

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.7400, -6.6410,  
-39.3530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(139.7400, -6.6410,  
-39.3530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DA750
RGB	109, 167, 80
RGB Percent	43%, 65%, 31%
CMY	0.5727, 0.3450, 0.6862
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.52, 0.34
HSL	100°, 35%, 48%
HSV	100°, 52%, 66%
XYZ	21.5721, 31.4737, 12.5295
YIQ	139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

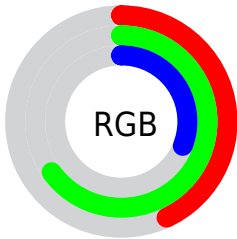
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	80, 167, 138
Decimal	7186256
CIELab	62.91, -35.12, 38.76
CIELCh	63, 52.306, 132.175
Yxy	31.4737, 0.3290, 0.4800
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285376336 (0xFF6DA750)
YUV	139.7400, -29.4518, -26.9590
Hunter-Lab	56.1014, -29.5407, 26.0294

# Details

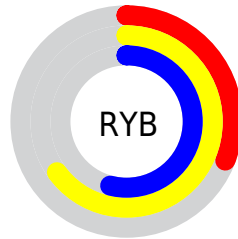
The YIQ color **139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **107.2600, 6.6410, 39.3530**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.5720, -6.2280, -41.3320**, and **87.1960, -7.9250, -38.1090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.5130, -7.7400, -46.9720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.9670, -5.5420, -31.7340**.

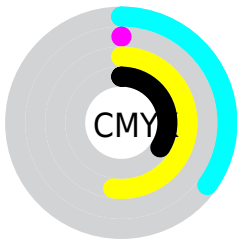
# Distribution



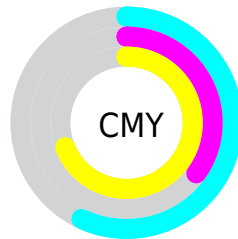
- Red (43%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530 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 139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 139.7400, -6.6410,  
-39.3530


 139.7400, -6.6410,  
-39.3530


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 113.2670, -6.6870,  
-38.5190


 194.5720, -6.2280,  
-41.3320

 87.7830, -8.2000,  
-38.6320


 222.4580, -5.9070,  
-41.6430


 61.7290, -8.1080,  
-40.3000


 236.5550, 1.6100,  
-29.1900

 38.1550, -17.8750,  
-33.9950

 248.4180, 9.9060,  
-14.3340

 25.2410, -11.8250,  
-22.4890

 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

 10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 139.7400, -6.6410,  
-39.3530

■ 139.7400, -6.6410,  
-39.3530

■ 134.5130, -7.7400,  
-46.9720

■ 144.9670, -5.5420,  
-31.7340

■ 129.4000, -9.1600,  
-54.2800

■ 150.0800, -4.1220,  
-24.4260

■ 124.1730,  
-10.2590, -61.8990

■ 155.3070, -3.0230,  
-16.8070

■ 118.6470,  
-11.9540, -69.7300

■ 160.8330, -1.3280,  
-8.9760

■ 114.7730,  
-12.5490, -75.4690

■ 166.0600, -0.2290,  
-1.3570

■ 171.1730, 1.1910,  
5.9510

■ 176.4000, 2.2900,  
13.5700

■ 181.6270, 3.3890,  
21.1890

■ 186.7400, 4.8090,  
28.4970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.7960, 34.4840, -30.2520



139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530



117.2530, -83.1610, -51.2650

# Triad

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



139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530



124.2150, -122.4150, -11.6550



152.0080, 68.5840, 34.6000

# Complementary

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



139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530



107.2600, 6.6410, 39.3530

# 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.



155.5170, 42.5860, 43.2100



139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530



147.4350, -57.5440, 18.6480

# Square

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



139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530



125.8330, -115.9480, -24.2360



156.4980, 0.0390, 37.8550



150.5730, 73.4020, 13.3540



# Rectangle

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



139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530



120.2810, -97.5590, -43.6310



156.4980, 0.0390, 37.8550



152.9350, 61.6600, 38.9400

# Sweetspot

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



139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530



206.1330, -2.4730, -15.7610



140.0590, 35.9020, -11.8900



103.4200, -1.6030, -9.4990



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.



139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530



174.1730, -10.2590, -61.8990



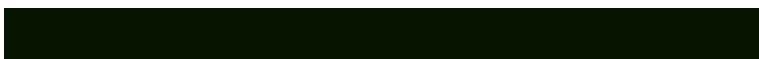
132.7790, -28.7400, -40.8360



81.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



101.5270, -11.4960, -67.0160



13.8330, -1.3280, -8.9760



# Inverse Universe

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



107.2600, 6.6410, 39.3530



122.8270, 10.2590, 61.8990



114.3350, 28.4190, 41.1470



78.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



46.4730, 11.4960, 67.0160



6.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530 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 139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530 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 139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.7400, -6.6410,



# 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

139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530

### Protanopia

148.0060, 34.2530, -20.5550

### Deuteranopia

150.2340, 42.7790, -9.8690



## Tritanopia

148.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530

## Protanomaly

144.8900, 19.7200, -27.0000

## Deuteranomaly

146.3300, 24.5330, -20.6110

## Tritanomaly

145.7060, -17.3280, -16.3680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.0730, -2.2440, -14.4040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530 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(109, 167, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 167, 80)  
}
```

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(109, 167, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 167, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530 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(109, 167, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 167, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 167, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 167, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 167, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 167,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 167, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
167, 80) }
```

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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