

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200)</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(139.7290, 37.7320,  
10.0200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B67B73
RGB	182, 123, 115
RGB Percent	71%, 48%, 45%
CMY	0.2861, 0.5177, 0.5489
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.37, 0.29
HSL	7°, 31%, 58%
HSV	7°, 37%, 71%
XYZ	29.4762, 25.3478, 19.5707
YIQ	139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

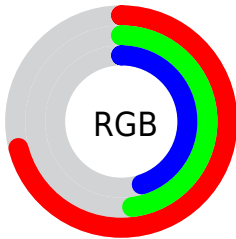
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	182, 124, 115
Decimal	11959155
CIE Lab	57.41, 22.01, 13.70
CIE LCh	57, 25.924, 31.912
Yxy	25.3478, 0.3962, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290149235 (0xFFB67B73)
YUV	139.7290, -12.1914, 37.0717
Hunter-Lab	50.3466, 16.3993, 12.1954

# Details

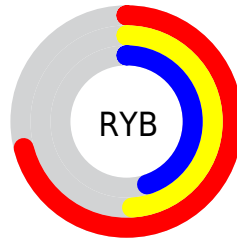
The YIQ color **139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **157.2710, -37.7320, -10.0200**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.8110, 40.4370, 10.5570**, and **89.0490, 33.8350, 9.0590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.2850, 47.9100, 12.7900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.1730, 27.5540, 7.2500**.

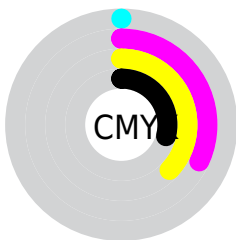
# Distribution



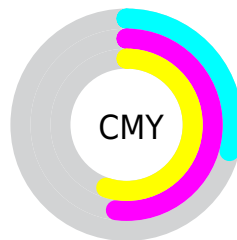
- Red (71%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200 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 139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 139.7290, 37.7320,  
10.0200


 139.7290, 37.7320,  
10.0200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 113.8320, 35.9440,  
9.3840


 193.8110, 40.4370,  
10.5570

 89.0490, 33.8350,  
9.0590


 217.5220, 33.8810,  
8.2250


 64.6790, 32.0010,  
9.2570

 237.7370, 16.9180,  
1.7660

 41.5970, 29.2960,  
8.7200

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

 18.7710, 28.7460,  
7.6740

 6.8770, 13.7080,  
4.8760

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 139.7290, 37.7320,  
10.0200

■ 139.7290, 37.7320,  
10.0200

■ 128.2850, 47.9100,  
12.7900

■ 151.1730, 27.5540,  
7.2500

■ 116.8410, 58.0880,  
15.5600

■ 162.6170, 17.3760,  
4.4800

■ 105.2830, 68.5870,  
18.0190

■ 174.1750, 6.8770,  
2.0210

■ 93.8390, 78.7650,  
20.7890

■ 185.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

■ 82.3950, 88.9430,  
23.5590

■ 197.0630,  
-13.4790, -3.5190

■ 70.9510, 99.1210,  
26.3290

■ 208.5070,  
-23.6570, -6.2890

■ 67.3320, 102.4220,  
27.0780

■ 219.9510,  
-33.8350, -9.0590

■ 230.8250,  
-42.4080, -13.3840

■ 233.1730,  
-43.5080, -15.4760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.7640, 30.6240, 17.6960



139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



138.1380, 34.6620, -0.4260

# Triad

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



139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



130.5980, -17.1440, -19.7040



135.3450, -31.4080, 7.5360

# Complementary

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



139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



157.2710, -37.7320, -10.0200

# 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.



129.5010, -49.8830, -4.5630



139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



126.9190, -39.9770, -18.8970

# Square

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



139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



134.0860, 4.9090, -17.3870



125.5400, -54.7870, -14.8110



140.3050, -7.5680, 16.0160



# Rectangle

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



139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



136.8010, 28.0610, -7.4510



125.5400, -54.7870, -14.8110



133.7030, -38.4680, 3.3240

# Sweetspot

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



139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



220.5350, 14.6710, 3.9430



141.7590, 20.9930, 32.5530



109.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200



171.1400, 58.6840, 15.7720



159.1000, 28.6570, -7.2390



86.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



57.2100, 88.0260, 23.6580



10.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



# Inverse Universe

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



157.2710, -37.7320, -10.0200



198.8600, -58.6840, -15.7720



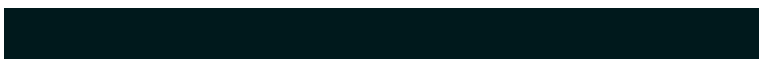
137.9000, -28.6570, 7.2390



88.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



98.2030, -87.7510, -23.1350



17.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200 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 139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

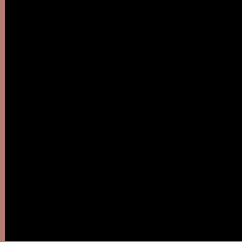
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.7290, 37.7320,



# 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

139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200

### Protanopia

137.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

### Deuteranopia

138.7930, 22.5120, -0.4960



## Tritanopia

140.5640, 34.0630, 15.9430

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200

## Protanomaly

138.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460

## Deuteranomaly

138.9510, 28.0590, 3.6030

## Tritanomaly

140.5810, 35.3930, 13.8650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

139.9370, 13.4790, 3.5190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200 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(182, 123, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 123, 115)  
}
```

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(182, 123, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 123, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200 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(182, 123, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 123, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 123, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 123, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 123, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 123,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.7290, 37.7320, 10.0200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 123, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
123, 115) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor