

Converting Colors

YIQ(137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(137.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B8988
RGB	139, 137, 136
RGB Percent	55%, 54%, 53%
CMY	0.4549, 0.4627, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.45
HSL	20°, 1%, 54%
HSV	20°, 2%, 55%
XYZ	24.0372, 25.1578, 26.8822
YIQ	137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

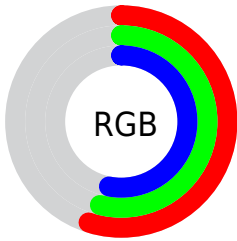
Format	Color
R_{YB}	139, 138, 136
Decimal	9144712
CIE _{Lab}	57.23, 0.55, 0.79
CIE _{LCh}	57, 0.963, 55.049
Yxy	25.1578, 0.3160, 0.3307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287334792 (0xFF8B8988)
YUV	137.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295
Hunter-Lab	50.1575, -2.2322, 3.3334

Details

The YIQ color $137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $137.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130$, and the grayscale version is $137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $190.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130$, and $87.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $130.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $144.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400$.

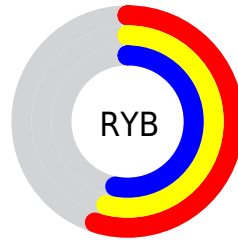
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (54%)

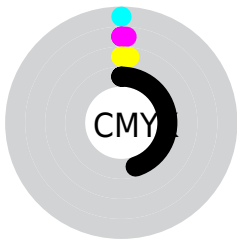
Blue (53%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (53%)

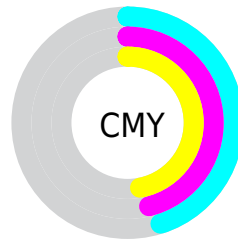


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 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 137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 137.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 137.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 112.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 190.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 87.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 218.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 64.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 247.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 42.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 22.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 137.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 137.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 130.6050, 8.4820,
0.4660

■ 144.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 123.1390, 15.7260,
1.3420

■ 151.8290,
-12.7000, -1.1160

■ 116.2600, 22.6950,
1.6950

■ 158.7080,
-19.6690, -1.4690

■ 109.3810, 29.6640,
2.0480

■ 165.5870,
-26.6380, -1.8220

■ 102.6160, 36.3120,
2.7120

■ 172.4660,
-33.6070, -2.1750

■ 95.1500, 43.5560,
3.5880

■ 179.8180,
-40.5300, -3.3620

■ 88.2710, 50.5250,
3.9410

■ 186.6970,
-47.4990, -3.7150

■ 81.3920, 57.4940,

■ 193.5760,

4.2940

-54.4680, -4.0680

■ 74.5130, 64.4630,
4.6470

■ 199.7710,
-59.5110, -6.2870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



137.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Triad

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



137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



137.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



137.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Complementary

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



137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



137.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

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.



136.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



137.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Square

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



137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



137.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



137.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



137.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Rectangle

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



137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



137.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



137.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



137.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Sweetspot

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



137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



180.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



137.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



91.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



178.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



138.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



67.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



65.5950, 67.1680, 5.1840



2.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Inverse Universe

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



137.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



178.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



136.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



67.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



66.8180, -66.8930, -4.6610



2.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 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 137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

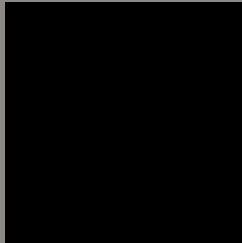
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 137.4840, 1.5130,

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

137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Protanopia

137.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

Deuteranopia

138.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600



Tritanopia

138.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930

Trichromacy



Original Color

137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Protanomaly

137.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

Deuteranomaly

138.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Tritanomaly

137.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Monochromacy



Original Color

137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Achromatopsia

137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

137.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 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(139, 137, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 137, 136)  
}
```

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(139, 137, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 137, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 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(139, 137, 136) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 137, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 137, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 137, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 137, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 137,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 137.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 137, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
137, 136) }
```

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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