

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(139.5670, 47.1760,  
15.0800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C27571
RGB	194, 117, 113
RGB Percent	76%, 46%, 44%
CMY	0.2390, 0.5413, 0.5567
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.42, 0.24
HSL	3°, 40%, 60%
HSV	3°, 42%, 76%
XYZ	31.6009, 25.3838, 18.8711
YIQ	139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

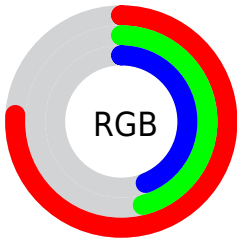
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	194, 117, 113
Decimal	12744049
CIELab	57.45, 29.80, 15.12
CIELCh	57, 33.418, 26.910
Yxy	25.3838, 0.4166, 0.3346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290934129 (0xFFC27571)
YUV	139.5670, -13.0975, 47.7377
Hunter-Lab	50.3824, 23.7898, 13.0601

# Details

The YIQ color **139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **167.4330, -47.1760, -15.0800**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.2470, 51.0730, 16.0410**, and **88.0010, 42.9580, 14.4300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.8350, 58.2250, 18.5850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152.2990, 36.1270, 11.5750**.

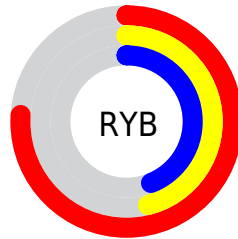
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (46%)

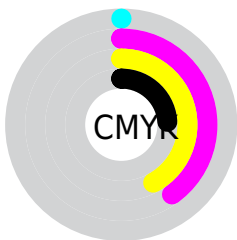
Blue (44%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (44%)

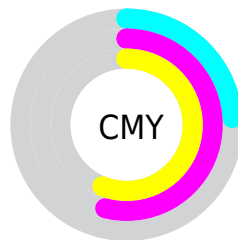


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (54%)


Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800 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 139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 139.5670, 47.1760,  
15.0800


 139.5670, 47.1760,  
15.0800


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 113.7840, 45.0670,  
14.7550


 194.2470, 51.0730,  
16.0410


 88.0010, 42.9580,  
14.4300


 214.3590, 35.8980,  
10.2180


 63.0330, 39.9320,  
14.2040

 233.9870, 19.2100,  
4.2820

 38.8910, 37.4560,  
15.0240

 254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

 17.3420, 34.5680,  
12.2960

 9.9810, 19.3470,  
7.3070

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 139.5670, 47.1760,  
15.0800

■ 139.5670, 47.1760,  
15.0800

■ 126.8350, 58.2250,  
18.5850

■ 152.2990, 36.1270,  
11.5750

■ 113.4020, 69.8700,  
22.3020

■ 165.7320, 24.4820,  
7.8580

■ 100.6700, 80.9190,  
25.8070

■ 178.4640, 13.4330,  
4.3530

■ 87.2370, 92.5640,  
29.5240

■ 191.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 74.5050, 103.6130,  
33.0290

■ 204.6290, -9.2610,  
-2.8690

■ 63.2890, 113.1490,  
36.4210

■ 217.9480,  
-20.5850, -6.8970

■ 230.7940,  
-31.9550, -10.0910

■ 236.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.8020, 36.6290, 24.5090



139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800



138.0530, 45.2070, 1.1990

# Triad

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



139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800



128.4250, -18.3350, -25.6550



132.3090, -48.9220, 5.5580

# Complementary

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



139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800



167.4330, -47.1760, -15.0800

# 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.



117.6370, -82.8010, -13.7210



139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800



121.5320, -52.3090, -26.6850

# Square

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



139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800



133.0880, 10.5950, -21.3170



108.3930, -94.3980, -29.3260



140.1070, -15.6380, 19.0980



# Rectangle

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



139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800



136.9500, 37.8270, -8.2290



108.3930, -94.3980, -29.3260



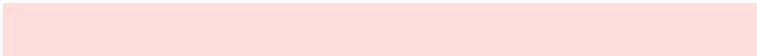
128.4600, -59.8330, -0.4490

# Sweetspot

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



139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800



230.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610



146.1110, 23.2380, 41.4300



113.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290



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.



139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800



167.1960, 73.4460, 23.5740



162.4600, 36.4510, -5.3170



90.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



52.8350, 93.7560, 29.9480



11.0410, 19.1180, 5.9500



# Inverse Universe

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



167.4330, -47.1760, -15.0800



210.8040, -73.4460, -23.5740



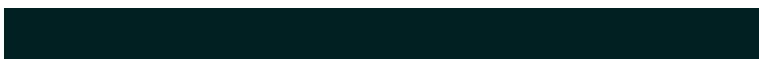
144.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



93.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



108.1650, -93.7560, -29.9480

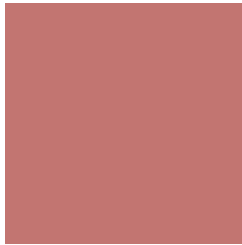


22.5460, -19.3930, -6.4730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

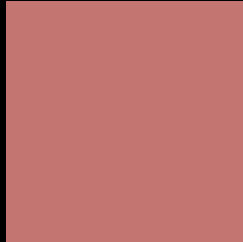
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800 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 139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.5670, 47.1760,



# 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

139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800

### Protanopia

138.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

### Deuteranopia

138.7500, 24.0710, -1.2170



## Tritanopia

139.9460, 44.7910, 19.7590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800

## Protanomaly

138.3140, 22.6030, 3.3630

## Deuteranomaly

138.9300, 32.5520, 4.7760

## Tritanomaly

140.0770, 45.8000, 17.9920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.1440, 17.3300, 5.3140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800 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(194, 117, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 117, 113)  
}
```

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(194, 117, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 117, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800 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(194, 117, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 117, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 117, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 117, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 117, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 117,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 117, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
117, 113) }
```

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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