

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(138.4970, 35.0290,  
-1.5710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AB8261
RGB	171, 130, 97
RGB Percent	67%, 51%, 38%
CMY	0.3293, 0.4902, 0.6194
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.43, 0.33
HSL	27°, 31%, 53%
HSV	27°, 43%, 67%
XYZ	26.9388, 25.4846, 14.8187
YIQ	138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

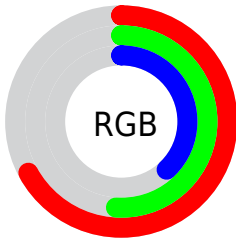
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 157, 97
Decimal	11240033
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.54, 11.43, 23.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 26.516, 64.459
Yxy	25.4846, 0.4006, 0.3790
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289430113 (0xFFAB8261)
YUV	138.4970, -20.4580, 28.5051
Hunter-Lab	50.4823, 6.9087, 17.9335

# Details

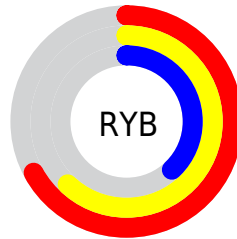
The YIQ color **138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **129.5030, -35.0290, 1.5710**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.4650, 38.0550, -1.3450**, and **88.2300, 31.4070, -2.0090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.2760, 42.9610, -2.1510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910**.

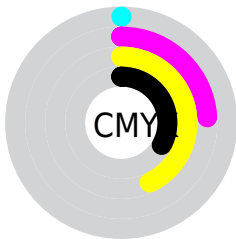
# Distribution



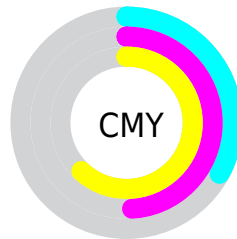
- Red (67%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (62%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710 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 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 138.4970, 35.0290,  
-1.5710


 138.4970, 35.0290,  
-1.5710


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 113.0130, 33.5160,  
-1.6840


 192.4650, 38.0550,  
-1.3450


 88.2300, 31.4070,  
-2.0090


 220.0520, 37.7800,  
-1.8680


 64.4470, 29.2980,  
-2.3340

 239.5660, 21.4130,  
-8.1150

 41.3220, 28.1520,  
-3.5920

 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

 21.6510, 20.0360,  
0.3240

 0.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 138.4970, 35.0290,  
-1.5710

■ 138.4970, 35.0290,  
-1.5710

■ 131.2760, 42.9610,  
-2.1510

■ 145.7180, 27.0970,  
-0.9910

■ 123.4680, 51.1680,  
-2.2080

■ 153.5260, 18.8900,  
-0.9340

■ 116.2470, 59.1000,  
-2.7880

■ 160.7470, 10.9580,  
-0.3540

■ 108.4390, 67.3070,  
-2.8450

■ 168.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 101.2180, 75.2390,  
-3.4250

■ 175.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

■ 95.7410, 81.0160,  
-3.4960

■ 183.6980,  
-13.7090, 0.6510

■ 190.9190,  
-21.6410, 1.2310

■ 198.7270,  
-29.8480, 1.2880

■ 205.9480,  
-37.7800, 1.8680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.8000, 38.9700, 9.6100



138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



136.6430, 22.5140, -11.5500

# Triad

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



138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



126.5380, -43.2780, -19.6460



140.6150, -5.5050, 17.1750

# Complementary

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



138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



129.5030, -35.0290, 1.5710

# 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.



136.3560, -29.9410, 8.4830



138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



125.2840, -56.9420, -14.3020

# Square

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



138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



130.5160, -19.8490, -20.2410



129.7290, -50.5250, -3.9410



142.0430, 16.7770, 20.8490



# Rectangle

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



138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



135.2500, 10.3190, -16.3130



129.7290, -50.5250, -3.9410



139.8420, -13.5740, 14.7300

# Sweetspot

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



138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



209.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510



123.9140, 30.6220, 28.7500



104.0780, 8.5280, -0.3680



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.



138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710



171.2080, 54.8360, -2.6040



159.6290, 25.1290, -20.3990



83.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



84.1790, 70.9750, -3.2410



12.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



# Inverse Universe

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



129.5030, -35.0290, 1.5710



156.7920, -54.8360, 2.6040



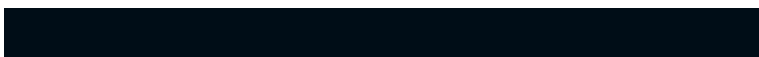
108.3710, -25.1290, 20.3990



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



65.8210, -70.9750, 3.2410



10.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

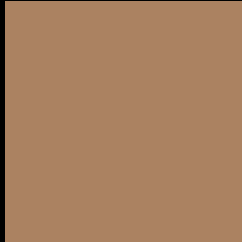
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

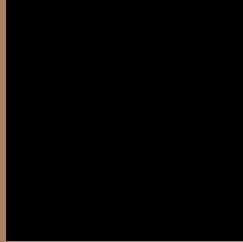
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710.

-1.5710.

# 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

138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710

### Protanopia

137.0710, 18.4330, -9.1750

### Deuteranopia

138.4640, 30.6280, -4.4120



## Tritanopia

141.0900, 26.5900, 13.7100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710

## Protanomaly

137.5880, 24.3470, -6.2210

## Deuteranomaly

138.4750, 32.0950, -3.4650

## Tritanomaly

140.3690, 29.9380, 8.0980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710

## Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710 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(171, 130, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 130, 97)  
}
```

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(171, 130, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 130, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710 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(171, 130, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 130, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 130, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 130, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 130, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 130,  
97) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 130, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
130, 97) }
```

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