

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.3170, 51.7700,  
-35.1580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.3170, 51.7700,  
-35.1580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A69315
RGB	166, 147, 21
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 8%
CMY	0.3491, 0.4235, 0.9173
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.87, 0.35
HSL	52°, 77%, 37%
HSV	52°, 87%, 65%
XYZ	26.2926, 29.0254, 4.9299
YIQ	138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

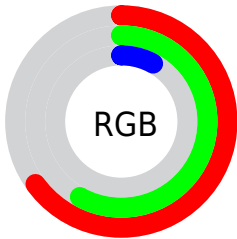
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 166, 21
Decimal	10916629
CIE Lab	60.80, -5.26, 61.14
CIE LCh	61, 61.363, 94.921
Yxy	29.0254, 0.4364, 0.4818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289106709 (0xFFFA69315)
YUV	138.3170, -57.8373, 24.2780
Hunter-Lab	53.8752, -7.1685, 32.2872

# Details

The YIQ color **138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **48.6830, -51.7700, 35.1580**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.3820, 53.1450, -32.5430**, and **89.8290, 38.8850, -27.4110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.2050, 57.7770, -39.3990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141.4290, 45.7630, -30.9170**.

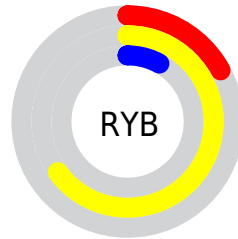
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

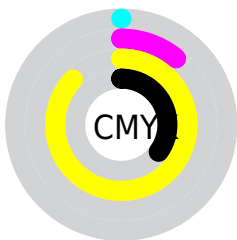
Blue (8%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (8%)

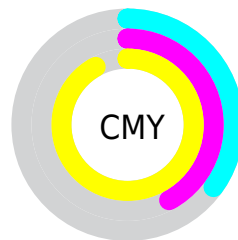


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580 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 138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 138.3170, 51.7700,  
-35.1580

■ 138.3170, 51.7700,  
-35.1580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 112.2890, 48.9730,  
-34.0270

■ 194.4960, 52.8240,  
-32.2320

■ 89.8290, 38.8850,  
-27.4110

■ 222.8660, 54.6580,  
-32.4300

■ 67.6680, 29.3930,  
-20.5830

■ 241.3200, 38.5200,  
-37.3200

■ 46.6810, 19.3510,  
-14.8010

■ 244.3980, 29.8530,  
-28.9230

■ 27.1780, 10.8220,  
-8.9060

■ 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

■ 3.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.1960

0.0000

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

138.3170, 51.7700,  
-35.1580

138.3170, 51.7700,  
-35.1580

135.2050, 57.7770,  
-39.3990

141.4290, 45.7630,  
-30.9170

134.1620, 59.3360,  
-40.1200

144.4270, 40.0770,  
-26.9870

148.1260, 33.7950,  
-23.2690

151.1240, 28.1090,  
-19.3390

154.2360, 22.1020,  
-15.0980

■ 157.3480, 16.0950,  
-10.8570

■ 160.3460, 10.4090,  
-6.9270

■ 163.4580, 4.4020,  
-2.6860

■ 167.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.3550, 76.1110, -8.2170



138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580



133.0970, 5.2350, -45.3330

# Triad

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



138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580



123.9750, -113.4720, -25.0560



149.2320, 39.3750, 51.8470

# Complementary

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



138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580



48.6830, -51.7700, 35.1580

# 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.



149.8800, -15.5960, 40.3720



138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580



124.0840, -123.4240, -9.8880

# Square

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



138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580



118.5200, -96.7340, -42.0620



117.1200, -123.1050, 0.8550



144.0940, 74.6340, 46.1060



# Rectangle

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



138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580



123.4090, -39.7420, -50.7020



117.1200, -123.1050, 0.8550



150.3810, 22.7780, 49.7700

# Sweetspot

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



138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580



205.8060, 20.4970, -13.5430



66.5210, 80.3210, 36.6490



103.1890, 12.2890, -7.9590



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580



175.2390, 77.6320, -52.3200



133.6230, 14.9570, -56.3310



82.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



119.9750, 52.7330, -36.0910



16.5460, 6.9700, -5.1740



# Inverse Universe

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



48.6830, -51.7700, 35.1580



41.1740, -77.3570, 52.8430



53.3770, -14.9570, 56.3310



77.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



28.0250, -52.7330, 36.0910

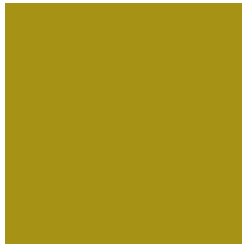


4.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580 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 138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580 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 138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.3170, 51.7700,

-35.1580.

# 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

138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580

### Protanopia

138.0180, 51.1740, -35.3700

### Deuteranopia

139.9860, 63.3680, -25.0800



## Tritanopia

149.2030, 18.8420, 10.9540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580

## Protanomaly

138.0180, 51.1740, -35.3700

## Deuteranomaly

139.4260, 59.0130, -28.7550

## Tritanomaly

145.4100, 30.7200, -6.0800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580

## Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

137.8490, 18.9380, -12.8220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580 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(166, 147, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 147, 21)  
}
```

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(166, 147, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 147, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580 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(166, 147, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 147, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 147, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 147, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 147, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 147,  
21) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.3170, 51.7700, -35.1580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 147, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
147, 21) }
```

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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