

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.2630, -131.5380,  
-17.0260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(136.2630, -131.5380,  
-17.0260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00B7FD
RGB	0, 183, 253
RGB Percent	0%, 72%, 99%
CMY	0.9997, 0.2820, 0.0084
CMYK	1.00, 0.28, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	197°, 100%, 50%
HSV	197°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	34.6556, 40.9813, 98.8894
YIQ	136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

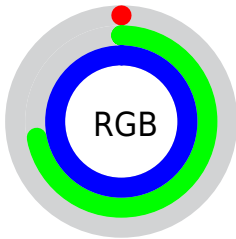
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 106, 253
Decimal	47101
CIELab	70.16, -14.19, -45.13
CIELCh	70, 47.305, 252.546
Yxy	40.9813, 0.1986, 0.2348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278237181 (0xFF00B7FD)
YUV	136.2630, 57.5513, -119.5027
Hunter-Lab	64.0166, -15.3975, -46.7764

# Details

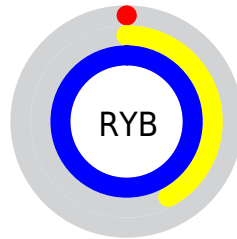
The YIQ color **136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as middle saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **116.7370, 131.5380, 17.0260**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203.1500, -80.2320, -21.7360**, and **98.6540, -98.6660, -7.0340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147.8470, -118.5630, -15.3870**.

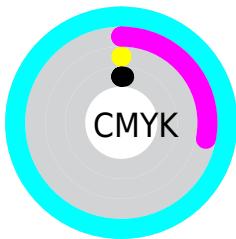
# Distribution



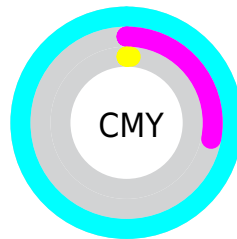
- Red (0%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260 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 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 136.2630,  
-131.5380, -17.0260

■ 136.2630,  
-131.5380, -17.0260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 117.1080,  
-114.8040, -11.9240

■ 203.1500,  
-80.2320, -21.7360

■ 98.6540, -98.6660,  
-7.0340

■ 222.7080,  
-64.3680, -22.8960

■ 80.7870, -82.8030,  
-2.6670

■ 232.2760,  
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 63.7350, -67.8570,  
1.7990

■ 241.8440,  
-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 47.2700, -53.1860,  
5.7420

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 32.0930, -39.3860,  
8.9500

■ 12.3340, -23.7070,

16.6530

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,  
12.1150

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 136.2630,  
-131.5380, -17.0260

■ 147.8470,  
-118.5630, -15.3870

■ 159.7300,  
-104.9920, -13.5360

■ 171.3140,  
-92.0170, -11.8970

■ 182.8980,  
-79.0420, -10.2580

■ 194.7810,  
-65.4710, -8.4070

■ 206.3650,  
-52.4960, -6.7680

■ 217.9490,  
-39.5210, -5.1290

■ 229.5330,  
-26.5460, -3.4900

■ 241.4160,  
-12.9750, -1.6390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.1090, -125.7130, -28.9850



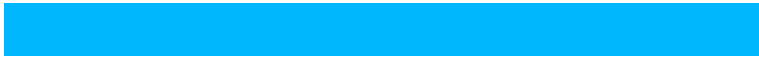
136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260



168.9260, -48.7410, 18.8030

# Triad

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



136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260



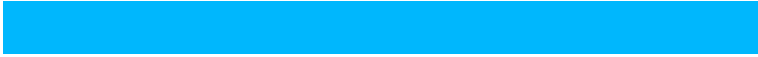
173.1490, 63.6330, 30.7130



161.0330, -5.9080, -36.1160

# Complementary

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



136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260



116.7370, 131.5380, 17.0260

# 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.



166.2350, 31.8700, -26.9300



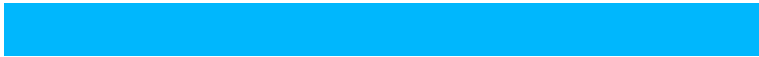
136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260



171.4800, 69.2300, 11.8700

# Square

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



136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260



175.9140, 39.7900, 38.8140



169.5470, 57.9550, -9.5730



150.0500, -57.3040, -40.7920



# Rectangle

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



136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260



174.9690, -14.7690, 30.8870



169.5470, 57.9550, -9.5730



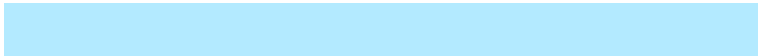
163.3290, 7.9380, -33.7420

# Sweetspot

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



136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260



219.9490, -39.5210, -5.1290



156.1490, -91.0820, -111.4820



106.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

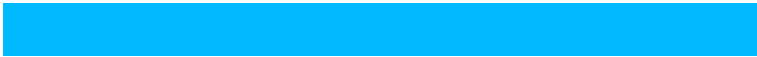


# Same Dimension

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



136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260



137.6650, -132.7300, -17.4500



63.4750, -97.4380, 47.8260



121.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



102.7800, -99.2610, -12.7730



34.2980, -33.1940, -4.1540



# Inverse Universe

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



96.5090, 92.0450, 110.5490



97.3350, 92.5950, 111.5950



189.5250, 97.4380, -47.8260



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



72.8410, 69.5380, 83.4100

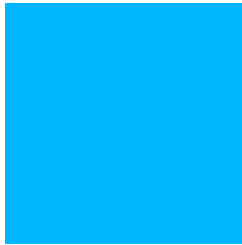


24.3800, 23.3780, 27.8740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

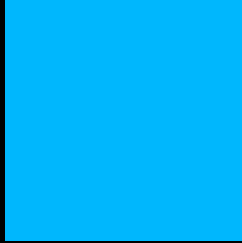
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260 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

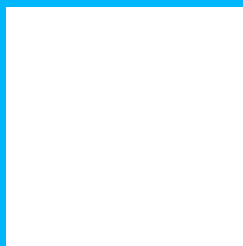
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260.

-17.0260.

# 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

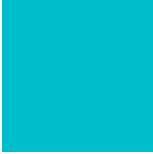
136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260

### Protanopia

170.2280, -35.0320, 18.1520

### Deuteranopia

168.0290, -50.5290, 18.1670



## **Tritanopia**

134.1990, -117.4590, -35.4030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260

## Protanomaly

157.5870, -70.1960, 5.6440

## Deuteranomaly

156.4980, -80.1910, 5.0650

## Tritanomaly

135.0770, -122.6870, -28.7590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.1160, -47.3610, -6.2170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260 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(0, 183, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 183, 253)  
}
```

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(0, 183, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 183, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260 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(0, 183, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 183, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 183, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 183, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 183, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 183,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.2630, -131.5380, -17.0260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 183, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 183,  
253) }
```

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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