

# Converting Colors

YIQ(137.4760, -118.6560,  
-8.1920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(137.4760, -118.6560,  
-8.1920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	13AFFF
RGB	19, 175, 255
RGB Percent	7%, 69%, 100%
CMY	0.9256, 0.3135, 0.0005
CMYK	0.93, 0.31, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	200°, 100%, 54%
HSV	200°, 93%, 100%
XYZ	33.6379, 38.0344, 100.0616
YIQ	137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

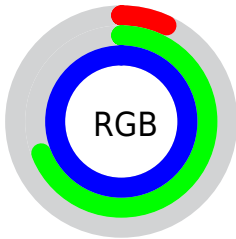
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	19, 113, 255
Decimal	1290239
CIE Lab	68.05, -8.60, -49.54
CIE LCh	68, 50.279, 260.156
Yxy	38.0344, 0.1959, 0.2215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279480319 (0xFF13AFFF)
YUV	137.4760, 57.9393, -103.9035
Hunter-Lab	61.6721, -10.5666, -53.0263

# Details

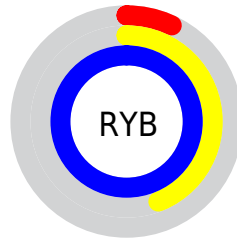
The YIQ color **137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **136.5240, 118.6560, 8.1920**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198.7640, -75.9690, -16.3930**, and **94.7730, -97.3830, -2.7510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.2730, -128.3300, -9.0820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.2340, -106.2310, -7.5990**.

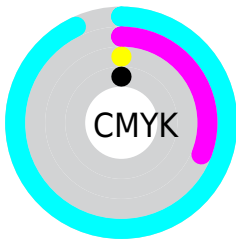
# Distribution



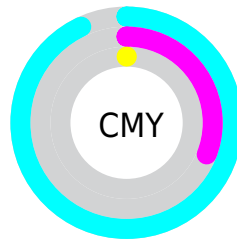
- Red (7%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920 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 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 137.4760,  
-118.6560, -8.1920

■ 137.4760,  
-118.6560, -8.1920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 113.2270,  
-113.5210, -7.6410

■ 198.7640,  
-75.9690, -16.3930

■ 94.7730, -97.3830,  
-2.7510

■ 223.6050,  
-62.5800, -22.2600

■ 76.9060, -81.5200,  
1.6160

■ 233.1730,  
-43.5080, -15.4760

■ 60.3270, -66.5280,  
5.2480

■ 242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 44.4490, -52.1320,  
8.6680

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 29.2720, -38.3320,  
11.8760

■ 11.8610, -23.7530,

17.4870

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 137.4760,  
-118.6560, -8.1920

■ 137.4760,  
-118.6560, -8.1920

■ 128.2730,  
-128.3300, -9.0820

■ 150.2340,  
-106.2310, -7.5990

■ 162.7040,  
-92.9350, -6.2710

■ 175.4620,  
-80.5100, -5.6780

■ 188.5190,  
-67.4890, -4.8730

■ 200.6900,  
-54.7890, -3.7570

■ 213.7470,  
-41.7680, -2.9520

■ 225.9180,  
-29.0680, -1.8360

■ 238.9750,  
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 251.7330, -3.6220,  
-0.4380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



135.2710, -125.9890, -23.9810



137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920



165.8890, -38.1510, 25.1210

# Triad

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



137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920



166.3900, 70.1440, 28.3520



151.9820, -19.0660, -39.9460

# Complementary

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



137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920



136.5240, 118.6560, 8.1920

# 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.



158.7670, 24.2600, -32.1880



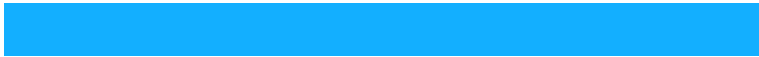
137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920



164.8020, 71.0190, 6.9790

# Square

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



137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920



168.9430, 50.0140, 40.7500



162.4770, 54.9760, -16.1600



127.3420, -99.5290, -51.9850



# Rectangle

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



137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920



170.5900, -3.2160, 36.2720



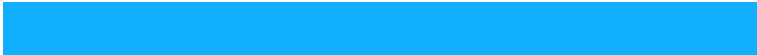
162.4770, 54.9760, -16.1600



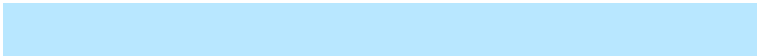
154.6480, -3.3860, -37.7700

# Sweetspot

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



137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920



219.6830, -35.7160, -2.5000



166.5380, -90.2590, -98.8590



106.0390, -22.0990, -1.4830



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

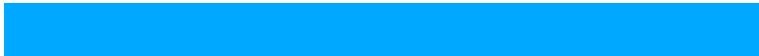


# Same Dimension

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



137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920



128.2730, -128.3300, -9.0820



68.7970, -86.4810, 52.9990



121.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410



96.3230, -96.2360, -7.0200



31.9500, -32.0940, -2.0620



# Inverse Universe

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



107.3480, 90.5800, 98.5480



95.5110, 97.7310, 106.6190



205.2030, 86.4810, -52.9990



119.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



71.5870, 73.0690, 79.9890

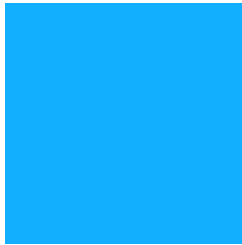


23.9240, 24.6620, 26.6300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

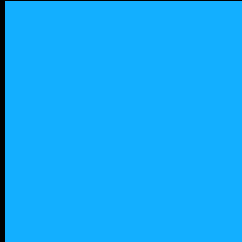
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920 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

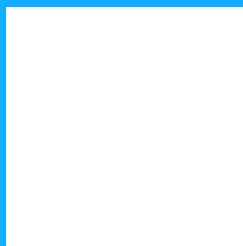
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920.

-8.1920.

# 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

137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920

### Protanopia

163.8730, -41.2220, 20.2020

### Deuteranopia

160.9080, -57.4980, 17.8140



## Tritanopia

129.8790, -113.5620, -34.4420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920

## Protanomaly

154.4070, -69.5090, 9.7150

## Deuteranomaly

152.4920, -80.0540, 8.0900

## Tritanomaly

132.6050, -115.3060, -24.8580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920

## Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

137.2630, -43.2810, -3.0650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920 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(19, 175, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 175, 255)  
}
```

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(19, 175, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 175, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920 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(19, 175, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 175, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 175, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 175, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 175, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 175,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 137.4760, -118.6560, -8.1920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 175, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 175,  
255) }
```

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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