

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750)</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(139.9060, 59.4630,  
18.1750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D07069
RGB	208, 112, 105
RGB Percent	82%, 44%, 41%
CMY	0.1841, 0.5609, 0.5880
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.50, 0.18
HSL	4°, 52%, 61%
HSV	4°, 50%, 82%
XYZ	34.3712, 26.0188, 16.5918
YIQ	139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

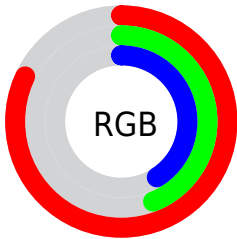
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	208, 113, 105
Decimal	13660265
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.05, 37.02, 20.86
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 42.491, 29.394
Yxy	26.0188, 0.4465, 0.3380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291850345 (0xFFD07069)
YUV	139.9060, -17.2087, 59.7184
Hunter-Lab	51.0086, 31.0137, 16.4206

# Details

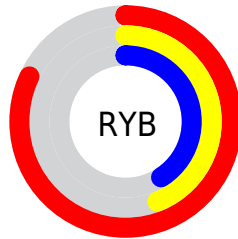
The YIQ color **139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **173.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.8840, 56.5290, 16.2810**, and **87.2690, 54.0070, 17.9350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.3590, 71.4290, 21.5810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153.4530, 47.4970, 14.7690**.

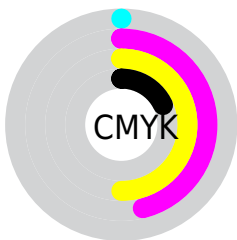
# Distribution



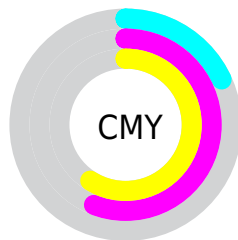
- Red (82%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (59%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750 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 139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 139.9060, 59.4630,  
18.1750


 139.9060, 59.4630,  
18.1750


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 113.2370, 57.0330,  
18.1610


 190.8840, 56.5290,  
16.2810


 87.2690, 54.0070,  
17.9350


 210.3980, 40.1620,  
10.0340


 61.4150, 50.6600,  
18.0200

 230.0260, 23.4740,  
4.0980

 33.7400, 48.3670,  
21.0310

 250.2410, 6.5110,  
-2.3610

 19.7340, 39.3360,  
13.9920

 12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 139.9060, 59.4630,  
18.1750

■ 139.9060, 59.4630,  
18.1750

■ 126.3590, 71.4290,  
21.5810

■ 153.4530, 47.4970,  
14.7690

■ 112.2250, 83.6700,  
25.5100

■ 167.5870, 35.2560,  
10.8400

■ 98.7920, 95.3150,  
29.2270

■ 181.0200, 23.6110,  
7.1230

■ 84.6580, 107.5560,  
33.1560

■ 195.1540, 11.3700,  
3.1940

■ 71.1110, 119.5220,  
36.5620

■ 208.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 70.4100, 120.1180,  
36.7740

■ 222.2480,  
-12.5620, -3.6180

■ 236.3820,  
-24.8030, -7.5470

■ 240.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.4770, 48.0900, 31.5620



139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750



138.8600, 55.9360, -0.5120

# Triad

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



139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750



125.7070, -28.2370, -33.4290



130.1530, -65.9780, 6.2940

# Complementary

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



139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750



173.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750

# 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.



112.9530, -107.2380, -16.8860



139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750



108.4780, -87.7480, -39.7160

# Square

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



139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750



132.4590, 10.6880, -28.5120



112.6960, -99.6250, -28.2090



141.7250, -17.1980, 25.3460



# Rectangle

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



139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750



137.2080, 45.6680, -12.6680



112.6960, -99.6250, -28.2090



119.7260, -90.0010, -4.3770

# Sweetspot

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



139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750



229.5360, 22.0980, 7.0100



146.7410, 30.5720, 51.6920



112.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530



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.



139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750



155.7200, 86.6500, 26.5700



169.8430, 45.4380, -8.4980



97.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



56.6890, 97.1030, 29.8630



14.0200, 23.6110, 7.1230



# Inverse Universe

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



173.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750



204.2800, -86.6500, -26.5700



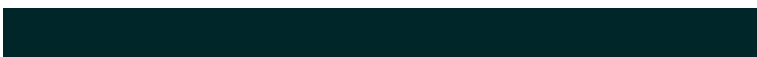
143.1570, -45.4380, 8.4980



101.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



111.3110, -97.1030, -29.8630



26.9800, -23.6110, -7.1230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

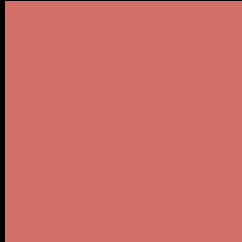
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750 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 139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.9060, 59.4630,



# 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

139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750

### Protanopia

139.8840, 11.8300, -5.1460

### Deuteranopia

139.8060, 29.6650, -3.4790



## Tritanopia

140.5130, 56.4360, 23.4760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750

## Protanomaly

140.0220, 29.2970, 3.1930

## Deuteranomaly

139.7090, 40.4840, 4.1960

## Tritanomaly

140.5300, 57.7660, 21.3980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.1230, 21.8230, 6.4870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750 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(208, 112, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 112, 105)  
}
```

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(208, 112, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 112, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750 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(208, 112, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 112, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 112, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 112, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 112, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 112,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.9060, 59.4630, 18.1750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 112, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
112, 105) }
```

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