

# Converting Colors

YIQ(137.4120, -58.7370,  
23.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(137.4120, -58.7370,  
23.7510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	608AF3
RGB	96, 138, 243
RGB Percent	38%, 54%, 95%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4587, 0.0474
CMYK	0.60, 0.43, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	223°, 86%, 66%
HSV	223°, 60%, 95%
XYZ	30.0795, 27.1346, 88.3827
YIQ	137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

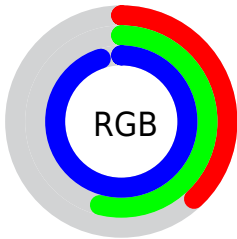
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	96, 129, 243
Decimal	6327027
CIE Lab	59.10, 17.03, -57.09
CIE LCh	59, 59.572, 286.613
Yxy	27.1346, 0.2066, 0.1864
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284517107 (0xFF608AF3)
YUV	137.4120, 52.0549, -36.3183
Hunter-Lab	52.0909, 11.9145, -64.1337

# Details

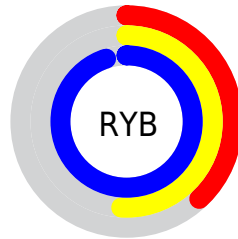
The YIQ color **137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **201.5880, 58.7370, -23.7510**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.1300, -40.8080, 12.6960**, and **76.1380, -78.8170, 13.2070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.2570, -68.3660, 27.5540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.5670, -49.1080, 19.9480**.

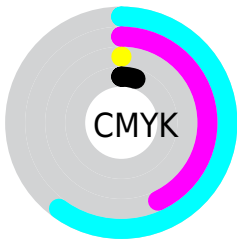
# Distribution



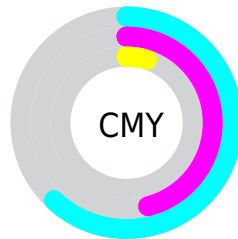
- Red (38%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510 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 137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 137.4120,  
-58.7370, 23.7510

■ 137.4120,  
-58.7370, 23.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 109.2650,  
-62.8170, 20.5990

■ 188.1300,  
-40.8080, 12.6960

■ 76.1380, -78.8170,  
13.2070

■ 213.5360,  
-30.6280, 4.4120

■ 56.8680, -69.1890,  
14.9310

■ 238.9420,  
-20.4480, -3.8720

■ 41.4630, -54.7470,  
17.5170

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 27.3460, -41.1760,  
19.3680

■ 9.2340, -26.0010,  
25.1910

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,

15.1120

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 137.4120,  
-58.7370, 23.7510

■ 137.4120,  
-58.7370, 23.7510

■ 120.2570,  
-68.3660, 27.5540

■ 154.5670,  
-49.1080, 19.9480

■ 102.2160,  
-78.3160, 31.6680

■ 172.6080,  
-39.1580, 15.8340

■ 85.0610, -87.9450,  
35.4710

■ 189.7630,  
-29.5290, 12.0310

■ 68.2050, -96.9780,  
39.4860

■ 206.9180,  
-19.9000, 8.2280

■ 224.6600,  
-10.5460, 3.9020

■ 242.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118.8010, -120.9490, -5.1810



137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510



146.4330, 7.8320, 45.3040

# Triad

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



137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510



138.7000, 80.2340, 10.6820



110.6660, -82.8860, -50.7420

# Complementary

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



137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510



201.5880, 58.7370, -23.7510

# 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.



125.0650, -18.1020, -46.4060



137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510



136.6430, 66.0720, -19.0160

# Square

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



137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510



138.5640, 78.7620, 37.3700



132.8140, 34.0730, -39.3270



117.5230, -100.8160, -34.1600



# Rectangle

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



137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510



144.3630, 40.3840, 50.0800



132.8140, 34.0730, -39.3270



107.4400, -76.5580, -55.2940

# Sweetspot

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



137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510



221.8750, -18.3410, 7.5070



194.0310, -73.4880, -44.8480



107.0020, -11.5090, 4.8350



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.



137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510



121.3150, -74.2810, 30.1270



121.4290, -29.9030, 51.8650



113.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



52.3150, -74.2810, 30.1270



16.7050, -23.6140, 9.4580



# Inverse Universe

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



144.7410, 74.1300, 44.2260



130.6560, 93.8430, 55.9150



217.5710, 29.9030, -51.8650



114.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



61.6560, 93.8430, 55.9150



19.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

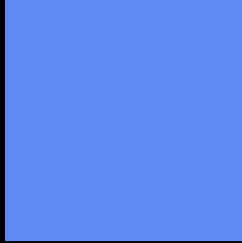
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510 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 137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.4120, -58.7370,



# 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

137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510

### Protanopia

137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510

### Deuteranopia

131.5620, -77.0750, 14.6770



## Tritanopia

128.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510

## Protanomaly

137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510

## Deuteranomaly

133.6770, -69.9690, 18.0550

## Tritanomaly

131.8190, -59.4660, -1.5940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510

## Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.9610, -21.4590, 8.9490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510 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(96, 138, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 138, 243)  
}
```

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(96, 138, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 138, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510 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(96, 138, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 138, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 138, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 138, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 138, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 138,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 137.4120, -58.7370, 23.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 138, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 138,  
243) }
```

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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