

Converting Colors

YIQ(139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(139.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D8B8C
RGB	141, 139, 140
RGB Percent	55%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.4470, 0.4549, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.45
HSL	330°, 1%, 55%
HSV	330°, 1%, 55%
XYZ	24.9509, 26.0213, 28.5188
YIQ	139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

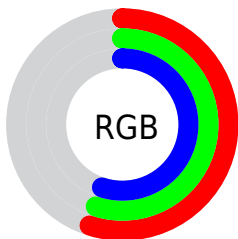
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 139, 140
Decimal	9276300
CIE _{Lab}	58.06, 0.94, -0.28
CIE _{LCh}	58, 0.978, 343.431
Yxy	26.0213, 0.3139, 0.3273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287466380 (0xFF8D8B8C)
YUV	139.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	51.0111, -1.9602, 2.5605

Details

The YIQ color $139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $140.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350$, and the grayscale version is $140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $193.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470$, and $89.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $130.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $148.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100$.

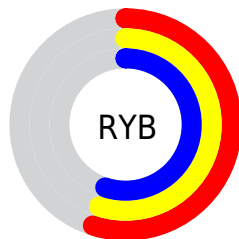
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (55%)

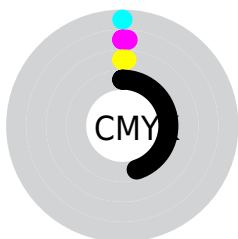
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)

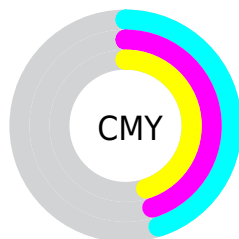


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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 139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 139.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 139.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 114.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 193.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 89.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 220.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 66.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 249.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 44.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 23.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 139.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 139.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 130.6960, 6.9680,
5.8800

■ 148.7280, -5.2260,
-4.4100

■ 121.6800, 13.0650,
11.0250

■ 157.7440,
-11.3230, -9.5550

■ 112.6640, 19.1620,
16.1700

■ 166.7600,
-17.4200, -14.7000

■ 103.6480, 25.2590,
21.3150

■ 175.7760,
-23.5170, -19.8450

■ 94.6320, 31.3560,
26.4600

■ 185.3790,
-29.8890, -25.5130

■ 85.0290, 37.7280,
32.1280

■ 194.3950,
-35.9860, -30.6580

■ 76.0130, 43.8250,
37.2730

■ 203.4110,
-42.0830, -35.8030

■ 66.9970, 49.9220,

■ 212.4270,

42.4180

-48.1800, -40.9480

■ 57.9810, 56.0190,
47.5630

■ 215.1000,
-51.5730, -40.0290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



139.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Triad

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



139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



139.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



139.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Complementary

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



139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



140.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

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.



139.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



139.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

Square

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



139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



139.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



139.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



139.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Rectangle

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



139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



139.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



139.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



139.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

Sweetspot

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



139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



139.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



181.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



139.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



70.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



48.1170, 58.6320, 49.7680



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Inverse Universe

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



139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



181.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



140.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



70.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



48.1170, 58.6320, 49.7680



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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 139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

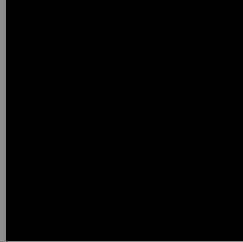
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

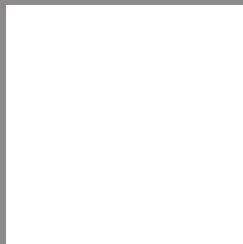
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.7120, 0.8710,

0.7350.

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

139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Protanopia

140.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Deuteranopia

140.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700



Tritanopia

140.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690

Trichromacy



Original Color

139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Protanomaly

140.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Deuteranomaly

140.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

Tritanomaly

140.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

Monochromacy



Original Color

139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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(141, 139, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 139, 140)  
}
```

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(141, 139, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 139, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 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(141, 139, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 139, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 139, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 139, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 139, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 139,  
140) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 139, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
139, 140) }
```

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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