

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.1960, 64.2780,  
13.5100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0705A
RGB	208, 112, 90
RGB Percent	82%, 44%, 35%
CMY	0.1841, 0.5609, 0.6468
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.57, 0.18
HSL	11°, 56%, 58%
HSV	11°, 57%, 82%
XYZ	33.6660, 25.7366, 12.8816
YIQ	138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

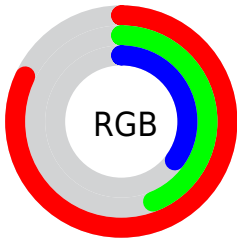
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	208, 117, 90
Decimal	13660250
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.79, 35.73, 29.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 46.037, 39.102
Yxy	25.7366, 0.4657, 0.3560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291850330 (0xFFD0705A)
YUV	138.1960, -23.7606, 61.2181
Hunter-Lab	50.7313, 29.6753, 20.4570

# Details

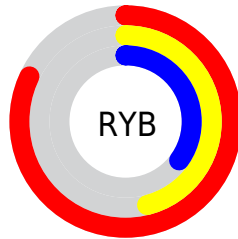
The YIQ color **138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **159.8040, -64.2780, -13.5100**, and the grayscale version is **138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.0600, 61.6650, 11.3050**, and **85.3740, 57.9050, 13.3690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.8230, 75.6940, 15.8700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.5690, 52.8620, 11.1500**.

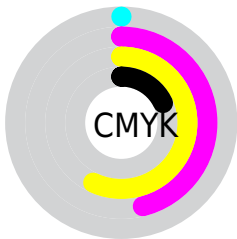
# Distribution



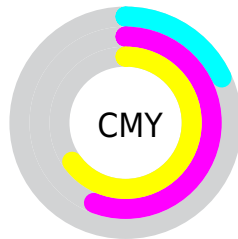
- Red (82%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100 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 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 138.1960, 64.2780,  
13.5100

 138.1960, 64.2780,  
13.5100


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 111.2280, 61.2520,  
13.2840


 189.0600, 61.6650,  
11.3050


 85.3740, 57.9050,  
13.3690


 208.5740, 45.2980,  
5.0580

 60.1070, 54.2830,  
12.9310


 228.0880, 28.9310,  
-1.1890

 32.5030, 53.2280,  
15.5320

 248.3030, 11.9680,  
-7.6480

 19.1360, 38.1440,  
13.5680

 254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

 11.7750, 22.9230,  
8.5790

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 138.1960, 64.2780,  
13.5100

■ 138.1960, 64.2780,  
13.5100

■ 125.8230, 75.6940,  
15.8700

■ 150.5690, 52.8620,  
11.1500

■ 113.4500, 87.1100,  
18.2300

■ 162.9420, 41.4460,  
8.7900

■ 101.1910, 98.2050,  
20.9010

■ 175.2010, 30.3510,  
6.1190

■ 88.8180, 109.6210,  
23.2610

■ 187.5740, 18.9350,  
3.7590

■ 85.0850, 113.2430,  
23.6990

■ 199.9470, 7.5190,  
1.3990

■ 212.3200, -3.8970,  
-0.9610

■ 224.6930,  
-15.3130, -3.3210

■ 236.8380,  
-26.0870, -6.3030

■ 240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.6260, 57.8560, 30.7840



138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100



137.0460, 55.1120, -7.6080

# Triad

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



138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100



117.7410, -51.9400, -38.8840



133.3550, -54.5630, 14.1810

# Complementary

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



138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100



159.8040, -64.2780, -13.5100

# 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.



112.9190, -109.8980, -12.7300



138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100



110.4330, -91.8750, -36.5070

# Square

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



138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100



129.0660, -1.5070, -33.2750



113.5910, -103.5230, -23.6430



142.4710, -4.4990, 31.9890



# Rectangle

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



138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100



134.8390, 42.0930, -19.4670



113.5910, -103.5230, -23.6430



125.3520, -76.8440, 4.9800

# Sweetspot

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



138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100



229.5530, 23.4280, 4.9320



136.2260, 39.5120, 54.8720



112.7090, 14.1210, 2.8970



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.



138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100



152.5110, 94.3080, 19.9400



172.8290, 48.0530, -17.3470



98.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



68.4290, 91.6030, 19.4030



16.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080



# Inverse Universe

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



159.8040, -64.2780, -13.5100



184.4890, -94.3080, -19.9400



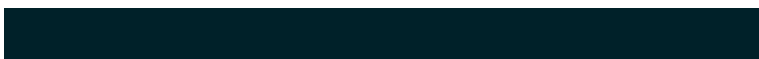
125.1710, -48.0530, 17.3470



100.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



99.5710, -91.6030, -19.4030



24.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

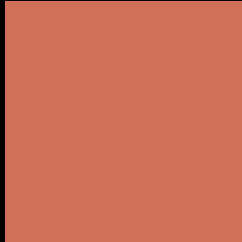
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100 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 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100.



# 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

138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100

### Protanopia

137.9570, 18.7540, -9.4860

### Deuteranopia

138.1070, 35.9470, -7.1970



## Tritanopia

139.4100, 58.2240, 24.1120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100

## Protanomaly

137.9100, 35.3040, -1.0480

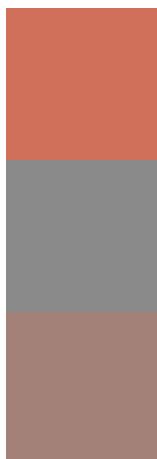
## Deuteranomaly

138.0100, 46.7660, 0.4780

## Tritanomaly

138.6720, 60.2420, 20.5780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100

## Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100 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(208, 112, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 112, 90)  
}
```

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(208, 112, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 112, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100 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(208, 112, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 112, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 112, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 112, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 112, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 112,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.1960, 64.2780, 13.5100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 112, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
112, 90) }
```

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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