

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.3770, -8.0710,  
8.6090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8887A2
RGB	136, 135, 162
RGB Percent	53%, 53%, 64%
CMY	0.4666, 0.4706, 0.3648
CMYK	0.16, 0.17, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	242°, 13%, 58%
HSV	242°, 17%, 64%
XYZ	25.3384, 25.1707, 37.6991
YIQ	138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

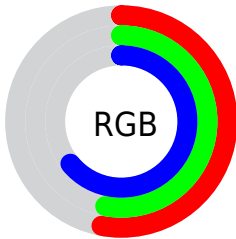
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 135, 162
Decimal	8947618
CIE Lab	57.24, 6.10, -14.16
CIE LCh	57, 15.420, 293.316
Yxy	25.1707, 0.2873, 0.2854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287137698 (0xFF8887A2)
YUV	138.3770, 11.6461, -2.0846
Hunter-Lab	50.1704, 2.3530, -9.4325

# Details

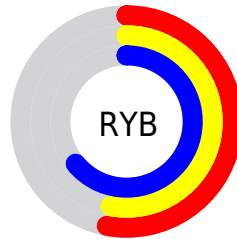
The YIQ color **138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **158.6230, 8.0710, -8.6090**, and the grayscale version is **138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191.9040, -8.1170, 9.4430**, and **88.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330**.

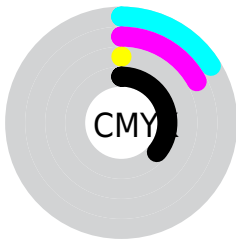
# Distribution



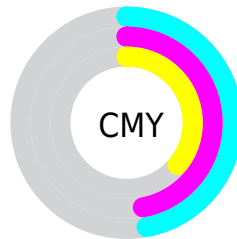
- Red (53%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090 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 138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 138.3770, -8.0710,  
8.6090

■ 138.3770, -8.0710,  
8.6090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 112.9640, -8.3460,  
8.0860

■ 191.9040, -8.1170,  
9.4430

■ 88.1490, -7.4290,  
7.9870

■ 219.6050, -8.7130,  
9.2310

■ 64.7360, -7.7040,  
7.4640

■ 245.8520, -2.3390,  
3.8450

■ 42.6220, -7.3830,  
7.1530

■ 22.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 138.3770, -8.0710,  
8.6090

■ 138.3770, -8.0710,  
8.6090

■ 124.2010,  
-13.2070, 13.5850

■ 152.5530, -2.9350,  
3.6330

■ 110.3240,  
-17.7470, 18.7730

■ 166.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

■ 95.5610, -22.6080,  
24.2720

■ 181.1930, 6.4660,  
-7.0540

■ 81.6840, -27.1480,  
29.4600

■ 195.0700, 11.0060,  
-12.2420

■ 67.5080, -32.2840,  
34.4360

■ 209.2460, 16.1420,  
-17.2180

■ 53.3320, -37.4200,  
39.4120

■ 223.4220, 21.2780,  
-22.1940

■ 39.4550, -41.9600,  
44.6000

■ 237.2990, 25.8180,  
-27.3820

■ 24.6920, -46.8210,  
50.0990

■ 244.3980, 29.8530,  
-28.9230

■ 20.2620, -48.4260,  
51.6540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.1580, -20.8160, 2.8000



138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



139.9010, 5.1330, 11.6050

# Triad

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



138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



138.2600, 22.6950, 1.6950



132.6830, -18.5210, -11.2650

# Complementary

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



138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



158.6230, 8.0710, -8.6090

# 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.



133.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



137.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720

# Square

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



138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



139.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



136.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330



132.1860, -27.1870, -8.3950



# Rectangle

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



138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



140.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480



136.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330



133.3090, -14.5320, -11.9720

# Sweetspot

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



138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



202.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



153.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010



101.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



174.5000, -12.6110, 13.7970



142.2640, -0.3230, 11.3650



74.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



18.0250, -43.5650, 46.1550



2.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



# Inverse Universe

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



146.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100



186.5310, 12.4670, 21.8670



154.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650



76.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



59.3150, 41.4800, 74.2800



7.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090 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 138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

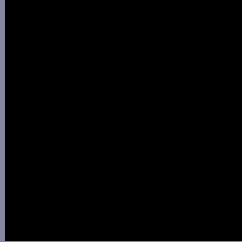
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.3770, -8.0710,



# 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

138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090

### Protanopia

137.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490

### Deuteranopia

138.6870, -6.0080, 9.7680



## Tritanopia

137.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090

## Protanomaly

138.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

## Deuteranomaly

138.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

## Tritanomaly

137.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090

## Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090 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(136, 135, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 135, 162)  
}
```

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(136, 135, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 135, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090 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(136, 135, 162) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 135, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 135, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 135, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 135, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 135,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 135, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
135, 162) }
```

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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