

Converting Colors

YIQ(139.0000, -27.5040,
-30.1920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(139.0000, -27.5040,
-30.1920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5EA676
RGB	94, 166, 118
RGB Percent	37%, 65%, 46%
CMY	0.6316, 0.3489, 0.5373
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.29, 0.35
HSL	140°, 29%, 51%
HSV	140°, 43%, 65%
XYZ	21.5215, 30.9679, 21.9769
YIQ	139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

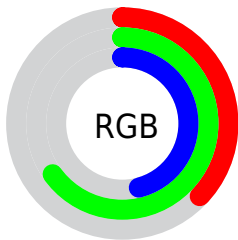
Format	Color
RYB	94, 148, 166
Decimal	6202998
CIELab	62.48, -33.53, 17.99
CIElCh	62, 38.049, 151.778
Yxy	30.9679, 0.2890, 0.4159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284393078 (0xFF5EA676)
YUV	139.0000, -10.3530, -39.4650
Hunter-Lab	55.6488, -28.3530, 15.5393

Details

The YIQ color **139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **121.0000, 27.5040, 30.1920**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.9460, -27.4120, -31.8600**, and **86.4560, -28.7880, -28.9480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.6630, -34.1050, -37.2170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.3370, -20.9030, -23.1670**.

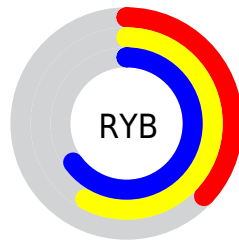
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (65%)

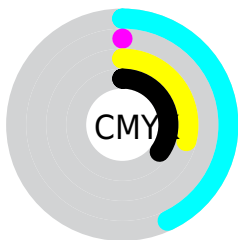
Blue (46%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (65%)

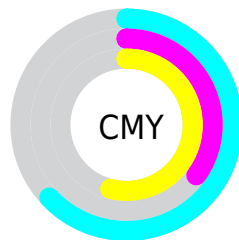


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 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 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 139.0000,
-27.5040, -30.1920

■ 139.0000,
-27.5040, -30.1920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 112.5270,
-27.5500, -29.3580

■ 193.9460,
-27.4120, -31.8600

■ 86.1570, -29.3840,
-29.1600

■ 221.6470,
-28.0080, -32.0720

■ 59.3950, -35.9860,
-30.6580

■ 236.1460,
-21.6830, -20.0430

■ 40.4180, -25.6250,
-25.6970

■ 248.0090,
-13.3870, -5.1870

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 139.0000,
-27.5040, -30.1920

■ 139.0000,
-27.5040, -30.1920

■ 132.6630,
-34.1050, -37.2170

■ 145.3370,
-20.9030, -23.1670

■ 126.6250,
-40.1100, -44.0300

■ 151.3750,
-14.8980, -16.3540

■ 120.2880,
-46.7110, -51.0550

■ 157.7120, -8.2970,
-9.3290

■ 114.2500,
-52.7160, -57.8680

■ 163.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 107.9130,
-59.3170, -64.8930

■ 170.0870, 4.3090,
4.5090

■ 103.7120,
-63.3050, -69.7130

■ 176.4240, 10.9100,
11.5340

■ 182.4620, 16.9150,
18.3470

■ 188.9130, 23.1950,
25.6830

■ 194.9510, 29.2000,
32.4960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144.7730, 6.9280, -26.4480



139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



127.5940, -73.2150, -33.2710

Triad

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



139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



146.0470, -50.9400, 9.0920



152.4600, 54.7870, 14.8110

Complementary

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



139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



121.0000, 27.5040, 30.1920

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.



153.8740, 45.2940, 27.1660



139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



154.1230, -12.5670, 24.0170

Square

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



139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



125.6010, -100.3150, -15.6990



155.5910, 21.4060, 30.5740



150.6960, 50.5260, -1.5860

Rectangle

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



139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



119.1530, -102.6500, -33.9620



155.5910, 21.4060, 30.5740



152.5510, 53.2730, 20.2250

Sweetspot

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



139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



206.4620, -10.5890, -11.8450



150.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



103.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



174.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810



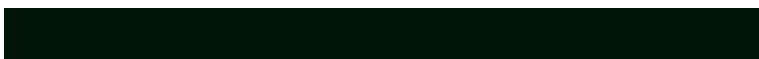
143.1040, -39.0600, -18.9960



81.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



92.4620, -56.4290, -62.1650



12.5380, -7.7470, -8.2830

Inverse Universe

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



121.0000, 27.5040, 30.1920



146.3370, 43.2730, 47.2810



116.8960, 39.0600, 18.9960



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



55.5380, 56.4290, 62.1650



7.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 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 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

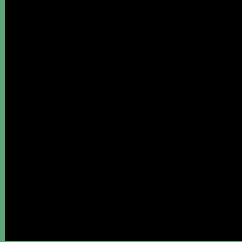
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920.

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

139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920

Protanopia

148.8430, 19.0750, -9.7970

Deuteranopia

150.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710



Tritanopia

144.6350, -35.7610, -7.1930

Trichromacy



Original Color

139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920

Protanomaly

145.5310, 2.1580, -17.0900

Deuteranomaly

146.3730, 5.7790, -11.1250

Tritanomaly

142.9200, -32.5500, -15.8300

Monochromacy



Original Color

139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920

Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

139.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 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(94, 166, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 166, 118)  
}
```

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(94, 166, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 166, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 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(94, 166, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 166, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 166, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 166, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 166, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 166,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 166, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 166,  
118) }
```

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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