

# Converting Colors

YIQ(135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(135.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A8A76
RGB	138, 138, 118
RGB Percent	54%, 54%, 46%
CMY	0.4588, 0.4588, 0.5372
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.46
HSL	60°, 8%, 50%
HSV	60°, 14%, 54%
XYZ	22.8398, 24.8882, 20.7429
YIQ	135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

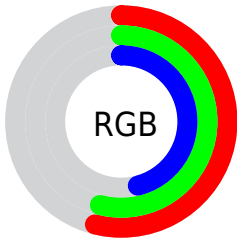
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 138, 118
Decimal	9079414
CIE Lab	56.97, -3.66, 10.72
CIE LCh	57, 11.330, 108.831
Yxy	24.8882, 0.3336, 0.3635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287269494 (0xFF8A8A76)
YUV	135.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996
Hunter-Lab	49.8881, -5.5831, 10.2695

# Details

The YIQ color **135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **120.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190**, and **85.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.1240, 10.9140, -10.5740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660**.

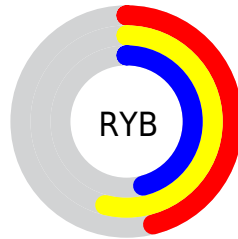
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (54%)

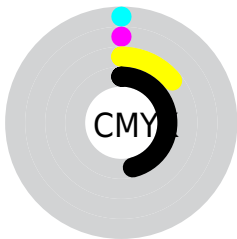
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (46%)

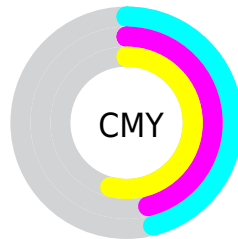


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 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 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 135.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 135.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 110.4210, 5.8240,  
-6.4320

■ 188.9050, 7.3370,  
-6.3190

■ 85.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

■ 216.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

■ 62.6490, 5.1820,  
-5.8100

■ 245.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

■ 40.7630, 4.8610,  
-5.4990

■ 254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 19.7910, 7.6580,  
-6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 135.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 135.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 134.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

■ 137.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

■ 132.5280, 15.4080,  
-14.9280

■ 138.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

■ 131.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

■ 140.3940, -6.7410,  
6.5310

■ 129.4500, 24.0750,  
-23.3250

■ 141.9900,  
-11.2350, 10.8850

■ 127.8540, 28.5690,  
-27.6790

■ 143.5860,  
-15.7290, 15.2390

■ 126.2580, 33.0630,  
-32.0330

■ 145.1820,  
-20.2230, 19.5930

■ 124.6620, 37.5570,  
-36.3870

■ 146.7780,  
-24.7170, 23.9470

■ 123.1800, 41.7300,

■ 148.2600,

-40.4300

-28.8900, 27.9900

■ 122.2680, 44.2980,  
-42.9180

■ 149.8560,  
-33.3840, 32.3440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.9490, 13.2050, -2.5310



135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



134.8760, -2.8870, -8.2550

# Triad

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



135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



133.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260



138.7290, 11.3690, 8.7210

# Complementary

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



135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



120.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

# 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.



138.2380, 2.5660, 8.5660



135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



135.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830

# Square

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



135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



133.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



136.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



138.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



# Rectangle

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



135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



133.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



136.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



138.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950

# Sweetspot

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



135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



177.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000



123.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400



88.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



175.1670, 9.3550, -9.8530



132.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



68.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770



117.8380, 42.6930, -41.3630



4.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



# Inverse Universe

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



120.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



151.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410



123.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400



62.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



15.1620, -42.6930, 41.3630



0.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

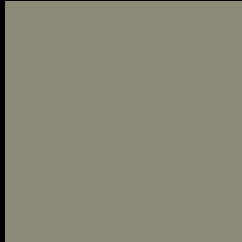
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

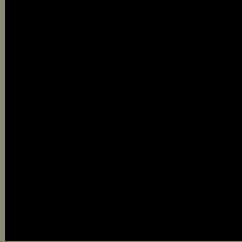
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

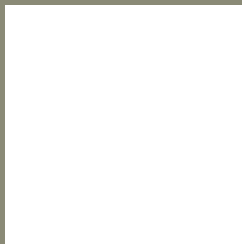
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200.

-6.2200.

# 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

135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

### Protanopia

136.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130

### Deuteranopia

137.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450



## Tritanopia

137.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

## Protanomaly

136.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

## Deuteranomaly

136.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850

## Tritanomaly

136.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 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(138, 138, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 138, 118)  
}
```

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(138, 138, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 138, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 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(138, 138, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 138, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 138, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 138, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 138, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 138,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 138, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
138, 118) }
```

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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