

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.0010, 76.2070,  
-31.9930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(139.0010, 76.2070,  
-31.9930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C08B00
RGB	192, 139, 0
RGB Percent	75%, 55%, 0%
CMY	0.2470, 0.4550, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 1.00, 0.25
HSL	43°, 100%, 38%
HSV	43°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	30.9707, 29.6667, 4.0969
YIQ	139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

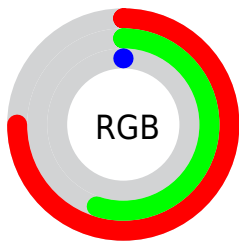
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	73, 192, 0
Decimal	12618496
CIE Lab	61.37, 10.59, 66.37
CIE LCh	61, 67.210, 80.932
Yxy	29.6667, 0.4784, 0.4583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290808576 (0xFFC08B00)
YUV	139.0010, -68.5275, 46.4801
Hunter-Lab	54.4671, 6.1798, 33.6673

# Details

The YIQ color **139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **52.9990, -76.2070, 31.9930**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.4450, 75.1970, -24.6990**, and **92.0100, 54.7930, -18.3510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.1020, 68.7330, -28.6990**.

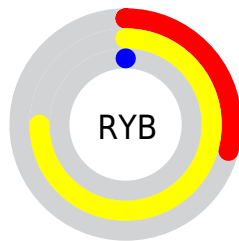
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (55%)

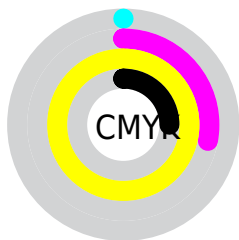
Blue (0%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (0%)

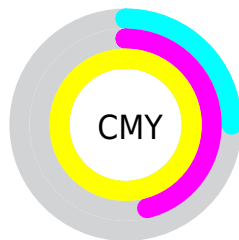


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930 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 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 139.0010, 76.2070,  
-31.9930

■ 139.0010, 76.2070,  
-31.9930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 115.3560, 65.2020,  
-25.2780

■ 196.4450, 75.1970,  
-24.6990

■ 92.0100, 54.7930,  
-18.3510

■ 216.6710, 59.7010,  
-30.2110

■ 69.8380, 43.8340,  
-12.4700

■ 236.1850, 43.3340,  
-36.4580

■ 48.8510, 33.7920,  
-6.6880

■ 243.4860, 32.4210,  
-31.4110

■ 29.0380, 23.2000,  
-1.9520

■ 246.6780, 23.4330,  
-22.7030

■ 8.0730, 16.0920,  
5.7240

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-13.9950

0.0000

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

■ 139.0010, 76.2070,  
-31.9930

■ 144.1020, 68.7330,  
-28.6990

■ 149.9040, 60.6630,  
-25.6170

■ 155.0050, 53.1890,  
-22.3230

■ 160.1060, 45.7150,  
-19.0290

■ 165.7940, 37.9660,  
-16.2580

■ 170.8950, 30.4920,  
-12.9640

■ 176.1100, 22.6970,  
-9.3590

■ 181.2110, 15.2230,  
-6.0650

■ 186.8990, 7.4740,  
-3.2940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.9690, 89.5420, 7.1900



139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930



134.7350, 35.3130, -50.7910

# Triad

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



139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930



124.8580, -109.0690, -33.2690



152.2650, 17.4130, 53.3890

# Complementary

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



139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930



52.9990, -76.2070, 31.9930

# 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.



144.1400, -54.7950, 29.4050



139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930



128.3240, -124.3400, -15.3160

# Square

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



139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930



117.2030, -88.8920, -52.0280



122.9900, -125.8550, -4.3750



145.3510, 67.0210, 57.4290



# Rectangle

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



139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930



129.9380, -7.7390, -52.4990



122.9900, -125.8550, -4.3750



152.0820, -4.1810, 48.2590

# Sweetspot

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



139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930



229.1230, 29.8500, -12.3420



63.5640, 97.0980, 57.4980



112.8260, 17.7450, -7.7190



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930



180.9970, 99.2250, -41.6630



157.5540, 36.6000, -68.6160



94.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410



116.2310, 64.0560, -26.5360



23.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560



# Inverse Universe

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



52.9990, -76.2070, 31.9930



69.0030, -99.2250, 41.6630



34.4460, -36.6000, 68.6160



89.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



44.1820, -63.7810, 27.0590

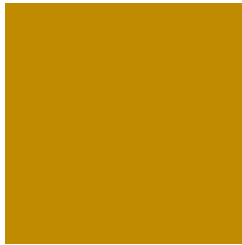


9.0450, -13.0680, 5.5560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930 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 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930 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 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930.

-31.9930.

# 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

139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930

### Protanopia

138.9490, 55.6220, -38.8900

### Deuteranopia

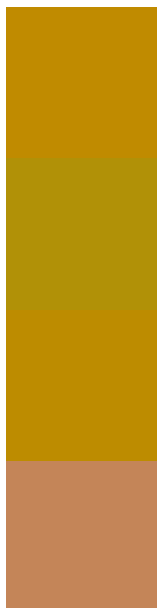
138.9790, 73.2730, -33.8870



## Tritanopia

150.7710, 37.9140, 17.7380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930

## Protanomaly

138.8360, 63.3700, -36.1340

## Deuteranomaly

138.6910, 74.1440, -33.1520

## Tritanomaly

146.7070, 51.9930, -0.6390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.8670, 27.6950, -11.8330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930 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(192, 139, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 139, 0)  
}
```

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(192, 139, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 139, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930 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(192, 139, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 139, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(192, 139, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 139, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 139, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 139,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.0010, 76.2070, -31.9930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 139, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
139, 0) }
```

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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