

# Converting Colors

YIQ(136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(136.5630, 17.4680,  
2.8120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9B827A
RGB	155, 130, 122
RGB Percent	61%, 51%, 48%
CMY	0.3921, 0.4902, 0.5215
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.21, 0.39
HSL	14°, 14%, 54%
HSV	14°, 21%, 61%
XYZ	25.0155, 24.3380, 21.7979
YIQ	136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

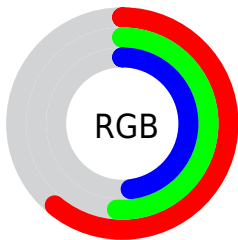
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	155, 133, 122
Decimal	10191482
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.42, 8.25, 7.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 11.403, 43.654
Yxy	24.3380, 0.3516, 0.3421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288381562 (0xFF9B827A)
YUV	136.5630, -7.1796, 16.1692
Hunter-Lab	49.3336, 4.1780, 8.3364

# Details

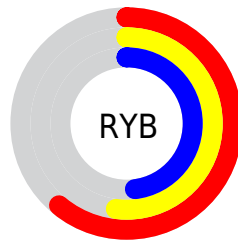
The YIQ color **136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **140.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250**, and **86.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.8090, 25.5830, 4.4230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.4310, 9.0320, 1.5120**.

# Distribution



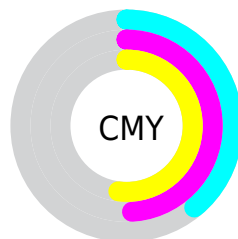
- Red (61%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (52%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120 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 136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 136.5630, 17.4680,  
2.8120


 136.5630, 17.4680,  
2.8120


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 111.2640, 16.8720,  
2.6000


 190.0470, 18.9810,  
2.9250


 86.6660, 15.6800,  
2.1760


 218.0470, 18.9810,  
2.9250

 63.4810, 14.7630,  
2.2750

 242.7580, 12.4250,  
0.5930

 40.9970, 13.2500,  
2.1620

 19.8400, 15.1300,  
1.1300

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.5630, 17.4680,  
2.8120

■ 136.5630, 17.4680,  
2.8120

■ 127.8090, 25.5830,  
4.4230

■ 145.4310, 9.0320,  
1.5120

■ 118.9410, 34.0190,  
5.7230

■ 154.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 110.7740, 41.8590,  
6.8110

■ 162.4660, -7.2440,  
-0.8760

■ 101.9060, 50.2950,  
8.1110

■ 171.2200,  
-15.3590, -2.4870

■ 93.1520, 58.4100,  
9.7220

■ 180.0880,  
-23.7950, -3.7870

■ 84.2840, 66.8460,  
11.0220

■ 188.8420,  
-31.9100, -5.3980

■ 76.1170, 74.6860,  
12.1100

■ 197.1230,  
-40.0710, -6.1750

■ 68.0640, 82.2050,

■ 205.8770,

13.5090

-48.1860, -7.7860

■ 213.9470,  
-54.3750, -11.2630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.3010, 15.4500, 6.3460



136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



135.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840

# Triad

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



136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



132.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



135.6710, -9.0790, 4.8490

# Complementary

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



136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



140.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

# 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.



133.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360



136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



131.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710

# Square

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



136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



133.3600, -1.3740, -8.1420



132.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



136.7540, 1.0530, 8.4530



# Rectangle

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



136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



134.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250



132.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



135.1760, -12.0590, 3.7890

# Sweetspot

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



136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



194.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



134.7170, 11.6430, 14.7710



98.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120



172.1790, 27.4170, 4.2250



145.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560



72.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



61.8180, 74.0900, 11.8980



5.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



# Inverse Universe

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



140.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120



178.4080, -27.6920, -4.7480



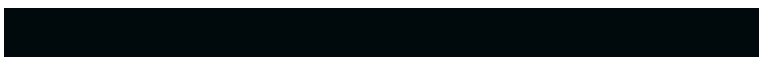
131.0450, -13.0680, 5.5560



73.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



78.1820, -74.0900, -11.8980



7.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

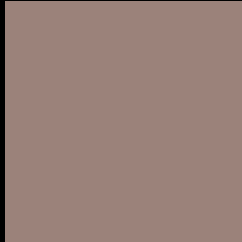
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

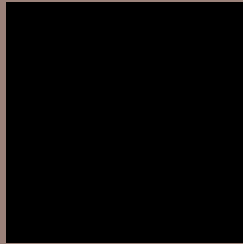
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 136.5630, 17.4680,



# 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

136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120

### Protanopia

135.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

### Deuteranopia

136.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



## Tritanopia

137.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120

## Protanomaly

135.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550

## Deuteranomaly

136.8510, 16.5970, 2.0770

## Tritanomaly

137.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120

## Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120 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(155, 130, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 130, 122)  
}
```

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(155, 130, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 130, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120 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(155, 130, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 130, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 130, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 130, 122); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 130, 122); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 130, 122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 136.5630, 17.4680, 2.8120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 130, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
130, 122) }
```

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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