

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.8470, -47.5010,  
7.3390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6293CC
RGB	98, 147, 204
RGB Percent	38%, 58%, 80%
CMY	0.6157, 0.4234, 0.2002
CMYK	0.52, 0.28, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	212°, 51%, 59%
HSV	212°, 52%, 80%
XYZ	26.3637, 27.8262, 61.0709
YIQ	138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

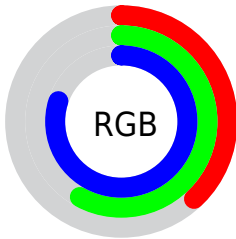
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	98, 132, 204
Decimal	6460364
CIE Lab	59.73, -0.35, -34.37
CIE LCh	60, 34.369, 269.421
Yxy	27.8262, 0.2287, 0.2414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284650444 (0xFF6293CC)
YUV	138.8470, 32.1204, -35.8228
Hunter-Lab	52.7505, -3.1027, -31.7165

# Details

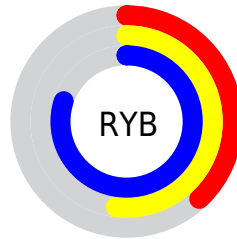
The YIQ color **138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **163.1530, 47.5010, -7.3390**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.1030, -45.3460, 6.8300**, and **85.4010, -52.1770, 3.9750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.4100, -56.3960, 8.8520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.2840, -38.6060, 5.8260**.

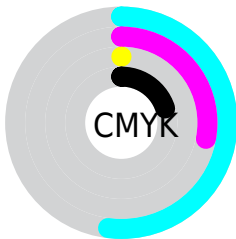
# Distribution



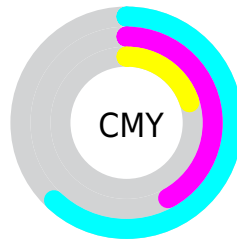
- Red (38%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390 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 138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 138.8470,  
-47.5010, 7.3390

■ 138.8470,  
-47.5010, 7.3390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 111.7220,  
-48.6470, 6.0810

■ 193.1030,  
-45.3460, 6.8300

■ 85.2870, -51.8560,  
3.6640

■ 218.2100,  
-35.7620, -1.6660

■ 56.8730, -59.5580,  
0.0740

■ 242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 41.1090, -45.4830,  
3.8050

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 26.0460, -32.0040,  
7.3240

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,  
13.7690

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,

7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.8470,  
-47.5010, 7.3390

■ 138.8470,  
-47.5010, 7.3390

■ 126.4100,  
-56.3960, 8.8520

■ 151.2840,  
-38.6060, 5.8260

■ 113.6740,  
-65.8870, 10.1530

■ 164.0200,  
-29.1150, 4.5250

■ 101.2370,  
-74.7820, 11.6660

■ 176.4570,  
-20.2200, 3.0120

■ 88.5010, -84.2730,  
12.9670

■ 189.1930,  
-10.7290, 1.7110

■ 78.4340, -91.3340,  
14.2820

■ 201.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 214.0670, 7.0610,  
-1.3150

■ 226.8030, 16.5520,  
-2.6160

■ 237.4460, 21.8710,  
-5.4010

■ 243.9030, 18.8460,  
-11.1540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.8760, -81.9760, -12.1520



138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



145.9440, -13.6210, 21.0910

# Triad

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



138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



145.8230, 49.3310, 14.5710



133.9300, -21.3150, -26.7150

# Complementary

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



138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



163.1530, 47.5010, -7.3390

# 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.



138.6640, 8.8530, -22.7870



138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



143.7110, 46.1700, 0.2660

# Square

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



138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



146.8840, 39.3340, 25.0460



141.8520, 32.0510, -13.6850



126.2540, -57.3980, -28.0700



# Rectangle

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



138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



147.7140, 7.6980, 25.6980



141.8520, 32.0510, -13.6850



135.3180, -10.7240, -25.9240

# Sweetspot

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



138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



229.8270, -18.3860, 2.8140



166.6060, -47.1260, -38.0220



112.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

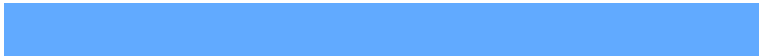


# Same Dimension

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



138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



157.8630, -70.7930, 10.9590



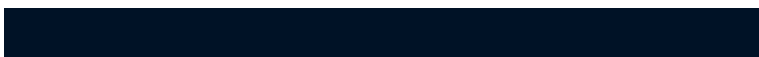
111.2800, -31.6420, 33.8140



96.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



64.1230, -74.4610, 11.3550



14.8980, -17.1480, 2.4040



# Inverse Universe

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



135.2800, 47.4470, 37.7110



152.5640, 70.7350, 56.1990



190.7200, 31.6420, -33.8140



95.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



58.4120, 74.2190, 59.1390



13.4140, 16.8700, 13.6540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390 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 138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

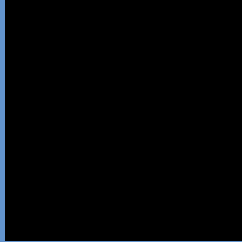
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390.



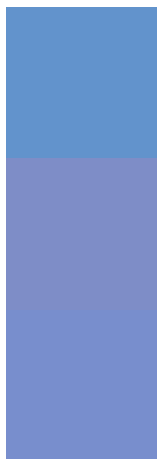
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.8470, -47.5010,



# 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

138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390

### Protanopia

143.1270, -27.5580, 14.8580

### Deuteranopia

142.6040, -33.3350, 14.9290



## Tritanopia

134.8510, -45.2970, -10.5850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390

## Protanomaly

141.5390, -34.7100, 12.3140

## Deuteranomaly

141.3860, -38.6530, 12.1870

## Tritanomaly

136.0670, -45.6650, -3.9130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

139.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390 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(98, 147, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 147, 204)  
}
```

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(98, 147, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 147, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390 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(98, 147, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 147, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 147, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 147, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 147, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 147,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 147, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 147,  
204) }
```

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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