

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(136.4910, 17.9710,  
10.2190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A07D86
RGB	160, 125, 134
RGB Percent	63%, 49%, 53%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5098, 0.4744
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.16, 0.37
HSL	345°, 16%, 56%
HSV	345°, 22%, 63%
XYZ	26.1377, 23.8611, 25.7883
YIQ	136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

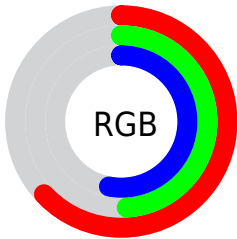
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	160, 125, 134
Decimal	10517894
CIE Lab	55.95, 15.02, 0.31
CIE LCh	56, 15.027, 1.170
Yxy	23.8611, 0.3449, 0.3148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288707974 (0xFFA07D86)
YUV	136.4910, -1.2281, 20.6174
Hunter-Lab	48.8478, 10.0288, 2.8924

# Details

The YIQ color **136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **148.5090, -17.9710, -10.2190**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.0890, 19.1630, 10.6430**, and **86.4800, 16.5040, 9.2720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.7310, 26.2230, 14.8550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830**.

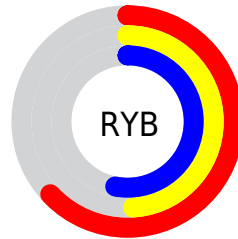
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (49%)

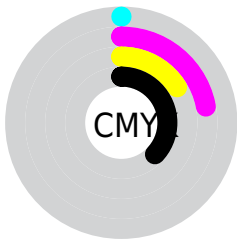
Blue (53%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (53%)

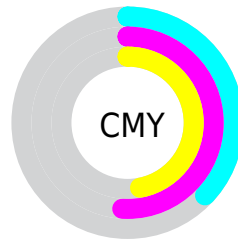


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (51%)


Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190 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 136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 136.4910, 17.9710,  
10.2190


 136.4910, 17.9710,  
10.2190


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 111.1920, 17.3750,  
10.0070


 190.0890, 19.1630,  
10.6430


 86.5940, 16.1830,  
9.5830


 217.8010, 20.0340,  
11.3780

 62.8820, 15.3120,  
8.8480

 241.3050, 9.6270,  
7.2510

 40.6970, 14.3950,  
8.9470

 19.0990, 13.2030,  
8.5230

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.4910, 17.9710,  
10.2190

■ 136.4910, 17.9710,  
10.2190

■ 125.7310, 26.2230,  
14.8550

■ 147.2510, 9.7190,  
5.5830

■ 114.9710, 34.4750,  
19.4910

■ 158.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 104.2110, 42.7270,  
24.1270

■ 168.7710, -6.7850,  
-3.6890

■ 93.5650, 50.6580,  
29.0740

■ 179.5310,  
-15.0370, -8.3250

■ 82.8050, 58.9100,  
33.7100

■ 190.1770,  
-22.9680, -13.2720

■ 72.0450, 67.1620,  
38.3460

■ 200.9370,  
-31.2200, -17.9080

■ 61.2850, 75.4140,  
42.9820


■ 211.6970,  
-39.4720, -22.5440

■ 52.5140, 82.1990,

■ 222.4570,

46.6710

-47.7240, -27.1800

 224.9990,  
-52.1260, -24.4940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.7550, 8.4800, 11.5200



136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



135.8950, 22.4650, 5.8650

# Triad

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



136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



131.7580, 3.2570, -9.4710



130.7720, -25.7210, -1.9210

# Complementary

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



136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



148.5090, -17.9710, -10.2190

# 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.



129.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380



136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



130.3590, -8.8010, -11.2090

# Square

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



136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



133.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430



129.4270, -20.6760, -10.7560



133.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



# Rectangle

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



136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



135.3740, 22.3740, 2.0060



129.4270, -20.6760, -10.7560



130.2340, -27.1420, -3.7020

# Sweetspot

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



136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



198.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



136.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970



98.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



172.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



140.1610, 18.6600, 3.2360



73.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.9750, 73.3510, 41.8230



4.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



# Inverse Universe

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



136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



172.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



144.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360



73.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.9750, 73.3510, 41.8230



4.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

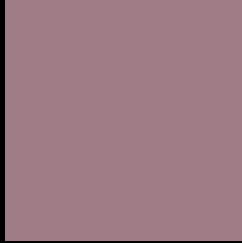
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

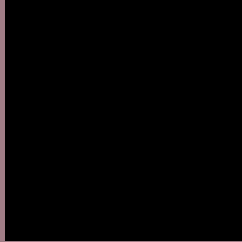
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.4910, 17.9710,



# 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

136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

### Protanopia

134.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

### Deuteranopia

135.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490



## Tritanopia

136.6050, 17.6500, 10.5300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

## Protanomaly

135.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

## Deuteranomaly

135.7460, 12.6990, 6.6430

## Tritanomaly

136.6050, 17.6500, 10.5300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190 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(160, 125, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 125, 134)  
}
```

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(160, 125, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 125, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190 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(160, 125, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 125, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 125, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 125, 134); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 125, 134); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 125, 134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 125, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
125, 134) }
```

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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