

Converting Colors

YIQ(139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(139.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E8B8B
RGB	142, 139, 139
RGB Percent	56%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.4431, 0.4549, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.44
HSL	360°, 1%, 55%
HSV	360°, 2%, 56%
XYZ	25.0484, 26.0799, 28.1405
YIQ	139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

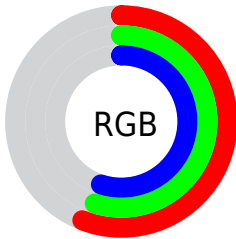
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 139, 139
Decimal	9341835
CIE Lab	58.11, 1.11, 0.39
CIE LCh	58, 1.179, 19.081
Yxy	26.0799, 0.3160, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287531915 (0xFF8E8B8B)
YUV	139.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443
Hunter-Lab	51.0685, -1.8181, 3.0771

Details

The YIQ color **139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480**, and **89.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320**.

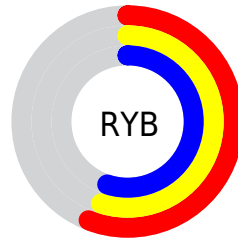
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (55%)

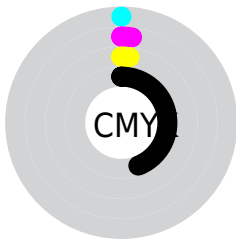
Blue (55%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)

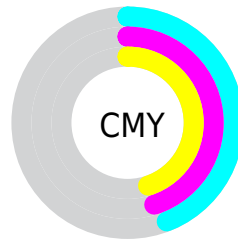


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360 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 139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 139.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 139.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 114.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 193.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 89.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 221.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 66.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 249.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 44.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 23.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 139.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 139.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 130.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

■ 149.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 120.2690, 18.4760,
6.5720

■ 159.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 109.7540, 27.4160,
9.7520

■ 170.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 99.9400, 35.7600,
12.7200

■ 179.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

■ 90.1260, 44.1040,
15.6880

■ 189.6680,
-40.5280, -14.4160

■ 80.3120, 52.4480,
18.6560

■ 199.4820,
-48.8720, -17.3840

■ 70.4980, 60.7920,
21.6240


■ 209.2960,
-57.2160, -20.3520


■ 59.9830, 69.7320,

■ 219.8110,

24.8040

-66.1560, -23.5320

 50.1690, 78.0760,
27.7720

 221.2130,
-67.3480, -23.9560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



139.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

Triad

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



139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



139.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



139.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

Complementary

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



139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



141.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

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.



139.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



139.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

Square

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



139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



139.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



139.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



139.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Rectangle

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



139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



139.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



139.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



139.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

Sweetspot

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



139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



182.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



140.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



91.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



179.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



140.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



69.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Inverse Universe

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



139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



179.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



140.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



69.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



2.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360 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 139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

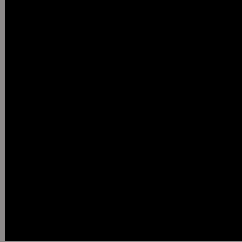
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.8970, 1.7880,

0.6360.

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

139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Protanopia

139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Deuteranopia

140.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710



Tritanopia

140.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700

Trichromacy



Original Color

139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Protanomaly

139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Deuteranomaly

140.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Tritanomaly

140.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

Monochromacy



Original Color

139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

140.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360 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(142, 139, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 139, 139)  
}
```

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(142, 139, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 139, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360 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(142, 139, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 139, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 139, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 139, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 139, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 139,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 139, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
139, 139) }
```

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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