

Converting Colors

YIQ(137.1900, -42.1780,
-17.5540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540)
contains.

YIQ(137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(137.1900, -42.1780,
-17.5540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56A09A
RGB	86, 160, 154
RGB Percent	34%, 63%, 60%
CMY	0.6629, 0.3724, 0.3962
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.04, 0.37
HSL	175°, 30%, 48%
HSV	175°, 46%, 63%
XYZ	22.2390, 29.4604, 35.0680
YIQ	137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

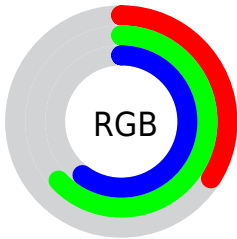
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 125, 160
Decimal	5677210
CIE _{Lab}	61.19, -24.59, -4.01
CIE _{LCh}	61, 24.920, 189.268
Yxy	29.4604, 0.2563, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283867290 (0xFF56A09A)
YUV	137.1900, 8.2873, -44.8936
Hunter-Lab	54.2774, -21.8489, -0.3124

Details

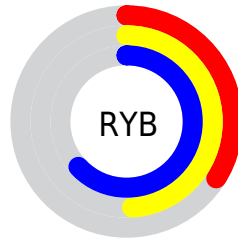
The YIQ color **137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **108.8100, 42.1780, 17.5540**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191.7770, -42.4530, -18.0770**, and **83.5100, -46.0750, -18.5150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.2920, -51.3930, -21.2570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.0880, -32.9630, -13.8510**.

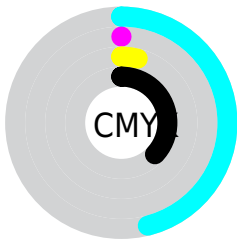
Distribution



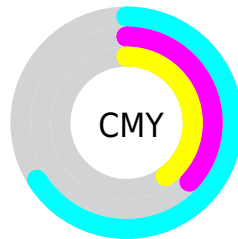
- Red (34%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540 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 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 137.1900,
-42.1780, -17.5540

■ 137.1900,
-42.1780, -17.5540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 110.8910,
-42.7740, -17.7660

■ 191.7770,
-42.4530, -18.0770

■ 83.5100, -46.0750,
-18.5150

■ 220.4780,
-43.0490, -18.2890

■ 58.3140, -48.4590,
-19.3630

■ 237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

■ 41.6040, -34.4760,
-13.9640

■ 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 26.2960, -21.6850,
-8.9890

■ 6.8790, -6.9690,
-0.3530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 137.1900,
-42.1780, -17.5540

■ 137.1900,
-42.1780, -17.5540

■ 132.2920,
-51.3930, -21.2570

■ 142.0880,
-32.9630, -13.8510

■ 127.2800,
-60.2870, -25.2710

■ 147.1000,
-24.0690, -9.8370

■ 122.3820,
-69.5020, -28.9740

■ 151.9980,
-14.8540, -6.1340

■ 117.4840,
-78.7170, -32.6770

■ 156.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 112.4720,
-87.6110, -36.6910

■ 161.9080, 3.2550,
1.5830

■ 110.6780,
-91.1870, -37.9630

■ 166.8060, 12.4700,
5.2860

■ 171.7040, 21.6850,
8.9890

■ 176.6020, 30.9000,
12.6920

■ 181.6140, 39.7940,
16.7060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140.2600, -22.0040, -19.7320



137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540



137.5020, -51.6240, -11.5600

Triad

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



137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540



150.7680, -1.5620, 17.3020



147.8880, 32.3700, -2.9420

Complementary

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



137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540



108.8100, 42.1780, 17.5540

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.



149.8490, 37.2740, 7.3060



137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540



151.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290

Square

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



137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540



146.9330, -24.2560, 10.0800



150.4930, 32.8250, 16.3530



145.6750, 19.4880, -11.7760

Rectangle

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



137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540



139.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



150.4930, 32.8250, 16.3530



148.6650, 34.6160, 0.4080

Sweetspot

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



137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540



200.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700



131.2320, -16.7740, -37.4300



99.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540



172.8770, -66.5220, -27.9140



119.6770, -35.5790, 0.5250



76.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



98.8750, -81.3760, -34.0480



10.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910

Inverse Universe

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



108.8100, 42.1780, 17.5540



128.1230, 66.5220, 27.9140



126.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



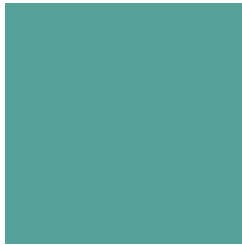
44.1250, 81.3760, 34.0480



4.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540 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 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

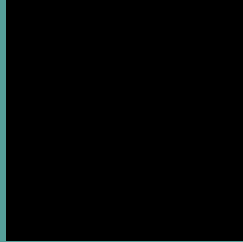
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540.



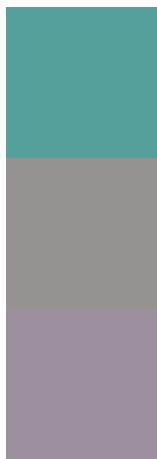
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540.

-17.5540.

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

137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540

Protanopia

147.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

Deuteranopia

148.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210



Tritanopia

139.3350, -43.7840, -10.4720

Trichromacy



Original Color

137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540

Protanomaly

143.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100

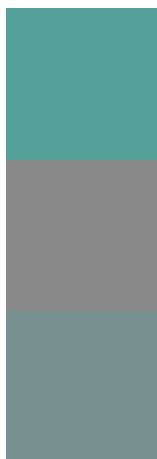
Deuteranomaly

144.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280

Tritanomaly

138.6400, -43.3250, -13.2850

Monochromacy



Original Color

137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540

Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

136.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540 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(86, 160, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 160, 154)  
}
```

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(86, 160, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 160, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540 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(86, 160, 154) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 160, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 160, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 160, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 160, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 160,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 137.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 160, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 160,  
154) }
```

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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