

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(139.0480, 69.9660,  
-1.4740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CD793B
RGB	205, 121, 59
RGB Percent	80%, 47%, 23%
CMY	0.1959, 0.5256, 0.7683
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.71, 0.20
HSL	25°, 59%, 52%
HSV	25°, 71%, 80%
XYZ	32.8128, 26.9677, 7.6248
YIQ	139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

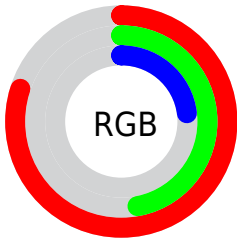
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 167, 59
Decimal	13465915
CIE Lab	58.94, 27.72, 46.78
CIE LCh	59, 54.374, 59.350
Yxy	26.9677, 0.4868, 0.4001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291655995 (0xFFCD793B)
YUV	139.0480, -39.4637, 57.8399
Hunter-Lab	51.9305, 21.9088, 27.6459

# Details

The YIQ color **139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **124.9520, -69.9660, 1.4740**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.8090, 69.1410, -3.0430**, and **85.8300, 64.6480, -4.2160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129.7240, 79.6860, -1.4180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.4860, 59.9250, -1.2190**.

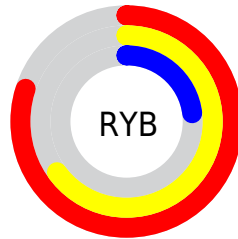
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (47%)

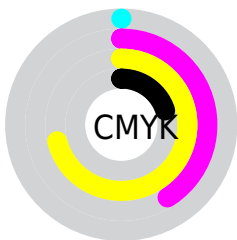
Blue (23%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (23%)

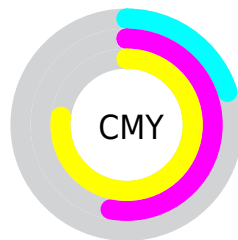


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (53%)


Yellow (77%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740 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 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 139.0480, 69.9660,  
-1.4740


 139.0480, 69.9660,  
-1.4740


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 112.5530, 66.9860,  
-2.5340


 190.8090, 69.1410,  
-3.0430

 86.1290, 65.2440,  
-4.0040


 210.2090, 53.0950,  
-9.6010


 63.1590, 56.5320,  
-0.3000


 229.7230, 36.7280,  
-15.8480

 40.9870, 45.5730,  
5.5810

 247.5900, 20.8650,  
-20.2150

 18.5270, 35.4850,  
12.1970

 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

 253.9740, 2.8890,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.7990

0.0000

■ 139.0480, 69.9660,  
-1.4740

■ 139.0480, 69.9660,  
-1.4740

■ 129.7240, 79.6860,  
-1.4180

■ 148.4860, 59.9250,  
-1.2190

■ 120.2860, 89.7270,  
-1.6730

■ 157.8100, 50.2050,  
-1.2750

■ 112.3640, 98.2550,  
-2.0410

■ 166.6610, 40.4390,  
-0.4970

■ 175.9850, 30.7190,  
-0.5530

■ 185.4230, 20.6780,  
-0.2980

■ 194.7470, 10.9580,  
-0.3540

■ 204.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 212.9220, -8.5280,  
0.3680

■ 222.3600,  
-18.5690, 0.6230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.0930, 75.2340, 24.2100



139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740



136.1570, 49.7050, -25.2630

# Triad

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



139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740



112.7010, -89.9940, -43.0660



144.1190, -23.9390, 31.8770

# Complementary

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



139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740



124.9520, -69.9660, 1.4740

# 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.



113.3070, -116.5020, -3.1740



139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740



117.5860, -105.1270, -27.6150

# Square

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



139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740



120.4290, -42.4940, -44.8780



118.7550, -115.3080, -13.8040



145.8450, 27.0430, 44.0590



# Rectangle

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



139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740



133.7410, 27.1490, -34.9870



118.7550, -115.3080, -13.8040



140.0670, -44.5240, 24.9800

# Sweetspot

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



139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740



230.6470, 25.8590, -0.5810



112.3440, 59.7310, 57.3870



113.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150



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.



139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740



156.8870, 104.0320, -2.1120



181.3120, 50.1660, -39.1300



97.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



90.7240, 79.6860, -1.4180



20.7540, 18.2480, -0.3120



# Inverse Universe

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



124.9520, -69.9660, 1.4740



136.1130, -104.0320, 2.1120



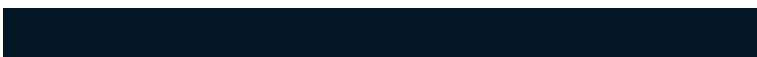
82.6880, -50.1660, 39.1300



96.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



74.6890, -79.4110, 1.9410

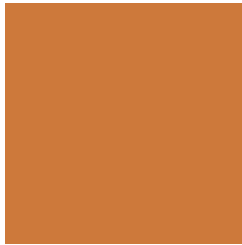


17.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740 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 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740 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 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740.

-1.4740.

# 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

139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740

### Protanopia

138.1200, 33.9320, -20.2440

### Deuteranopia

138.4380, 50.7120, -15.9760



## Tritanopia

143.3170, 54.0520, 22.6280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740

## Protanomaly

138.1650, 47.2270, -13.3890

## Deuteranomaly

138.6070, 57.7260, -10.9300

## Tritanomaly

142.1570, 60.0140, 13.6940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.7610, 25.5380, -0.2700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740 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(205, 121, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 121, 59)  
}
```

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(205, 121, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 121, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740 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(205, 121, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 121, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 121, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 121, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 121, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 121,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.0480, 69.9660, -1.4740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 121, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
121, 59) }
```

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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