

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.2450, 17.8830,  
-10.2210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(139.2450, 17.8830,  
-10.2210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	968D66
RGB	150, 141, 102
RGB Percent	59%, 55%, 40%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4471, 0.5999
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.32, 0.41
HSL	49°, 19%, 49%
HSV	49°, 32%, 59%
XYZ	24.5014, 26.4924, 16.3993
YIQ	139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

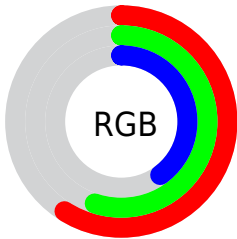
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 150, 102
Decimal	9866598
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.50, -2.91, 22.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 22.232, 97.526
Yxy	26.4924, 0.3636, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288056678 (0xFF968D66)
YUV	139.2450, -18.3618, 9.4321
Hunter-Lab	51.4708, -5.1033, 17.1390

# Details

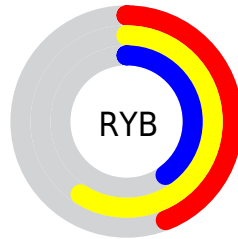
The YIQ color **139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **112.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.2020, 19.4420, -10.9420**, and **88.9890, 15.7280, -9.7120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135.7740, 23.5230, -13.3170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.7160, 12.2430, -7.1250**.

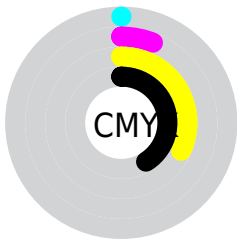
# Distribution



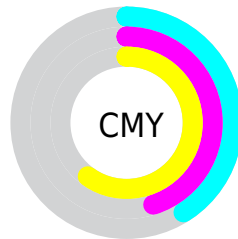
- Red (59%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210 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 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 139.2450, 17.8830,  
-10.2210


 139.2450, 17.8830,  
-10.2210


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 114.0600, 16.9660,  
-10.1220


 193.2020, 19.4420,  
-10.9420

 88.9890, 15.7280,  
-9.7120


 220.5010, 20.0380,  
-10.7300

 65.8040, 14.8110,  
-9.6130

 247.2940, 16.1870,  
-12.5250

 43.2060, 13.6190,  
-10.0370

 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

 23.3460, 10.4090,  
-6.9270

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.2450, 17.8830,  
-10.2210

■ 139.2450, 17.8830,  
-10.2210

■ 135.7740, 23.5230,  
-13.3170

■ 142.7160, 12.2430,  
-7.1250

■ 132.3030, 29.1630,  
-16.4130

■ 146.1870, 6.6030,  
-4.0290

■ 129.4190, 34.5280,  
-20.0320

■ 149.0710, 1.2380,  
-0.4100

■ 125.9480, 40.1680,  
-23.1280

■ 152.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860

■ 122.4770, 45.8080,  
-26.2240

■ 156.0130,  
-10.0420, 5.7820

■ 119.0060, 51.4480,  
-29.3200

■ 159.4840,  
-15.6820, 8.8780

■ 116.4640, 55.8500,  
-32.0060

■ 162.9550,  
-21.3220, 11.9740

■ 166.4260,

-26.9620, 15.0700

■ 169.3100,  
-32.3270, 18.6890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.8600, 29.5730, -1.8110



139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210



136.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460

# Triad

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



139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210



131.5630, -44.4260, -9.8500



143.7500, 16.0440, 17.6120

# Complementary

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



139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210



112.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210

# 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.



143.1160, -2.6620, 15.2100



139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210



135.6550, -38.5130, -1.3690

# Square

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



139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210



132.0660, -35.8970, -15.7450



140.2490, -22.3300, 8.2140



143.2860, 28.9740, 14.5580



# Rectangle

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



139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210



134.8160, -11.8260, -16.9620



140.2490, -22.3300, 8.2140



143.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600

# Sweetspot

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



139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210



189.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280



117.4920, 25.3980, 13.2860



94.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210



177.3460, 27.6040, -15.6920



140.3420, 7.0640, -17.8960



72.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540



107.0060, 51.4480, -29.3200



7.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



# Inverse Universe

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



112.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210



136.6540, -27.6040, 15.6920



111.6580, -7.0640, 17.8960



68.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



30.9940, -51.4480, 29.3200



2.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210 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 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

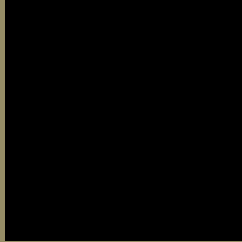
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210.

-10.2210.

# 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

139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210

### Protanopia

139.5440, 18.4790, -10.0090

### Deuteranopia

140.6210, 28.7480, -3.3800



## Tritanopia

142.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210

## Protanomaly

139.5440, 18.4790, -10.0090

## Deuteranomaly

140.0010, 24.6220, -5.6980

## Tritanomaly

140.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

139.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210 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(150, 141, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 141, 102)  
}
```

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(150, 141, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 141, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210 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(150, 141, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 141, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 141, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 141, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 141, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 141,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.2450, 17.8830, -10.2210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 141, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
141, 102) }
```

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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