

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.3080, 74.3250,  
-19.9070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.3080, 74.3250,  
-19.9070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C58316
RGB	197, 131, 22
RGB Percent	77%, 51%, 9%
CMY	0.2274, 0.4864, 0.9133
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.89, 0.23
HSL	37°, 80%, 43%
HSV	37°, 89%, 77%
XYZ	31.2902, 28.1568, 4.5496
YIQ	138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

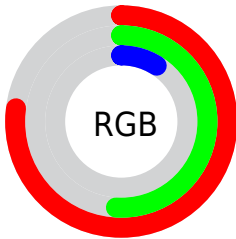
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 197, 22
Decimal	12944150
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.03, 17.53, 61.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 64.127, 74.137
Yxy	28.1568, 0.4889, 0.4400
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291134230 (0xFFC58316)
YUV	138.3080, -57.3398, 51.4729
Hunter-Lab	53.0629, 12.3979, 32.0606

# Details

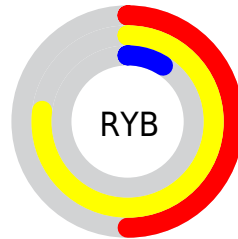
The YIQ color **138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **80.6920, -74.3250, 19.9070**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.3730, 75.7000, -17.2920**, and **89.3960, 59.6980, -13.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131.9190, 82.6700, -22.4660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.6970, 65.9800, -17.3480**.

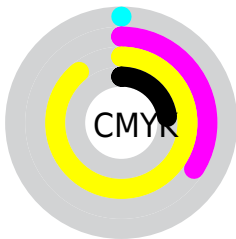
# Distribution



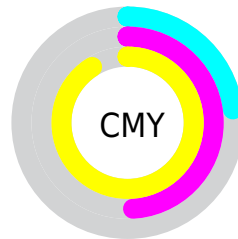
- Red (77%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (9%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070 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 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



138.3080, 74.3250,  
-19.9070

138.3080, 74.3250,  
-19.9070

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

112.1550, 70.3820,  
-20.0340

193.3730, 75.7000,  
-17.2920

89.3960, 59.6980,  
-13.6300

212.7730, 59.6540,  
-23.8500

67.2240, 48.7390,  
-7.7490

232.2870, 43.2870,  
-30.0970

45.6390, 37.5050,  
-2.3910

244.2840, 30.1740,  
-29.2340

25.5380, 27.7840,  
3.0800

247.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

9.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

250.6680, 12.1980,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.8180

0.0000

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

138.3080, 74.3250,  
-19.9070

138.3080, 74.3250,  
-19.9070

131.9190, 82.6700,  
-22.4660

144.6970, 65.9800,  
-17.3480

131.1040, 83.5870,  
-22.5650

151.6730, 57.3600,  
-15.3120

157.9480, 49.3360,  
-13.0640

164.9240, 40.7160,  
-11.0280

171.3130, 32.3710,  
-8.4690

■ 178.1750, 24.0720,  
-6.7440

■ 184.5640, 15.7270,  
-4.1850

■ 190.9530, 7.3820,  
-1.6260

■ 197.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.9290, 87.0190, 14.3710



138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070



132.9150, 43.7940, -44.7980

# Triad

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



138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070



119.8710, -101.9160, -36.2520



148.5620, 3.1550, 47.4670

# Complementary

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



138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070



80.6920, -74.3250, 19.9070

# 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.



135.4470, -75.0130, 21.3630



138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070



123.9240, -117.4620, -18.8220

# Square

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



138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070



111.9710, -82.4270, -53.5550



122.1750, -124.9380, -4.4740



144.4250, 55.0090, 54.8570



# Rectangle

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



138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070



129.8860, 7.2070, -48.0330



122.1750, -124.9380, -4.4740



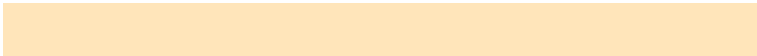
147.5530, -18.9890, 41.2910

# Sweetspot

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



138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070



231.8720, 29.2990, -7.8610



81.9630, 82.7930, 57.9370



113.9340, 17.5610, -4.3830



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.



138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070



169.5780, 108.2550, -29.0970



171.0700, 44.2550, -58.6650



96.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



108.6110, 69.0980, -18.7900



23.6780, 15.4060, -3.8740



# Inverse Universe

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



80.6920, -74.3250, 19.9070



85.4220, -108.2550, 29.0970



48.2290, -43.6590, 58.8770



92.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



54.9760, -69.3730, 18.2670



11.7350, -15.1310, 4.3970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070 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 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070 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 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070.

-19.9070.

# 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

138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070

### Protanopia

136.8160, 48.9270, -33.1930

### Deuteranopia

137.5470, 65.9820, -28.4020



## Tritanopia

146.9460, 44.7910, 19.7590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070

## Protanomaly

137.3550, 57.7750, -28.3450

## Deuteranomaly

137.5090, 69.1450, -25.1510

## Tritanomaly

143.5490, 55.6140, 5.3260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070

## Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

137.7300, 26.8230, -7.0410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070 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(197, 131, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 131, 22)  
}
```

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(197, 131, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 131, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070 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(197, 131, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 131, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 131, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 131, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 131, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 131,  
22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.3080, 74.3250, -19.9070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 131, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
131, 22) }
```

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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