

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.5070, -6.4620,  
-15.0540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.5070, -6.4620,  
-15.0540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B9678
RGB	123, 150, 120
RGB Percent	48%, 59%, 47%
CMY	0.5177, 0.4117, 0.5294
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.20, 0.41
HSL	114°, 13%, 53%
HSV	114°, 20%, 59%
XYZ	22.4636, 27.3817, 21.8703
YIQ	138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

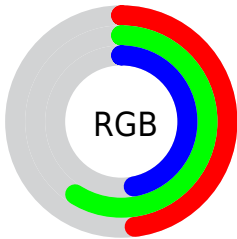
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 150, 147
Decimal	8099448
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.33, -15.54, 12.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 20.101, 140.653
Yxy	27.3817, 0.3132, 0.3818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286289528 (0xFF7B9678)
YUV	138.5070, -9.1240, -13.5996
Hunter-Lab	52.3276, -14.9452, 11.8490

# Details

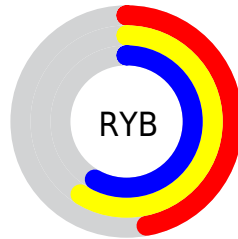
The YIQ color  $138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669966$ . A complement of this color would be  $131.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540$ , and the grayscale version is  $139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $191.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880$ , and  $88.3330, -5.9120, -14.0080$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $132.6110, -9.9910, -22.6870$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $144.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330$ .

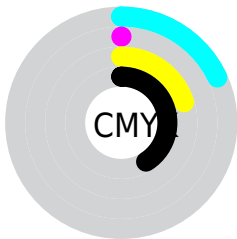
# Distribution



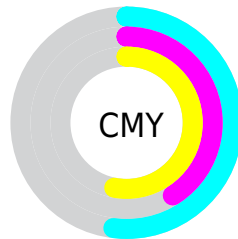
- Red (48%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540 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 138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 138.5070, -6.4620,  
-15.0540

■ 138.5070, -6.4620,  
-15.0540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 112.9200, -6.1870,  
-14.5310

■ 191.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880

■ 88.3330, -5.9120,  
-14.0080

■ 219.6810, -7.0120,  
-16.1000

■ 64.8600, -5.9580,  
-13.1740

■ 245.0450, -5.0410,  
-13.2730

■ 42.3870, -6.0040,  
-12.3400

■ 20.8170, -4.3990,  
-13.8950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.5070, -6.4620,  
-15.0540

■ 138.5070, -6.4620,  
-15.0540

■ 132.6110, -9.9910,  
-22.6870

■ 144.1040, -3.5290,  
-7.6330

■ 127.0140,  
-12.9240, -30.1080

■ 150.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 121.1180,  
-16.4530, -37.7410

■ 155.8960, 3.5290,  
7.6330

■ 115.5210,  
-19.3860, -45.1620

■ 161.4930, 6.4620,  
15.0540

■ 109.6250,  
-22.9150, -52.7950

■ 167.3890, 9.9910,  
22.6870

■ 104.0280,  
-25.8480, -60.2160

■ 172.9860, 12.9240,  
30.1080

■ 98.1320, -29.3770,  
-67.8490


■ 178.8820, 16.4530,  
37.7410

■ 92.5350, -32.3100,

■ 184.4790, 19.3860,

-75.2700

45.1620

 190.3750, 22.9150,  
52.7950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.9990, 9.7680, -11.8320



138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540



136.4110, -23.7470, -15.6750

# Triad

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



138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540



139.9660, -29.0230, 2.8570



145.3520, 28.6080, 10.1760

# Complementary

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



138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540



131.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540

# 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.



146.2080, 20.4460, 14.9260



138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540



143.5060, -12.7480, 10.7720

# Square

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



138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540



137.0200, -38.2830, -5.5390



145.3080, 5.5450, 15.1530



143.9080, 29.6180, 2.8820



# Rectangle

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



138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540



135.5010, -32.6880, -13.3280



145.3080, 5.5450, 15.1530



145.4490, 26.9570, 12.5650

# Sweetspot

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



138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540



189.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



144.8190, 10.4550, -7.7610



94.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540



176.0840, -9.9450, -23.5210



138.9780, -12.1020, -11.9580



71.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



85.1920, -29.6060, -69.2060



6.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180



# Inverse Universe

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



131.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540



164.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210



131.0220, 12.1020, 11.9580



69.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



52.8080, 29.6060, 69.2060



3.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540 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 138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

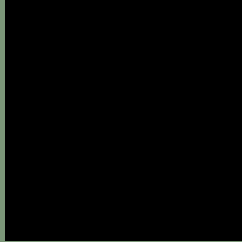
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.5070, -6.4620,

-15.0540.

# 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

138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540

### Protanopia

141.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780

### Deuteranopia

143.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580



## Tritanopia

141.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540

## Protanomaly

140.6120, 6.6040, -9.5560

## Deuteranomaly

141.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

## Tritanomaly

140.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540 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(123, 150, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 150, 120)  
}
```

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(123, 150, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 150, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540 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(123, 150, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 150, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 150, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 150, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 150, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 150,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 150, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
150, 120) }
```

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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