

Converting Colors

YIQ(138.2080, -9.3400,
-73.0520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520)
contains.

YIQ(138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(138.2080, -9.3400,
-73.0520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	54BC18
RGB	84, 188, 24
RGB Percent	33%, 74%, 9%
CMY	0.6709, 0.2626, 0.9058
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.87, 0.26
HSL	98°, 77%, 42%
HSV	98°, 87%, 74%
XYZ	21.8058, 37.9317, 7.0377
YIQ	138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

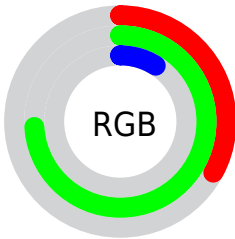
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 188, 128
Decimal	5553176
CIE _{Lab}	67.97, -55.85, 64.51
CIE _{LCh}	68, 85.330, 130.884
Yxy	37.9317, 0.3266, 0.5681
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283743256 (0xFF54BC18)
YUV	138.2080, -56.3045, -47.5404
Hunter-Lab	61.5887, -44.5815, 36.3371

Details

The YIQ color $138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $66CC33$. A complement of this color would be $73.7920, 9.3400, 73.0520$, and the grayscale version is $139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $196.7890, -9.4780, -70.5500$, and $78.6580, -36.8500, -70.0820$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $132.4540, -10.3930, -81.5050$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $143.9620, -8.2870, -64.5990$.

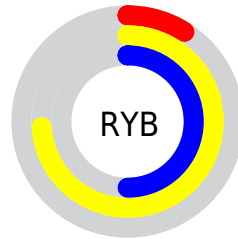
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (74%)

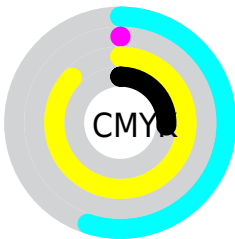
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (50%)

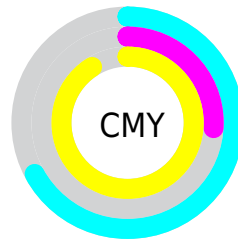


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520 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 138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 138.2080, -9.3400,
-73.0520

■ 138.2080, -9.3400,
-73.0520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 109.1690,
-13.6040, -72.8680

■ 196.7890, -9.4780,
-70.5500

■ 78.6580, -36.8500,
-70.0820

■ 214.5220, -3.9320,
-60.9240

■ 62.8090, -29.4250,
-55.9610

■ 226.6840, 4.9600,
-45.8560

■ 48.1340, -22.5500,
-42.8860

■ 238.8460, 13.8520,
-30.7880

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,
-17.1050

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-8.0860

0.0000

■ 138.2080, -9.3400,
-73.0520

■ 138.2080, -9.3400,
-73.0520

■ 132.4540,
-10.3930, -81.5050

■ 143.9620, -8.2870,
-64.5990

■ 130.9870,
-10.5760, -83.6960

■ 149.7160, -7.2340,
-56.1460

■ 155.3560, -5.8600,
-48.0040

■ 161.1100, -4.8070,
-39.5510

■ 166.8640, -3.7540,
-31.0980

■ 172.6180, -2.7010,
-22.6450

■ 178.0730, -2.2440,
-14.4040

■ 183.7130, -0.8700,
-6.2620

■ 189.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152.4030, 56.6790, -52.5450



138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



128.4070, -90.1270, -68.1990

Triad

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



138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



139.4260, -133.5550, -19.0190



136.3440, 86.0940, 58.6860

Complementary

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



138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



73.7920, 9.3400, 73.0520

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.



153.9270, 57.2520, 74.7880



138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



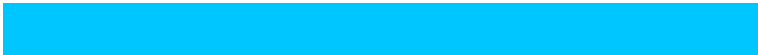
126.5120, -127.5050, -7.5130

Square

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



138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



145.2960, -136.3050, -24.2490



166.3650, 2.5120, 53.6160



146.1050, 101.3230, 19.4590

Rectangle

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



138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



135.7370, -108.0110, -52.4510



166.3650, 2.5120, 53.6160



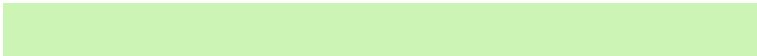
138.7210, 78.0230, 67.2950

Sweetspot

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



138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



225.4450, -3.8920, -28.5960



134.0840, 69.1440, -19.6240



110.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



170.4260, -14.3310, -109.2670



122.7760, -52.1620, -78.9300



91.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



110.0880, -8.8820, -70.3380



21.4860, -1.9690, -13.8810

Inverse Universe

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



73.7920, 9.3400, 73.0520



74.2750, 13.7350, 109.0550



89.2240, 52.1620, 78.9300



87.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



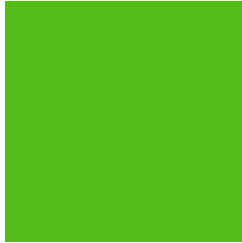
47.9120, 8.8820, 70.3380



9.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520 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 138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

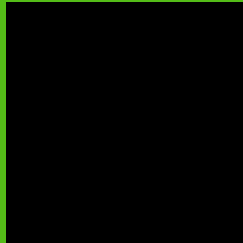
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.2080, -9.3400,

-73.0520.

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

138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520

Protanopia

153.9940, 59.7490, -42.0990

Deuteranopia

158.5950, 66.0270, -23.7090



Tritanopia

157.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020

Trichromacy



Original Color

138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



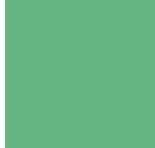
Protanomaly

147.9690, 34.5340, -53.1940



Deuteranomaly

151.2720, 38.4750, -42.0130



Tritanomaly

150.8640, -30.1170, -32.3970

Monochromacy



Original Color

138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520



Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

137.9120, -3.7090, -26.4050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520 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(84, 188, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 188, 24)  
}
```

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(84, 188, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 188, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520 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(84, 188, 24) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 188, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 188, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 188, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 188, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 188,  
24) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.2080, -9.3400, -73.0520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 188, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 188,  
24) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor