

Converting Colors

YIQ(138.8140, 51.2680,
-48.0920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920)
contains.

YIQ(138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(138.8140, 51.2680,
-48.0920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9C00
RGB	158, 156, 0
RGB Percent	62%, 61%, 0%
CMY	0.3805, 0.3882, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 1.00, 0.38
HSL	59°, 100%, 31%
HSV	59°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	25.9846, 31.0434, 4.6248
YIQ	138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

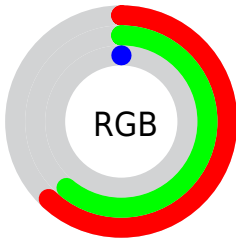
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 158, 0
Decimal	10394624
CIE _{Lab}	62.54, -14.04, 65.64
CIE _{LCh}	63, 67.125, 102.075
Yxy	31.0434, 0.4215, 0.5035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288584704 (0xFF9E9C00)
YUV	138.8140, -68.4353, 16.8261
Hunter-Lab	55.7166, -14.2568, 34.0802

Details

The YIQ color **138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **19.1860, -51.2680, 48.0920**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.1760, 47.5530, -41.3350**, and **92.1330, 31.9170, -33.2910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140.6380, 46.1320, -43.1160**.

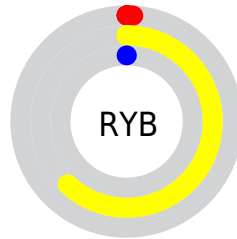
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (61%)

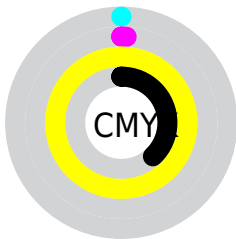
Blue (0%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (0%)

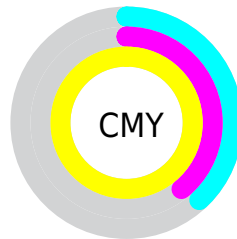


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920 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 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

138.8140, 51.2680,
-48.0920

138.8140, 51.2680,
-48.0920

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

115.1800, 41.7300,
-40.4300

196.1760, 47.5530,
-41.3350

92.1330, 31.9170,
-33.2910

224.7740, 48.7450,
-40.9110

69.9720, 22.4250,
-26.4630

240.6360, 40.4460,
-39.1860

48.6970, 13.2540,
-19.9460

243.8280, 31.4580,
-30.4780

28.8950, 4.1290,
-14.2630

247.0200, 22.4700,
-21.7700

9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

250.3260, 13.1610,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.7510

0.0000

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 138.8140, 51.2680,
-48.0920

■ 140.6380, 46.1320,
-43.1160

■ 142.4620, 40.9960,
-38.1400

■ 144.7590, 35.9060,
-33.9980

■ 146.5830, 30.7700,
-29.0220

■ 148.4070, 25.6340,
-24.0460

■ 150.2310, 20.4980,
-19.0700

■ 152.0550, 15.3620,
-14.0940

■ 154.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 156.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144.4720, 79.7350, -18.8330



138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920



133.2690, -10.1690, -52.5130

Triad

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



138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920



130.1190, -122.5050, -21.0410



151.4190, 55.1460, 57.8820

Complementary

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



138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920



19.1860, -51.2680, 48.0920

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.



155.1640, -1.4760, 48.7960



138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920



127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590

Square

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



138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920



124.9090, -105.0790, -39.5030



136.2560, -84.9610, 14.4230



145.0690, 84.9500, 46.3740

Rectangle

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



138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920



113.2130, -77.6570, -62.9130



136.2560, -84.9610, 14.4230



153.5080, 38.7780, 57.1620

Sweetspot

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



138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920



199.3450, 20.1770, -18.7590



47.5840, 93.2050, 34.4290



100.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920



181.6410, 67.2720, -62.8080



117.2640, 5.4220, -65.2500



78.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



125.5240, 46.4530, -43.4270



13.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

Inverse Universe

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



19.1860, -51.2680, 48.0920



25.3590, -67.2720, 62.8080



40.7360, -5.4220, 65.2500



71.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



17.4760, -46.4530, 43.4270



1.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920 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 ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920.

-48.0920.

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

138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920

Protanopia

140.3530, 60.1160, -43.2440

Deuteranopia

143.6720, 67.1280, -27.1440



Tritanopia

153.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970

Trichromacy



Original Color

138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920

Protanomaly

139.4450, 56.8610, -44.8270

Deuteranomaly

142.1070, 61.1690, -34.7910

Tritanomaly

147.7850, 24.9900, -12.3700

Monochromacy



Original Color

138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920

Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

138.8010, 18.8930, -17.5150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920 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(158, 156, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 156, 0)  
}
```

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(158, 156, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 156, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920 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(158, 156, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 156, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 156, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 156, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 156, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 156,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.8140, 51.2680, -48.0920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 156, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
156, 0) }
```

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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