

# Converting Colors

YIQ(135.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(135.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9D8D37
RGB	157, 141, 55
RGB Percent	62%, 55%, 22%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4471, 0.7841
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.65, 0.38
HSL	51°, 48%, 42%
HSV	51°, 65%, 62%
XYZ	24.1186, 26.4918, 7.4635
YIQ	135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

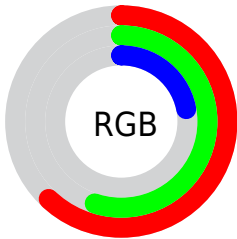
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	74, 157, 55
Decimal	10325303
CIELab	58.50, -4.58, 46.60
CIElCh	59, 46.823, 95.608
Yxy	26.4918, 0.4153, 0.4562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288515383 (0xFF9D8D37)
YUV	135.9800, -39.9231, 18.4345
Hunter-Lab	51.4701, -6.4287, 27.4316

# Details

The YIQ color **135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **76.0200, -37.1420, 23.3540**, and the grayscale version is **136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.9480, 40.1680, -23.1280**, and **84.2140, 36.3630, -25.7570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.9820, 42.8280, -27.2840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138.9780, 31.4560, -19.4240**.

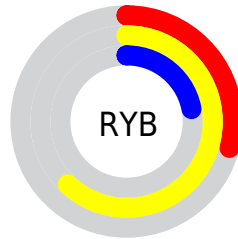
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (55%)

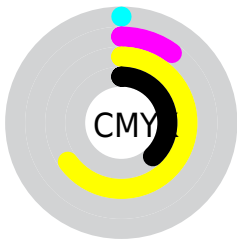
Blue (22%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (22%)

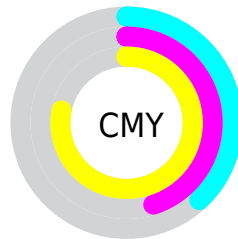


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 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 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 135.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540

■ 135.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 109.9690, 35.6750,  
-24.3010

■ 189.9480, 40.1680,  
-23.1280

■ 84.2140, 36.3630,  
-25.7570

■ 218.0190, 41.4060,  
-23.5380

■ 62.9390, 27.1920,  
-19.2400

■ 241.7080, 31.9160,  
-27.7640

■ 42.2510, 17.7460,  
-13.2460

■ 247.2480, 21.8280,  
-21.1480

■ 23.3350, 8.9420,  
-7.8740

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,  
-12.4400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,

-3.4210

■ 135.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540

■ 135.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540

■ 132.9820, 42.8280,  
-27.2840

■ 138.9780, 31.4560,  
-19.4240

■ 129.5110, 48.4680,  
-30.3800

■ 142.4490, 25.8160,  
-16.3280

■ 126.5130, 54.1540,  
-34.3100

■ 145.4470, 20.1300,  
-12.3980

■ 124.4270, 57.2720,  
-35.7520

■ 149.0320, 14.1690,  
-8.9910

■ 152.0300, 8.4830,  
-5.0610

■ 155.5010, 2.8430,  
-1.9650

■ 158.4990, -2.8430,  
1.9650

■ 162.0840, -8.8040,  
5.3720

■ 164.9680,  
-14.1690, 8.9910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910



135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



131.4040, 3.3530, -33.2470

# Triad

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



135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



115.2380, -104.0270, -25.5230



144.5970, 30.4370, 37.6130

# Complementary

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



135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



76.0200, -37.1420, 23.3540

# 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.



144.3070, -9.9090, 30.9150



135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



114.9080, -111.3650, -13.6770

# Square

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



135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



111.2650, -91.4620, -38.4860



133.1690, -62.9070, 11.2130



141.6090, 56.5260, 32.8620



# Rectangle

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



135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



125.9690, -26.2190, -36.9630



133.1690, -62.9070, 11.2130



144.8390, 18.0120, 37.0200

# Sweetspot

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



135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



196.0320, 14.1690, -8.9910



87.4360, 55.3350, 26.9110



97.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



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.



135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



171.1990, 57.9140, -36.3740



135.2060, 12.4780, -38.9300



77.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



113.1970, 52.2280, -32.4440



12.1160, 5.3650, -3.6190



# Inverse Universe

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



76.0200, -37.1420, 23.3540



77.8010, -57.9140, 36.3740



76.7940, -12.4780, 38.9300



72.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



29.2160, -51.9530, 32.9670



2.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 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 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 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 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540.

-23.3540.

# 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

135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

### Protanopia

135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

### Deuteranopia

137.4810, 49.1530, -15.2550



## Tritanopia

142.7080, 15.8620, 9.8940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

## Protanomaly

135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

## Deuteranomaly

137.0350, 44.4770, -18.6190

## Tritanomaly

139.9240, 23.5210, -2.2630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

## Achromatopsia

136.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

136.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 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(157, 141, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 141, 55)  
}
```

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(157, 141, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 141, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 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(157, 141, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 141, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 141, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 141, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 141, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 141,  
55) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 135.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 141, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
141, 55) }
```

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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