

Converting Colors

YIQ(138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(138.0550, 7.3350,
4.7350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94858A
RGB	148, 133, 138
RGB Percent	58%, 52%, 54%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4784, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.07, 0.42
HSL	340°, 7%, 55%
HSV	340°, 10%, 58%
XYZ	25.1891, 24.9053, 27.5268
YIQ	138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

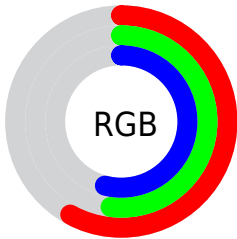
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 133, 138
Decimal	9733514
CIE _{Lab}	56.98, 6.58, -0.63
CIE _{LCh}	57, 6.613, 354.536
Yxy	24.9053, 0.3245, 0.3209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287923594 (0xFF94858A)
YUV	138.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218
Hunter-Lab	49.9052, 2.7617, 2.2304

Details

The YIQ color $138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $142.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350$, and the grayscale version is $138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $191.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470$, and $88.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $128.1100, 14.6700, 9.4700$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

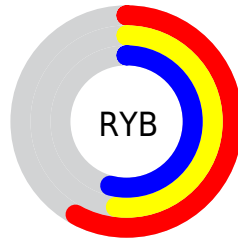
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (52%)

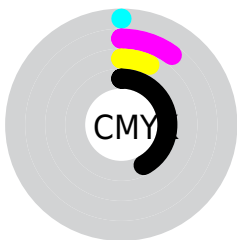
Blue (54%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (54%)

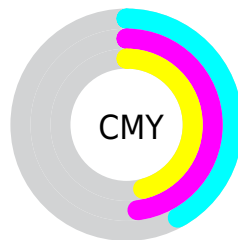


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350 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 138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 138.0550, 7.3350,
4.7350

■ 138.0550, 7.3350,
4.7350

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 112.7560, 6.7390,
4.5230

■ 191.3540, 7.9310,
4.9470

■ 88.3430, 6.4640,
4.0000

■ 219.3540, 7.9310,
4.9470

■ 64.4570, 6.1430,
4.3110

■ 246.5710, 5.8220,
4.6220

■ 43.0440, 5.8680,
3.7880

■ 22.0440, 5.8680,
3.7880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 138.0550, 7.3350,
4.7350

■ 138.0550, 7.3350,
4.7350

■ 128.1100, 14.6700,
9.4700

■ 148.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 118.1650, 22.0050,
14.2050

■ 157.9450, -7.3350,
-4.7350

■ 108.8070, 29.0650,
18.4170

■ 167.3030,
-14.3950, -8.9470

■ 98.9760, 36.0790,
23.4630

■ 177.1340,
-21.4090, -13.9930

■ 89.0310, 43.4140,
28.1980

■ 187.0790,
-28.7440, -18.7280

■ 79.0860, 50.7490,
32.9330

■ 197.0240,
-36.0790, -23.4630

■ 69.1410, 58.0840,
37.6680


■ 206.9690,
-43.4140, -28.1980


■ 59.7830, 65.1440,

■ 216.3270,

41.8800

-50.4740, -32.4100

 49.8380, 72.4790,
46.6150

 219.8150,
-54.7840, -31.3920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



137.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810

Triad

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



138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



136.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



135.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

Complementary

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



138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



142.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350

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.



135.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



135.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

Square

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



138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



136.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



134.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



136.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

Rectangle

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



138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



137.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250



134.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



135.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Sweetspot

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



138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



187.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



137.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850



94.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



175.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640



138.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340



69.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



46.5060, 67.4820, 43.5620



3.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530

Inverse Universe

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



138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350



175.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640



142.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



69.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



46.5060, 67.4820, 43.5620



3.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

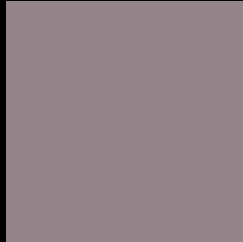
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

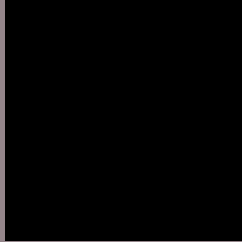
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.0550, 7.3350,

4.7350.

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

138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Protanopia

137.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

Deuteranopia

138.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470



Tritanopia

138.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

Trichromacy



Original Color

138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Protanomaly

137.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280

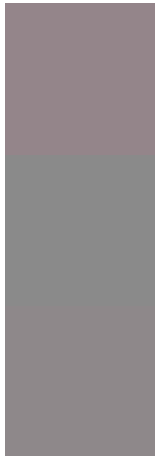
Deuteranomaly

138.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470

Tritanomaly

138.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

Monochromacy



Original Color

138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

138.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350 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(148, 133, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 133, 138)  
}
```

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(148, 133, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 133, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350 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(148, 133, 138) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 133, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 133, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 133, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 133, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 133,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 133, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
133, 138) }
```

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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