

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.5600, 39.8860,  
15.0380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BA7678
RGB	186, 118, 120
RGB Percent	73%, 46%, 47%
CMY	0.2704, 0.5373, 0.5293
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.35, 0.27
HSL	358°, 33%, 60%
HSV	358°, 37%, 73%
XYZ	30.1275, 24.7515, 20.9716
YIQ	138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

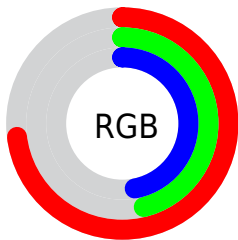
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	186, 118, 120
Decimal	12220024
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.83, 26.98, 10.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 28.799, 20.470
Yxy	24.7515, 0.3972, 0.3263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290410104 (0xFFBA7678)
YUV	138.5600, -9.1501, 41.6049
Hunter-Lab	49.7509, 21.0296, 9.8329

# Details

The YIQ color **138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **165.4400, -39.8860, -15.0380**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.9410, 43.1870, 15.7870**, and **87.2930, 36.2640, 14.6000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.3550, 50.8890, 19.3770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.7650, 28.8830, 10.6990**.

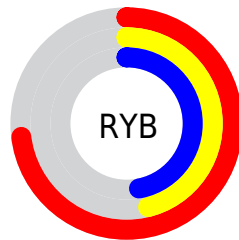
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (46%)

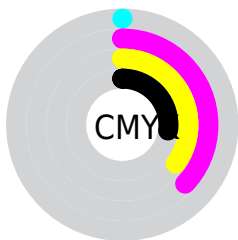
Blue (47%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (47%)

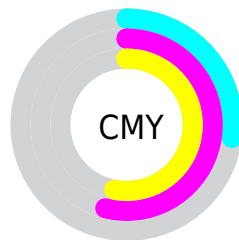


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (54%)


Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380 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 138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 138.5600, 39.8860,  
15.0380


 138.5600, 39.8860,  
15.0380


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 112.6630, 38.0980,  
14.4020


 192.9410, 43.1870,  
15.7870


 87.2930, 36.2640,  
14.6000


 215.2710, 33.3300,  
12.7060

 63.0970, 33.8800,  
13.7520

 235.4860, 16.3670,  
6.2470

 39.4280, 31.4500,  
13.7380

 16.3740, 31.5420,  
12.0700

 7.8880, 15.1750,  
5.8230

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 138.5600, 39.8860,  
15.0380

■ 138.5600, 39.8860,  
15.0380

■ 125.3550, 50.8890,  
19.3770

■ 151.7650, 28.8830,  
10.6990

■ 112.7370, 61.6170,  
23.1930

■ 164.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

■ 99.5320, 72.6200,  
27.5320

■ 177.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 86.9140, 83.3480,  
31.3480

■ 190.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 73.7090, 94.3510,  
35.6870

■ 203.4110,  
-14.5790, -5.6110

■ 60.5040, 105.3540,  
40.0260

■ 216.6160,  
-25.5820, -9.9500

■ 56.2980, 108.9300,  
41.2980

■ 229.2340,  
-36.3100, -13.7660

■ 234.3690,  
-41.1240, -14.6280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.6160, 28.2850, 21.5410



138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



137.5950, 40.8050, 3.8850

# Triad

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



138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



129.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300



130.4680, -45.1160, 2.6600

# Complementary

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



138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



165.4400, -39.8860, -15.0380

# 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.



122.2710, -64.0950, -11.3190



138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



124.9640, -35.8500, -22.1060

# Square

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



138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



132.9900, 13.9870, -16.7090



120.4420, -60.5630, -20.2670



137.2050, -19.0300, 14.4900



# Rectangle

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



138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



136.1010, 36.0840, -4.1720



120.4420, -60.5630, -20.2670



128.1140, -53.0470, -2.2870

# Sweetspot

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



138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



223.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120



145.4860, 17.5080, 35.1400



110.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



168.0360, 62.2130, 23.4050



157.1160, 31.7280, -2.3200



85.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



47.2140, 91.3710, 34.6270



8.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



# Inverse Universe

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



138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



168.0360, 62.2130, 23.4050



146.8840, -31.7280, 2.3200



85.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



47.2140, 91.3710, 34.6270

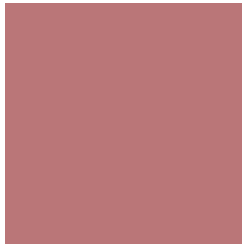


8.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

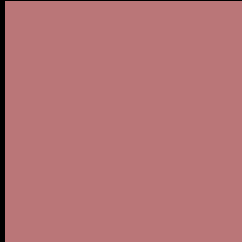
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

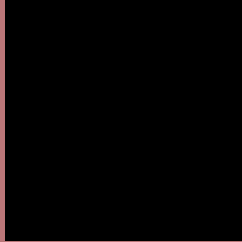
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.5600, 39.8860,

15.0380.

# 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

138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380

### Protanopia

136.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

### Deuteranopia

137.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



## Tritanopia

138.9560, 38.8310, 17.6390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380

## Protanomaly

137.0300, 17.6510, 5.0030

## Deuteranomaly

138.3470, 27.0040, 6.2040

## Tritanomaly

138.7280, 39.4730, 17.0170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380 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(186, 118, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 118, 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(186, 118, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 118, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380 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".

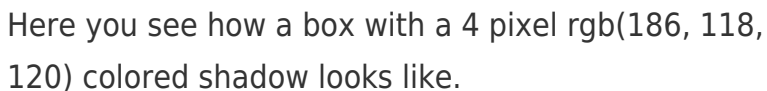
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(186, 118, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 118, 120) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 118, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 118, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 118, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 118,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 118, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
118, 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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