

# Converting Colors

YIQ(137.4760, -75.0980,  
-15.6580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(137.4760, -75.0980,  
-15.6580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38A8C2
RGB	56, 168, 194
RGB Percent	22%, 66%, 76%
CMY	0.7806, 0.3410, 0.2395
CMYK	0.71, 0.13, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	191°, 55%, 49%
HSV	191°, 71%, 76%
XYZ	25.3672, 32.7530, 55.9761
YIQ	137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

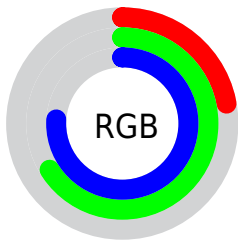
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	56, 118, 194
Decimal	3713218
CIELab	63.96, -22.74, -22.36
CIELCh	64, 31.886, 224.515
Yxy	32.7530, 0.2223, 0.2871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281903298 (0xFF38A8C2)
YUV	137.4760, 27.8663, -71.4545
Hunter-Lab	57.2302, -21.0332, -17.9296

# Details

The YIQ color **137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **112.5240, 75.0980, 15.6580**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.6940, -69.7800, -12.9160**, and **84.0520, -76.8400, -17.1280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129.4470, -85.3220, -17.5940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.5050, -64.8740, -13.7220**.

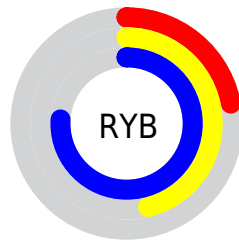
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (66%)

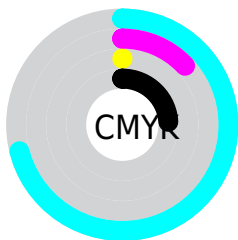
Blue (76%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (76%)

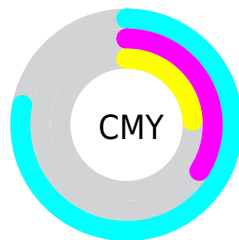


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580 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, -75.0980, -15.6580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 137.4760,  
-75.0980, -15.6580

■ 137.4760,  
-75.0980, -15.6580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 101.8050,  
-92.3820, -21.8060

■ 195.5800,  
-69.4590, -13.2270

■ 84.0520, -76.8400,  
-17.1280

■ 222.1430,  
-61.1590, -20.4790

■ 66.5270, -61.9400,  
-11.8280

■ 232.8740,  
-44.1040, -15.6880

■ 49.5890, -47.3150,  
-7.0510

■ 241.5450,  
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 34.0530, -33.8820,  
-2.6980

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 19.1040, -20.7240,  
1.1320

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,

6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 137.4760,  
-75.0980, -15.6580

■ 137.4760,  
-75.0980, -15.6580

■ 129.4470,  
-85.3220, -17.5940

■ 145.5050,  
-64.8740, -13.7220

■ 121.7060,  
-96.4170, -20.2650

■ 153.2460,  
-53.7790, -11.0510

■ 114.8620,  
-105.7240, -22.3000

■ 161.2750,  
-43.5550, -9.1150

■ 169.6030,  
-32.7350, -6.9670

■ 177.0450,  
-22.2360, -4.5080

■ 185.0740,  
-12.0120, -2.5720

■ 193.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 200.8440, 9.3070,  
2.0350

■ 208.8730, 19.5310,  
3.9710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.1810, -64.3220, -23.7300



137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580



146.4280, -56.8070, -0.2230

# Triad

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



137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580



158.8380, 27.7800, 25.1880



151.8720, 20.1310, -17.9250

# Complementary

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



137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580



112.5240, 75.0980, 15.6580

# 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.



154.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580



157.9350, 43.3240, 18.8120

# Square

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



137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580



158.9090, 2.6550, 23.4790



156.4110, 47.3150, 7.0510



148.4220, -5.0850, -23.4930



# Rectangle

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



137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580



152.1040, -37.9190, 9.8970



156.4110, 47.3150, 7.0510



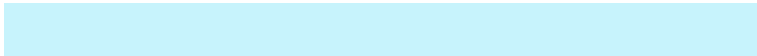
152.9870, 27.2370, -14.5470

# Sweetspot

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



137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580



230.8700, -29.1130, -6.5290



139.8560, -45.9750, -64.3990



114.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460



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, -75.0980, -15.6580



164.5340, -116.5440, -24.4480



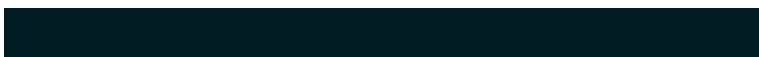
97.5600, -56.3980, 19.9060



92.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



95.2510, -87.7060, -18.4420



19.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580



# Inverse Universe

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



110.0300, 46.2960, 64.0880



121.8220, 71.6900, 99.4820



152.4400, 56.3980, -19.9060



90.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



63.0730, 53.9050, 74.8730



12.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580 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, -75.0980, -15.6580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

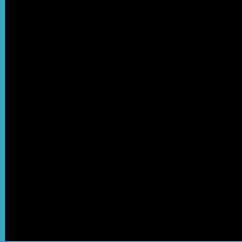
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, -75.0980, -15.6580 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580.

-15.6580.

# 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, -75.0980, -15.6580

### Protanopia

154.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700

### Deuteranopia

154.8630, -18.0670, 13.5570



## Tritanopia

135.4170, -76.6100, -21.2980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580

## Protanomaly

148.4490, -34.9370, -0.0970

## Deuteranomaly

148.4040, -39.0640, 3.1120

## Tritanomaly

136.1830, -75.8310, -18.8950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580

## Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

137.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580 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(56, 168, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 168, 194)  
}
```

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(56, 168, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 168, 194) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580 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(56, 168, 194) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 168, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 168, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 168, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 168, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 168,  
194) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 137.4760, -75.0980, -15.6580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 168, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 168,  
194) }
```

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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