

Converting Colors

YIQ(138.1960, -60.6510,
-40.7070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(138.1960, -60.6510,
-40.7070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	37B588
RGB	55, 181, 136
RGB Percent	22%, 71%, 53%
CMY	0.7846, 0.2900, 0.4669
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.25, 0.29
HSL	159°, 53%, 46%
HSV	159°, 70%, 71%
XYZ	22.5458, 35.6552, 28.9668
YIQ	138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

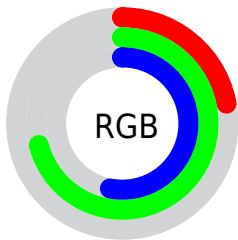
Format	Color
RYB	55, 132, 181
Decimal	3650952
CIELab	66.26, -45.04, 13.19
CIELCh	66, 46.929, 163.677
Yxy	35.6552, 0.2586, 0.4090
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281841032 (0xFF37B588)
YUV	138.1960, -1.0826, -72.9629
Hunter-Lab	59.7120, -37.0987, 13.0362

Details

The YIQ color **138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **97.8040, 60.6510, 40.7070**, and the grayscale version is **138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.5340, -55.7910, -40.6790**, and **84.3530, -62.5310, -39.6750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.0160, -69.1320, -46.7000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.2620, -51.8490, -35.0250**.

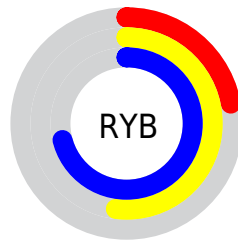
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (71%)

Blue (53%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (71%)

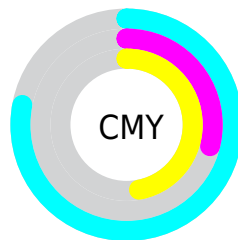


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070 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 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 138.1960,
-60.6510, -40.7070

■ 138.1960,
-60.6510, -40.7070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 103.6500,
-76.7890, -45.5970

■ 196.2350,
-56.3870, -40.8910

■ 84.3530, -62.5310,
-39.6750

■ 218.3760,
-52.1700, -34.7140

■ 66.4690, -47.9980,
-33.2300

■ 230.3530,
-44.1950, -19.5470

■ 49.2860, -34.0610,
-26.9970

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 32.8040, -20.7200,
-20.9760

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 138.1960,
-60.6510, -40.7070

■ 138.1960,
-60.6510, -40.7070

■ 132.0160,
-69.1320, -46.7000

■ 144.2620,
-51.8490, -35.0250

■ 125.9500,
-77.9340, -52.3820

■ 150.4420,
-43.3680, -29.0320

■ 119.8840,
-86.7360, -58.0640

■ 156.5080,
-34.5660, -23.3500

■ 119.4710,
-87.0110, -58.5870

■ 162.6880,
-26.0850, -17.3570

■ 168.7540,
-17.2830, -11.6750

■ 175.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

■ 181.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 187.4790, 9.0770,
6.2050

■ 193.5450, 17.8790,
11.8870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150.0760, -7.4670, -35.3950



138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070



127.9410, -108.1050, -39.7290

Triad

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



138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070



158.7090, -46.6320, 19.1280



161.1700, 67.1670, 10.7110

Complementary

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



138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070



97.8040, 60.6510, 40.7070

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.



162.3230, 63.0830, 29.6670



138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070



165.7600, 2.0570, 34.3210

Square

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



138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070



128.4380, -124.6610, -15.0050



164.8000, 40.1110, 38.5030



159.2370, 55.8920, -10.7320

Rectangle

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



138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070



129.8450, -116.2220, -30.2860



164.8000, 40.1110, 38.5030



161.0980, 67.6700, 18.1180

Sweetspot

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



138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070



217.9980, -24.0220, -16.1980



142.7160, -7.2340, -56.1460



107.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070



168.0030, -94.6210, -63.8450



133.3470, -70.4210, -17.8210



88.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



102.9720, -75.0000, -50.4880



18.4880, -13.4780, -9.0460

Inverse Universe

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



97.8040, 60.6510, 40.7070



104.8830, 94.9420, 63.5340



102.6530, 70.4210, 17.8210



86.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



53.0280, 75.0000, 50.4880



9.5120, 13.4780, 9.0460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070 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 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070 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 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070.



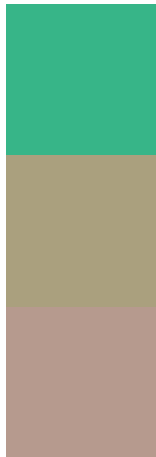
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070.

-40.7070.

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

138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070

Protanopia

159.1140, 16.8740, -8.4540

Deuteranopia

161.0040, 20.5400, 2.2040



Tritanopia

146.5930, -62.3060, -16.2100

Trichromacy



Original Color

138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070

Protanomaly

151.7080, -11.6420, -20.2980

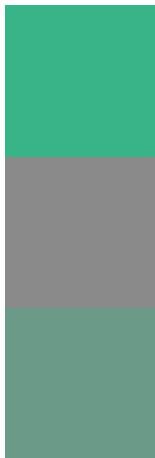
Deuteranomaly

152.8920, -8.9840, -13.4000

Tritanomaly

143.7960, -61.8000, -25.3840

Monochromacy



Original Color

138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070

Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

138.3080, -21.9590, -15.0390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070 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(55, 181, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 181, 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(55, 181, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 181, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070 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(55, 181, 136) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 181, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 181, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 181, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 181, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 181,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.1960, -60.6510, -40.7070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 181, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 181,  
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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