

Converting Colors

YIQ(138.3100, -51.8040,
-30.3320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(138.3100, -51.8040,
-30.3320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	46AC90
RGB	70, 172, 144
RGB Percent	27%, 67%, 56%
CMY	0.7257, 0.3253, 0.4355
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.16, 0.33
HSL	163°, 42%, 47%
HSV	163°, 59%, 67%
XYZ	22.3121, 32.8332, 31.5282
YIQ	138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

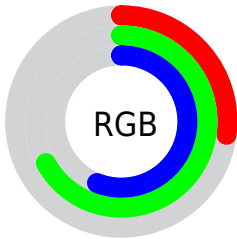
Format	Color
RYB	70, 129, 172
Decimal	4631696
CIELab	64.03, -36.50, 5.66
CIELCh	64, 36.934, 171.185
Yxy	32.8332, 0.2574, 0.3788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282821776 (0xFF46AC90)
YUV	138.3100, 2.8052, -59.9079
Hunter-Lab	57.3002, -30.7693, 7.4871

Details

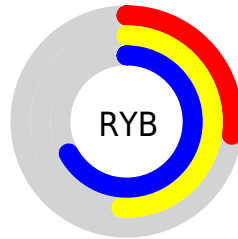
The YIQ color **138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **103.6900, 51.8040, 30.3320**, and the grayscale version is **138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.6800, -49.9700, -30.5300**, and **80.5690, -62.8990, -33.0030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.6570, -60.3310, -35.4910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.9630, -43.2770, -25.1730**.

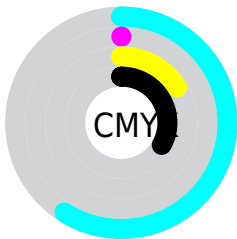
Distribution



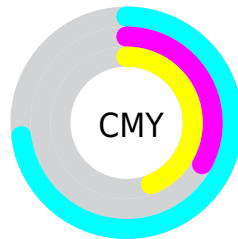
- Red (27%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320 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 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 138.3100,
-51.8040, -30.3320

■ 138.3100,
-51.8040, -30.3320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 109.6300,
-55.7010, -31.2930

■ 194.6800,
-49.9700, -30.5300

■ 80.5690, -62.8990,
-33.0030

■ 222.0930,
-49.6950, -30.0070

■ 63.1580, -48.3200,
-27.3920

■ 233.9560,
-41.3990, -15.1510

■ 45.9750, -34.3830,
-21.1590

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 30.0800, -21.3170,
-15.6610

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 138.3100,
-51.8040, -30.3320

■ 138.3100,
-51.8040, -30.3320

■ 132.6570,
-60.3310, -35.4910

■ 143.9630,
-43.2770, -25.1730

■ 127.0040,
-68.8580, -40.6500

■ 149.5020,
-34.4290, -20.3250

■ 121.1660,
-78.3020, -45.7100

■ 155.4540,
-25.3060, -14.9540

■ 115.5130,
-86.8290, -50.8690

■ 161.1070,
-16.7790, -9.7950

■ 115.2140,
-87.4250, -51.0810

■ 166.7600, -8.2520,
-4.6360

■ 172.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 177.9520, 9.1230,
5.3710

■ 183.9040, 18.2460,
10.7420

■ 189.5570, 26.7730,
15.9010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145.8830, -13.9330, -28.3410



138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



121.2560, -104.4380, -34.5980

Triad

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



138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



155.7300, -24.7620, 19.2540



155.4670, 52.9090, 4.7890

Complementary

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



138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



103.6900, 51.8040, 30.3320

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.



156.9530, 52.0810, 19.8010



138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



159.3770, 10.2650, 28.7370

Square

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



138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



145.8990, -62.4470, 2.8730



158.6220, 37.3160, 28.5800



153.6250, 40.1200, -11.2400

Rectangle

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



138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



122.8350, -110.2620, -28.1660



158.6220, 37.3160, 28.5800



156.1130, 54.1460, 9.9060

Sweetspot

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



138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



210.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



138.5450, -10.7660, -47.1980



104.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



171.5570, -80.9610, -47.0810



128.5880, -54.7420, -10.1180



83.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



100.4760, -76.2390, -44.5510



15.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420

Inverse Universe

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



103.6900, 51.8040, 30.3320



117.5570, 80.6400, 47.3920



113.4120, 54.7420, 10.1180



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



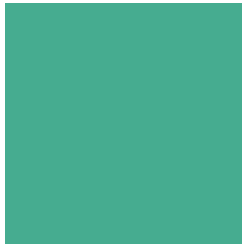
49.5240, 76.2390, 44.5510



7.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

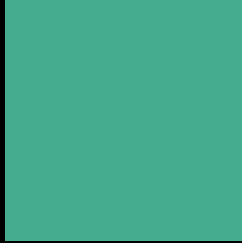
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320 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 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320.

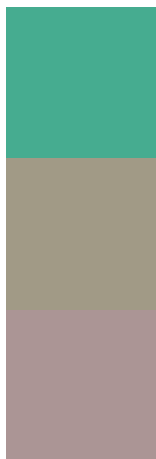


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320.

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

138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320

Protanopia

153.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360

Deuteranopia

155.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640



Tritanopia

143.3660, -54.2370, -13.7650

Trichromacy



Original Color

138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320

Protanomaly

148.5110, -12.2850, -14.1490

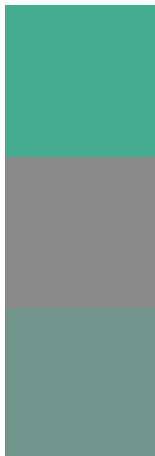
Deuteranomaly

148.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860

Tritanomaly

141.5630, -53.5940, -19.9140

Monochromacy



Original Color

138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320

Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

137.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320 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(70, 172, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 172, 144)  
}
```

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(70, 172, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 172, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320 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(70, 172, 144) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 172, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 172, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 172, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 172, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 172,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 172, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 172,  
144) }
```

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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