

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(139.1900, -6.6470,  
-6.1910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	819188
RGB	129, 145, 136
RGB Percent	51%, 57%, 53%
CMY	0.4942, 0.4313, 0.4667
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.06, 0.43
HSL	146°, 7%, 54%
HSV	146°, 11%, 57%
XYZ	23.6216, 26.6965, 27.1987
YIQ	139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

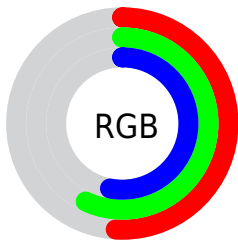
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	129, 140, 145
Decimal	8491400
CIE Lab	58.69, -7.59, 2.82
CIE LCh	59, 8.098, 159.606
Yxy	26.6965, 0.3047, 0.3444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286681480 (0xFF819188)
YUV	139.1900, -1.5727, -8.9366
Hunter-Lab	51.6687, -8.8147, 4.9575

# Details

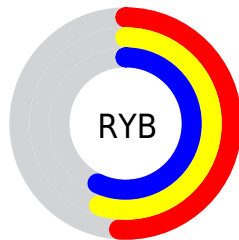
The YIQ color  $[139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[134.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[192.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140]$ , and  $[89.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[133.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[144.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350]$ .

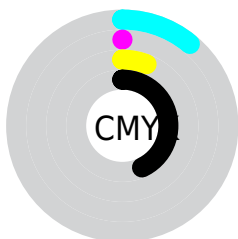
# Distribution



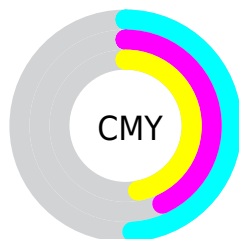
- Red (51%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910 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 139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 139.1900, -6.6470,  
-6.1910

■ 139.1900, -6.6470,  
-6.1910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 113.6030, -6.3720,  
-5.6680

■ 192.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 89.4890, -6.0510,  
-5.9790

■ 220.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 65.9020, -5.7760,  
-5.4560

■ 248.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 43.9020, -5.7760,  
-5.4560

■ 23.0160, -6.0970,  
-5.1450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.1900, -6.6470,  
-6.1910

■ 139.1900, -6.6470,  
-6.1910

■ 133.7930,  
-13.0190, -11.8590

■ 144.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 128.6950,  
-18.7950, -17.3150

■ 149.6850, 5.5010,  
4.9330

■ 123.2980,  
-25.1670, -22.9830

■ 154.7830, 11.2770,  
10.3890

■ 118.0860,  
-30.6220, -28.7500

■ 160.2940, 17.3280,  
16.3680

■ 112.6890,  
-36.9940, -34.4180

■ 165.3920, 23.1040,  
21.8240

■ 107.5910,  
-42.7700, -39.8740

■ 170.7890, 29.4760,  
27.4920

■ 102.1940,  
-49.1420, -45.5420


■ 175.8870, 35.2520,  
32.9480


■ 97.0960, -54.9180,

■ 181.2840, 41.6240,

-50.9980

38.6160

 92.2970, -60.0980,  
-56.2420

 185.1860, 45.0160,  
43.2240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



138.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

# Triad

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



139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



141.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060



142.1110, 12.9290, 2.4730

# Complementary

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



139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



134.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910

# 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.



142.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



142.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

# Square

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



139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



140.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530



142.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



141.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650



# Rectangle

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



139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



139.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



142.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



142.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070

# Sweetspot

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



139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



186.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



141.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



92.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



179.9290, -10.4060, -9.6540



140.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



68.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



85.9710, -56.0640, -52.2560



5.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



# Inverse Universe

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



134.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



173.0710, 10.4060, 9.6540



133.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.0290, 56.0640, 52.2560



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910 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 139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

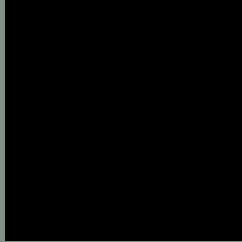
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

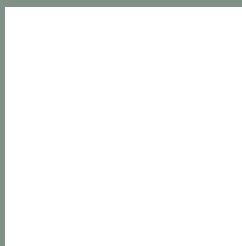
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.1900, -6.6470,

-6.1910.

# 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

139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910

### Protanopia

140.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

### Deuteranopia

142.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



## Tritanopia

140.3780, -9.8120, 1.6120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910

## Protanomaly

140.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240

## Deuteranomaly

140.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620

## Tritanomaly

139.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910 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(129, 145, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 145, 136)  
}
```

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(129, 145, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 145, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910 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(129, 145, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 145, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 145, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 145, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 145, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 145,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 145, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
145, 136) }
```

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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