

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.5460, 86.0590,  
-1.2770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DC7429
RGB	220, 116, 41
RGB Percent	86%, 45%, 16%
CMY	0.1371, 0.5452, 0.8388
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.81, 0.14
HSL	25°, 72%, 51%
HSV	25°, 81%, 86%
XYZ	36.1731, 27.8651, 5.5791
YIQ	138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

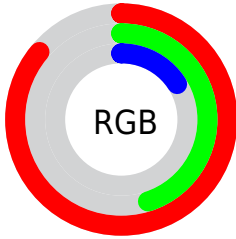
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 170, 41
Decimal	14447657
CIE Lab	59.77, 35.76, 56.35
CIE LCh	60, 66.738, 57.598
Yxy	27.8651, 0.5196, 0.4003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292637737 (0xFFDC7429)
YUV	138.5460, -48.0902, 71.4352
Hunter-Lab	52.7874, 29.9408, 30.6848

# Details

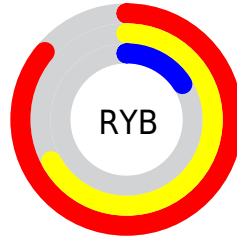
The YIQ color **138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **122.4540, -86.0590, 1.2770**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186.0500, 75.6520, -5.4040**, and **85.9840, 76.0180, -1.0220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.4070, 96.6960, -1.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.6850, 75.4220, -1.2340**.

# Distribution



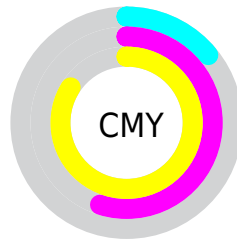
- Red (86%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770 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 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 138.5460, 86.0590,  
-1.2770

 138.5460, 86.0590,  
-1.2770


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 110.5950, 84.3630,  
-3.5810


 186.0500, 75.6520,  
-5.4040


 85.3970, 76.2930,  
-0.4990


 205.4500, 59.6060,  
-11.9620


 62.3390, 65.0130,  
5.6930


 224.8500, 43.5600,  
-18.5200

 37.8190, 55.1540,  
13.6660

 245.0650, 26.5970,  
-24.9790

 20.9300, 41.7200,  
14.8400

 248.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940

 13.9820, 26.7740,  
10.3740

 252.0360, 8.3460,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-8.0860

0.0000

■ 138.5460, 86.0590,  
-1.2770

■ 138.5460, 86.0590,  
-1.2770

■ 128.4070, 96.6960,  
-1.3200

■ 148.6850, 75.4220,  
-1.2340

■ 119.7840,  
105.8200, -1.4760

■ 158.8240, 64.7850,  
-1.1910

■ 168.3760, 54.4230,  
-0.6250

■ 178.5150, 43.7860,  
-0.5820

■ 188.6540, 33.1490,  
-0.5390

■ 198.7930, 22.5120,  
-0.4960

■ 208.9320, 11.8750,  
-0.4530

■ 218.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 228.6230, -9.1240,  
0.1560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.5730, 91.7380, 33.4820



138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770



134.8040, 66.3960, -35.9080

# Triad

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



138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770



115.9950, -91.0020, -46.8260



144.4630, -36.4110, 37.6450

# Complementary

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



138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770



122.4540, -86.0590, 1.2770

# 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.



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770



122.8350, -110.2620, -28.1660

# Square

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



138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770



106.2200, -70.3670, -62.8710



124.5570, -123.3780, -10.7220



146.9630, 30.0670, 55.3390



# Rectangle

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



138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770



130.7850, 41.0440, -50.0280



124.5570, -123.3780, -10.7220



137.5730, -66.4400, 25.6880

# Sweetspot

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



138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770



226.9140, 29.4810, -0.1430



106.3770, 73.3000, 70.2920



110.8680, 17.9270, -0.0010



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.



138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770



141.3850, 120.1250, -1.9150



190.7890, 61.5840, -47.8240



104.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



94.5780, 83.0330, -1.5030



24.9070, 22.1910, -0.1850

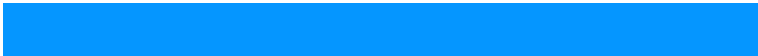


# Inverse Universe

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



122.4540, -86.0590, 1.2770



118.6150, -120.1250, 1.9150



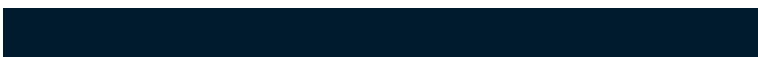
70.2110, -61.5840, 47.8240



103.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



79.0090, -83.3080, 0.9800



21.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770 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 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770 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 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770.

-1.2770.

# 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

138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770

### Protanopia

139.1390, 40.9480, -26.2520

### Deuteranopia

138.5990, 60.2040, -22.8040



## Tritanopia

143.8840, 65.6970, 26.3450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770

## Protanomaly

138.6190, 57.4520, -16.9800

## Deuteranomaly

138.4310, 69.7850, -14.7190

## Tritanomaly

142.2680, 72.9430, 16.1670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.8710, 31.0400, -0.8640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770 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(220, 116, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 116, 41)  
}
```

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(220, 116, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 116, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770 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(220, 116, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 116, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 116, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 116, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 116, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 116,  
41) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.5460, 86.0590, -1.2770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 116, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
116, 41) }
```

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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