

Converting Colors

YIQ(140.9300, -83.2090,
-39.3770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(140.9300, -83.2090,
-39.3770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	25BDA6
RGB	37, 189, 166
RGB Percent	15%, 74%, 65%
CMY	0.8552, 0.2586, 0.3493
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.12, 0.26
HSL	171°, 67%, 44%
HSV	171°, 80%, 74%
XYZ	25.8465, 39.5645, 42.3125
YIQ	140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

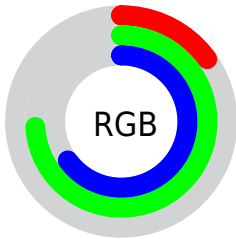
Format	Color
RYB	37, 119, 189
Decimal	2473382
CIELab	69.16, -43.13, 0.88
CIELCh	69, 43.135, 178.836
Yxy	39.5645, 0.2399, 0.3673
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280663462 (0xFF25BDA6)
YUV	140.9300, 12.3595, -91.1466
Hunter-Lab	62.9003, -36.7277, 4.1463

Details

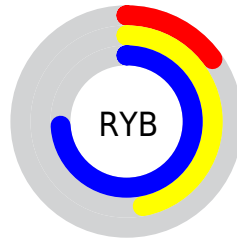
The YIQ color **140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **85.0700, 83.2090, 39.3770**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202.4860, -73.0310, -36.6070**, and **92.2410, -73.7190, -35.1510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.9070, -93.5700, -44.3380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146.9530, -72.8480, -34.4160**.

Distribution



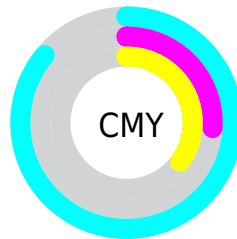
- Red (15%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (26%)





- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770 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 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140.9300,
-83.2090, -39.3770


 140.9300,
-83.2090, -39.3770


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 111.0540,
-89.4900, -41.1860


 202.4860,
-73.0310, -36.6070


 92.2410, -73.7190,
-35.1510


 220.2300,
-66.0180, -26.0340


 74.2430, -58.8650,
-29.0170


 229.8840,
-50.0640, -17.8080

 56.8320, -44.2860,
-23.4060

 239.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

 39.6490, -30.3490,
-17.1730

 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

 25.0420, -18.1540,
-12.4100

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 140.9300,
-83.2090, -39.3770

■ 140.9300,
-83.2090, -39.3770

■ 134.9070,
-93.5700, -44.3380

■ 146.9530,
-72.8480, -34.4160

■ 129.1830,
-103.3350, -49.0870

■ 152.9760,
-62.4870, -29.4550

■ 158.9990,
-52.1260, -24.4940

■ 164.9080,
-41.4440, -19.8440

■ 170.6320,
-31.6790, -15.0950

■ 176.6550,
-21.3180, -10.1340

■ 182.6780,
-10.9570, -5.1730

■ 188.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 194.7240, 9.7650,
4.7490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155.0660, -27.8700, -34.5740



140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



133.7260, -117.5050, -34.5690

Triad

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



140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



171.1810, -18.4820, 26.5900



168.2410, 59.2370, 0.2370

Complementary

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



140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



85.0700, 83.2090, 39.3770

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.



170.2870, 62.7640, 18.9240



140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



173.6390, 21.4510, 35.2670

Square

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



140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



160.5060, -65.4740, 8.1740



171.7870, 50.1530, 32.7210



165.8930, 42.0010, -17.7990

Rectangle

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



140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



135.0600, -124.0170, -26.6810



171.7870, 50.1530, 32.7210



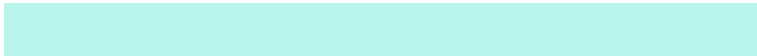
169.3110, 62.2160, 6.8240

Sweetspot

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



140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



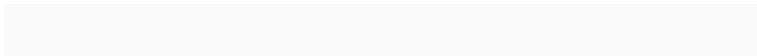
226.3330, -32.2750, -15.3070



133.6990, -26.9000, -74.1960



110.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



169.7340, -130.2920, -61.6520



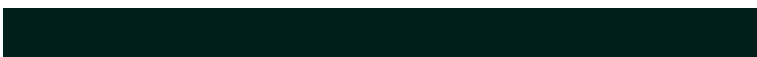
113.6150, -76.5670, -5.5510



91.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



108.0220, -86.4640, -40.9600



21.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270

Inverse Universe

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



85.0700, 83.2090, 39.3770



82.2660, 130.2920, 61.6520



112.3850, 76.5670, 5.5510



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



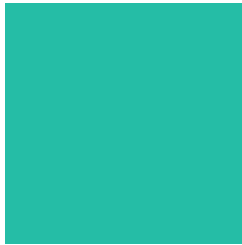
49.9780, 86.4640, 40.9600



9.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770 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 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

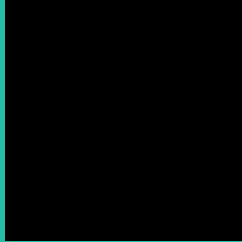
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

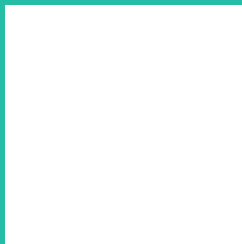
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770.



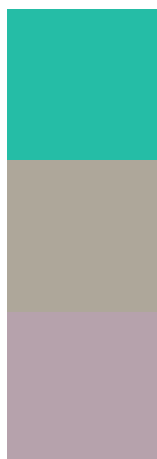
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770.

-39.3770.

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

140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770

Protanopia

167.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590

Deuteranopia

169.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



Tritanopia

148.9330, -78.1230, -21.4110

Trichromacy



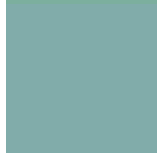
Original Color

140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



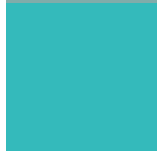
Protanomaly

157.8130, -24.9390, -16.0990



Deuteranomaly

158.9150, -24.9860, -9.7380



Tritanomaly

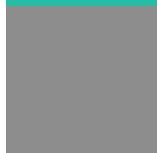
146.0480, -80.1850, -28.0970

Monochromacy



Original Color

140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770



Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

140.6430, -30.2120, -14.1480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770 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(37, 189, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 189, 166)  
}
```

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(37, 189, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 189, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770 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(37, 189, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 189, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 189, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 189, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 189, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 189,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.9300, -83.2090, -39.3770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 189, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 189,  
166) }
```

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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