

Converting Colors

YIQ(138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(138.1960, 8.1290,
-75.7670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63B900
RGB	99, 185, 0
RGB Percent	39%, 73%, 0%
CMY	0.6121, 0.2744, 0.9997
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 1.00, 0.27
HSL	88°, 100%, 36%
HSV	88°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	22.4934, 37.3610, 6.0272
YIQ	138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

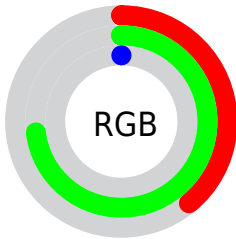
Format	Color
RYB	0, 185, 86
Decimal	6535424
CIELab	67.55, -50.84, 67.82
CIELCh	68, 84.766, 126.856
Yxy	37.3610, 0.3414, 0.5671
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284725504 (0xFF63B900)
YUV	138.1960, -68.1306, -34.3749
Hunter-Lab	61.1236, -41.2788, 36.9402

Details

The YIQ color **138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. A complement of this color would be **46.8040, -8.1290, 75.7670**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.8890, 1.9840, -69.0240**, and **87.0630, -15.7610, -61.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.0530, 7.3940, -67.9500**.

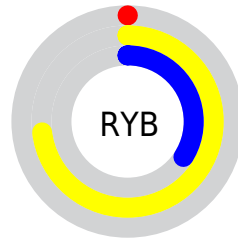
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (73%)

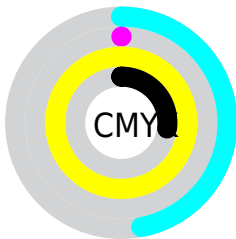
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (34%)

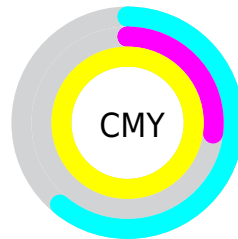


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (27%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670 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, 8.1290, -75.7670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 138.1960, 8.1290,
-75.7670

 138.1960, 8.1290,
-75.7670


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 113.3770, -2.3260,
-68.0060


 197.8890, 1.9840,
-69.0240


 87.0630, -15.7610,
-61.3050


 217.7960, 6.9800,
-60.4440


 61.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150


 229.6590, 15.2760,
-45.5880

 46.9600, -22.0000,
-41.8400

 241.8210, 24.1680,
-30.5200

 32.8720, -15.4000,
-29.2880

 247.8180, 20.2230,
-19.5930

 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

 251.1240, 10.9140,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.5740

0.0000

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

138.1960, 8.1290,
-75.7670

143.0530, 7.3940,
-67.9500

147.4970, 6.3840,
-60.6560

152.3540, 5.6490,
-52.8390

156.7980, 4.6390,
-45.5450

161.6550, 3.9040,
-37.7280

■ 166.3980, 3.4900,
-30.2220

■ 170.9560, 2.1590,
-22.6170

■ 175.6990, 1.7450,
-15.1110

■ 180.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152.4470, 62.5470, -48.7570



138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670



125.8650, -85.7250, -70.8850

Triad

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



138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670



139.4260, -133.5550, -19.0190



136.7830, 83.4800, 62.0080

Complementary

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



138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670



46.8040, -8.1290, 75.7670

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.



157.1870, 53.5840, 75.1840



138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670



127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590

Square

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



138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670



144.7090, -136.0300, -23.7260



163.9290, -8.1240, 48.1320



143.7230, 99.7630, 25.7070

Rectangle

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



138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670



133.7820, -103.8840, -55.6600



163.9290, -8.1240, 48.1320



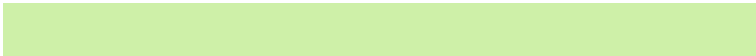
140.3340, 74.8590, 69.5710

Sweetspot

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



138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670



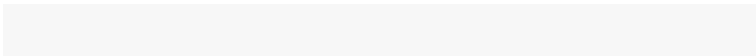
221.6260, 2.8480, -29.6000



104.0360, 87.4350, -4.1890



109.1180, 1.8830, -17.6130



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670



179.1520, 10.2880, -98.3840



111.2860, -45.5110, -94.8470



89.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



116.3890, 6.5680, -63.9920



20.9210, 1.2400, -11.4640

Inverse Universe

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



46.8040, -8.1290, 75.7670



60.8480, -10.2880, 98.3840



73.7140, 45.5110, 94.8470



85.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



39.3120, -7.1640, 63.7800



7.0790, -1.2400, 11.4640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670 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, 8.1290, -75.7670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

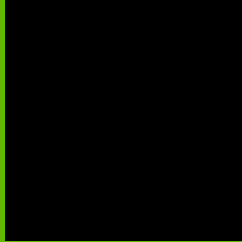
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.1960, 8.1290,

-75.7670.

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, 8.1290, -75.7670

Protanopia

151.5830, 65.1600, -46.5520

Deuteranopia

156.7970, 68.2740, -25.8860



Tritanopia

158.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Trichromacy



Original Color

138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670

Protanomaly

147.0100, 44.4840, -57.3080

Deuteranomaly

150.1110, 46.1780, -43.9500

Tritanomaly

151.4370, -18.6090, -31.7050

Monochromacy



Original Color

138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670

Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

138.0930, 3.0310, -27.4090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670 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(99, 185, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 185, 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(99, 185, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 185, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670 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(99, 185, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 185, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 185, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 185, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 185, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 185, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.1960, 8.1290, -75.7670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 185, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 185,  
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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