0.4902
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.08, 0.45
HSL	125°, 5%, 53%
HSV	125°, 9%, 55%
XYZ	22.6067, 25.3293, 24.8161
YIQ	136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

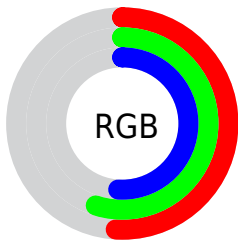
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	129, 140, 141
Decimal	8490370
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.39, -6.57, 4.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 7.890, 146.319
Yxy	25.3293, 0.3107, 0.3482
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286680450 (0xFF818D82)
YUV	136.1580, -3.0359, -6.2776
Hunter-Lab	50.3282, -7.8950, 5.9947

# Details

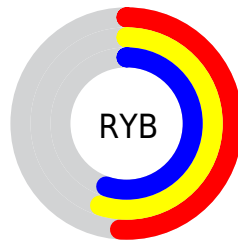
The YIQ color  $[136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[133.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[189.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880]$ , and  $[86.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[130.4900, -7.7920, -12.9760]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[141.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460]$ .

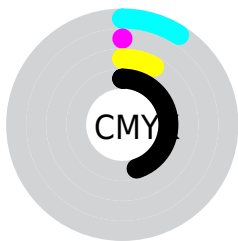
# Distribution



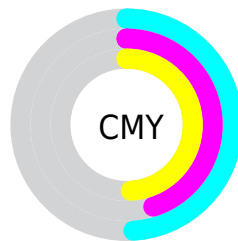
- Red (51%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650 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 136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 136.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 136.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 110.5710, -3.3460,  
-5.4420

■ 189.7450, -3.8960,  
-6.4880

■ 86.5710, -3.3460,  
-5.4420

■ 217.3320, -4.1710,  
-7.0110

■ 62.9840, -3.0710,  
-4.9190

■ 245.7450, -3.8960,  
-6.4880

■ 40.9840, -3.0710,  
-4.9190

■ 20.5710, -3.3460,  
-5.4420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 136.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 130.4900, -7.7920,  
-12.9760

■ 141.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 124.8220,  
-11.9630, -19.9870

■ 147.4940, 4.7210,  
8.0570

■ 119.1540,  
-16.1340, -26.9980

■ 153.1620, 8.8920,  
15.0680

■ 113.4860,  
-20.3050, -34.0090

■ 158.8300, 13.0630,  
22.0790

■ 107.5190,  
-25.0720, -41.2320

■ 164.4980, 17.2340,  
29.0900

■ 101.8510,  
-29.2430, -48.2430

■ 170.4650, 22.0010,  
36.3130

■ 96.2970, -33.7350,  
-54.9430


■ 176.0190, 26.4930,  
43.0130

■ 90.6290, -37.9060,

■ 181.6870, 30.6640,

-61.9540

50.0240

 84.9610, -42.0770,  
-68.9650

 187.0560, 34.2390,  
56.8230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.8060, 3.3020, -4.7780



136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



135.7490, -9.7190, -5.5830

# Triad

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



136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



137.6770, -9.2160, 1.8240



138.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290

# Complementary

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



136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



133.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650

# 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.



139.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820



136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



138.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

# Square

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



136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



136.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



138.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



138.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



# Rectangle

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



136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



135.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630



138.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



139.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510

# Sweetspot

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



136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



181.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



139.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440



90.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



176.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150



136.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



68.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



80.4990, -40.6560, -67.1840



4.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



# Inverse Universe

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



133.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



172.6190, 5.8670, 9.3150



133.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.5010, 40.6560, 67.1840

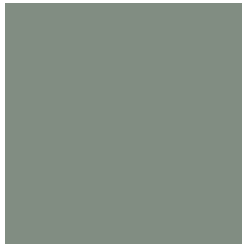


3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

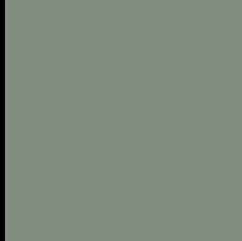
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650 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

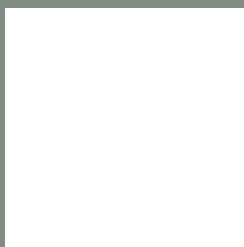
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.1580, -3.6210,

-5.9650.

# 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

136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650

### Protanopia

137.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390

### Deuteranopia

138.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290



## Tritanopia

137.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650

## Protanomaly

136.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

## Deuteranomaly

137.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410

## Tritanomaly

136.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650 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(129, 141, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 141, 130)  
}
```

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(129, 141, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 141, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650 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(129, 141, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 141, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 141, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 141, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 141, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 141,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 141, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
141, 130) }
```

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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