

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.7080, 42.2250,  
11.1930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA786F
RGB	186, 120, 111
RGB Percent	73%, 47%, 44%
CMY	0.2704, 0.5295, 0.5645
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.40, 0.27
HSL	7°, 35%, 58%
HSV	7°, 40%, 73%
XYZ	29.8439, 25.0189, 18.3080
YIQ	138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

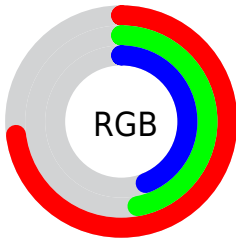
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	186, 121, 111
Decimal	12220527
CIELab	57.09, 24.78, 15.64
CIElCh	57, 29.302, 32.249
Yxy	25.0189, 0.4079, 0.3419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290410607 (0xFFBA786F)
YUV	138.7080, -13.6600, 41.4751
Hunter-Lab	50.0189, 18.9695, 13.3118

# Details

The YIQ color **138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **158.2920, -42.2250, -11.1930**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.0890, 45.5260, 11.9420**, and **87.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.1500, 52.7240, 13.6520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.2660, 31.7260, 8.7340**.

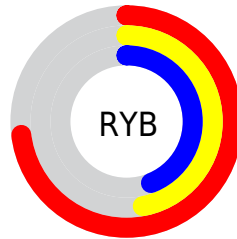
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (47%)

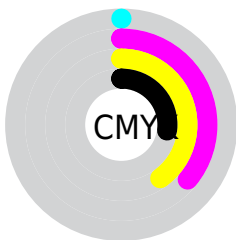
Blue (44%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (44%)

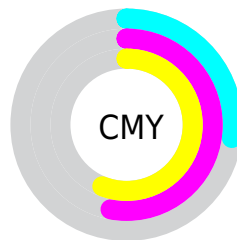


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (53%)


Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930 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 138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 138.7080, 42.2250,  
11.1930


 138.7080, 42.2250,  
11.1930


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 112.9250, 40.1160,  
10.8680


 193.0890, 45.5260,  
11.9420

 87.7290, 37.7320,  
10.0200


 215.3050, 35.9900,  
8.5500


 63.3590, 35.8980,  
10.2180

 235.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910

 39.5050, 32.5510,  
10.3030

 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

 17.0210, 31.0380,  
10.1900

 7.5890, 14.5790,  
5.6110

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 138.7080, 42.2250,  
11.1930

■ 138.7080, 42.2250,  
11.1930

■ 127.1500, 52.7240,  
13.6520

■ 150.2660, 31.7260,  
8.7340

■ 115.1190, 63.1770,  
16.9450

■ 162.2970, 21.2730,  
5.4410

■ 103.5610, 73.6760,  
19.4040

■ 173.8550, 10.7740,  
2.9820

■ 91.5300, 84.1290,  
22.6970

■ 185.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 79.9720, 94.6280,  
25.1560

■ 197.4440,  
-10.1780, -2.7700

■ 68.5280, 104.8060,  
27.9260

■ 209.0020,  
-20.6770, -5.2290

■ 221.0330,  
-31.1300, -8.5220

■ 232.0210,  
-40.0240, -12.5360

■ 234.3690,  
-41.1240, -14.6280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.7970, 35.0250, 20.5370



138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930



137.1770, 38.9260, -0.6100

# Triad

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



138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930



128.6360, -20.3070, -22.9550



134.4200, -35.9930, 8.0310

# Complementary

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



138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930



158.2920, -42.2250, -11.1930

# 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.



125.8850, -59.8320, -5.9760



138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930



123.5050, -47.6790, -22.4870

# Square

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



138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930



132.5050, 5.0470, -19.8890



119.7880, -67.3490, -18.4290



139.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



# Rectangle

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



138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930



135.7150, 31.1790, -8.8930



119.7880, -67.3490, -18.4290



131.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830

# Sweetspot

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



138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930



224.0190, 16.1840, 4.0560



140.9490, 23.5140, 36.4260



111.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580



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.



138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930



168.9020, 65.2860, 17.2700



160.4270, 32.0500, -8.1580



86.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



57.7970, 87.7510, 23.1350



10.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



# Inverse Universe

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



158.2920, -42.2250, -11.1930



199.0980, -65.2860, -17.2700



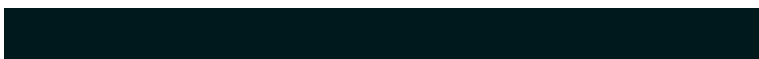
136.5730, -32.0500, 8.1580



88.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



98.2030, -87.7510, -23.1350



17.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

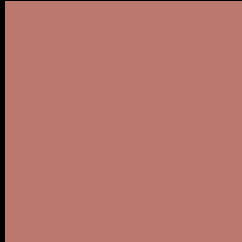
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

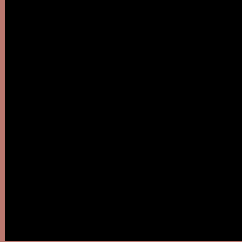
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.7080, 42.2250,



# 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

138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930

### Protanopia

137.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140

### Deuteranopia

137.7500, 24.0710, -1.2170



## Tritanopia

139.5430, 38.5560, 17.1160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930

## Protanomaly

137.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710

## Deuteranomaly

138.2070, 30.2140, 3.0940

## Tritanomaly

139.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.8340, 15.2670, 4.1550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930 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(186, 120, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 120, 111)  
}
```

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(186, 120, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 120, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930 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(186, 120, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 120, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 120, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 120, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 120, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 120,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.7080, 42.2250, 11.1930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 120, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
120, 111) }
```

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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