

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.3770, 87.0720,  
-25.1520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(139.3770, 87.0720,  
-25.1520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CF8400
RGB	207, 132, 0
RGB Percent	81%, 52%, 0%
CMY	0.1881, 0.4825, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 1.00, 0.19
HSL	38°, 100%, 41%
HSV	38°, 100%, 81%
XYZ	33.9866, 29.7631, 3.9568
YIQ	139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

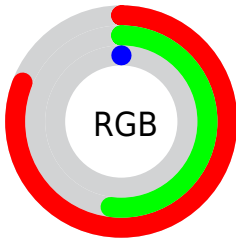
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 207, 0
Decimal	13599744
CIE Lab	61.45, 21.06, 67.29
CIE LCh	61, 70.505, 72.623
Yxy	29.7631, 0.5020, 0.4396
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291789824 (0xFFCF8400)
YUV	139.3770, -68.7129, 59.3054
Hunter-Lab	54.5555, 15.7283, 33.8887

# Details

The YIQ color **139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520** 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 **67.6230, -87.0720, 25.1520**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.9340, 78.3140, -20.6140**, and **92.0870, 65.0620, -11.7220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.8800, 78.4060, -22.2820**.

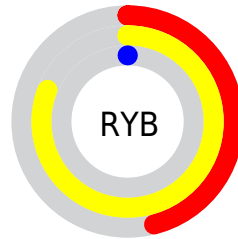
# Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (52%)

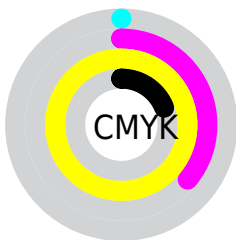
Blue (0%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (0%)

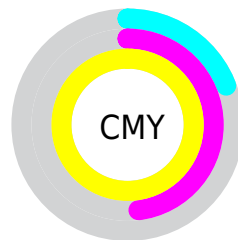


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (48%)


Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520 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 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 139.3770, 87.0720,  
-25.1520


 139.3770, 87.0720,  
-25.1520


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 115.4330, 75.4710,  
-18.6490


 192.9340, 78.3140,  
-20.6140

 92.0870, 65.0620,  
-11.7220


 212.4480, 61.9470,  
-26.8610

 69.6160, 53.5070,  
-6.0530


 231.9620, 45.5800,  
-33.1080

 48.0310, 42.2730,  
-0.6950

 243.3720, 32.7420,  
-31.7220

 27.0440, 32.2310,  
5.0870

 246.5640, 23.7540,  
-23.0140

 11.3620, 22.6480,  
8.0560

 249.7560, 14.7660,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-14.3060

0.0000

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

■ 139.3770, 87.0720,  
-25.1520

■ 145.8800, 78.4060,  
-22.2820

■ 152.9700, 69.4650,  
-19.9350

■ 159.9460, 60.8450,  
-17.8990

■ 166.4490, 52.1790,  
-15.0290

■ 173.5390, 43.2380,  
-12.6820

■ 179.9280, 34.8930,  
-10.1230

■ 187.0180, 25.9520,  
-7.7760

■ 193.5210, 17.2860,  
-4.9060

■ 200.4970, 8.6660,  
-2.8700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.8270, 96.2340, 18.0740



139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520



136.1450, 48.8380, -48.1060

# Triad

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



139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520



123.7350, -104.5290, -38.4570



152.3430, -0.4220, 51.7220

# Complementary

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



139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520



67.6230, -87.0720, 25.1520

# 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.



129.7110, -93.6720, 12.6000



139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520



129.1730, -122.5970, -19.3730

# Square

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



139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520



115.1510, -83.1140, -57.6260



125.9250, -127.2300, -6.9900



146.7940, 58.5840, 61.6560



# Rectangle

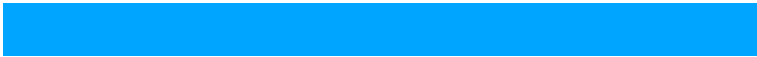
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520



131.5950, 12.1600, -55.2000



125.9250, -127.2300, -6.9900



150.7250, -25.2250, 44.1750

# Sweetspot

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



139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520



229.9000, 32.0960, -8.9920



70.5570, 98.9760, 67.5200



112.7770, 19.4410, -5.4150



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.



139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520



171.9260, 107.1550, -31.1890



175.0300, 49.7590, -70.3130



101.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



113.0410, 70.7030, -20.3450



27.5210, 17.2860, -4.9060



# Inverse Universe

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



67.6230, -87.0720, 25.1520



83.0740, -107.1550, 31.1890



31.9700, -49.7590, 70.3130



97.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



54.9590, -70.7030, 20.3450



13.4790, -17.2860, 4.9060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520 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 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520 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 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520.

-25.1520.

# 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

139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520

### Protanopia

139.4050, 54.3380, -37.6460

### Deuteranopia

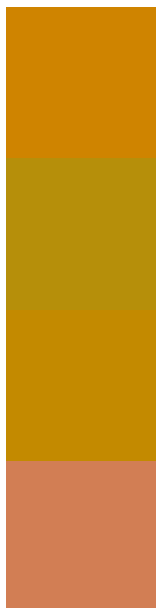
138.9790, 73.2730, -33.8870



## Tritanopia

150.6370, 50.1550, 21.6670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520

## Protanomaly

139.4990, 65.9370, -33.0950

## Deuteranomaly

139.3110, 78.2700, -30.8340

## Tritanomaly

146.3280, 63.5460, 4.7460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.9000, 32.0960, -8.9920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520 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(207, 132, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 132, 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(207, 132, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 132, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520 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(207, 132, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 132, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 132, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 132, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 132, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 132,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.3770, 87.0720, -25.1520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 132, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
132, 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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