

Converting Colors

YIQ(137.3410, 51.2220,
-47.2580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(137.3410, 51.2220,
-47.2580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D9A00
RGB	157, 154, 0
RGB Percent	62%, 60%, 0%
CMY	0.3844, 0.3961, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 1.00, 0.38
HSL	59°, 100%, 31%
HSV	59°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	25.4560, 30.2767, 4.5047
YIQ	137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

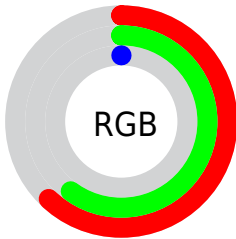
Format	Color
RYB	3, 157, 0
Decimal	10328576
CIELab	61.89, -13.45, 65.12
CIELCh	62, 66.499, 101.667
Yxy	30.2767, 0.4226, 0.5026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288518656 (0xFF9D9A00)
YUV	137.3410, -67.7091, 17.2409
Hunter-Lab	55.0242, -13.7125, 33.6631

Details

The YIQ color **137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **19.6590, -51.2220, 47.2580**, and the grayscale version is **138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.7030, 47.5070, -40.5010**, and **90.6600, 31.8710, -32.4570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.1650, 46.0860, -42.2820**.

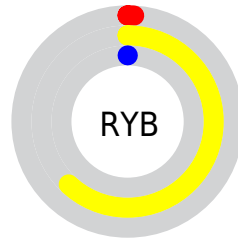
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (60%)

Blue (0%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (0%)

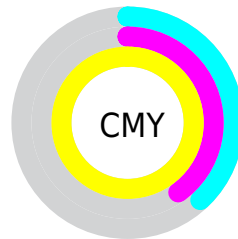


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580 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 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 137.3410, 51.2220,
-47.2580

■ 137.3410, 51.2220,
-47.2580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 113.7070, 41.6840,
-39.5960

■ 194.7030, 47.5070,
-40.5010

■ 90.6600, 31.8710,
-32.4570

■ 223.3010, 48.6990,
-40.0770

■ 68.4990, 22.3790,
-25.6290

■ 240.5220, 40.7670,
-39.4970

■ 47.8110, 12.9330,
-19.6350

■ 243.7140, 31.7790,
-30.7890

■ 27.4220, 4.0830,
-13.4290

■ 246.9060, 22.7910,
-22.0810

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-13.0620

0.0000

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 137.3410, 51.2220,
-47.2580

■ 139.1650, 46.0860,
-42.2820

■ 141.4620, 40.9960,
-38.1400

■ 143.2860, 35.8600,
-33.1640

■ 145.1100, 30.7240,
-28.1880

■ 146.9340, 25.5880,
-23.2120

■ 149.2310, 20.4980,
-19.0700

■ 151.0550, 15.3620,
-14.0940

■ 152.8790, 10.2260,
-9.1180

■ 155.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142.9990, 79.6890, -17.9990



137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580



131.2800, -8.7020, -51.5660

Triad

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



137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580



128.6030, -120.9920, -20.9280



149.8210, 53.9540, 57.4580

Complementary

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



137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580



19.6590, -51.2220, 47.2580

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.



153.4520, -2.3470, 48.0610



137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580



126.5120, -127.5050, -7.5130

Square

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



137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580



123.5070, -103.8870, -39.0790



134.4730, -87.0700, 14.0980



143.7810, 85.8210, 47.1090

Rectangle

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



137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580



111.8110, -76.4650, -62.4890



134.4730, -87.0700, 14.0980



151.7960, 37.9070, 56.4270

Sweetspot

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



137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580



196.4590, 19.8560, -18.4480



47.5130, 91.9670, 34.8390



97.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



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.



137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580



178.3960, 66.5840, -61.3520



117.2750, 6.8890, -64.3030



78.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



124.9370, 46.7280, -42.9040



13.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

Inverse Universe

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



19.6590, -51.2220, 47.2580



25.6040, -66.5840, 61.3520



39.7250, -6.8890, 64.3030



71.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



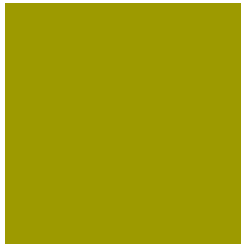
18.0630, -46.7280, 42.9040



1.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580 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 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580 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 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580.

-47.2580.

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

137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580

Protanopia

138.5810, 59.4740, -42.6220

Deuteranopia

142.4870, 66.2110, -27.0450



Tritanopia

151.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090

Trichromacy



Original Color

137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580

Protanomaly

137.9720, 56.8150, -43.9930

Deuteranomaly

140.3350, 60.5270, -34.1690

Tritanomaly

146.1980, 25.2650, -11.8470

Monochromacy



Original Color

137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580

Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

136.9150, 18.5720, -17.2040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580 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, 154, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 154, 0)  
}
```

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, 154, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 154, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580 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, 154, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 154, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 154, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 154, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 154, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 154,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 137.3410, 51.2220, -47.2580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 154, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
154, 0) }
```

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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