

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.9490, 30.4000,  
-11.2960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(139.9490, 30.4000,  
-11.2960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A28B57
RGB	162, 139, 87
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 34%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4549, 0.6587
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.46, 0.36
HSL	42°, 30%, 49%
HSV	42°, 46%, 64%
XYZ	25.8546, 26.8332, 12.8423
YIQ	139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

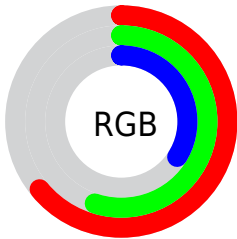
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	120, 162, 87
Decimal	10652503
CIELab	58.82, 1.47, 30.92
CIELCh	59, 30.952, 87.277
Yxy	26.8332, 0.3945, 0.4095
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288842583 (0xFFA28B57)
YUV	139.9490, -26.1039, 19.3387
Hunter-Lab	51.8007, -1.5589, 21.5616

# Details

The YIQ color  $[139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999966$ . A complement of this color would be  $[109.0510, -30.4000, 11.2960]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[193.6180, 32.8300, -11.2820]$ , and  $[89.3940, 27.6490, -10.9990]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[135.1900, 36.9110, -13.6570]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[144.7080, 23.8890, -8.9350]$ .

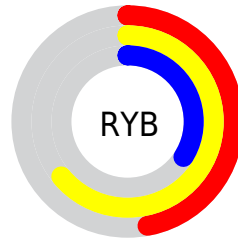
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (55%)

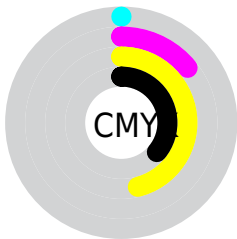
Blue (34%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (34%)

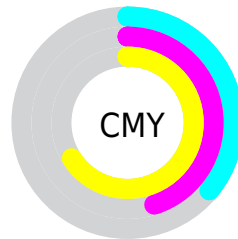


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960 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 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



139.9490, 30.4000,  
-11.2960

139.9490, 30.4000,  
-11.2960

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

114.4650, 28.8870,  
-11.4090

193.6180, 32.8300,  
-11.2820

89.3940, 27.6490,  
-10.9990

221.6890, 34.0680,  
-11.6920

65.4970, 25.8610,  
-11.6350

244.2960, 21.8730,  
-16.4550

43.4690, 23.0640,  
-10.5040

251.0100, 11.2350,  
-10.8850

24.2540, 13.6640,  
-5.3440

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.9490, 30.4000,  
-11.2960

■ 139.9490, 30.4000,  
-11.2960

■ 135.1900, 36.9110,  
-13.6570

■ 144.7080, 23.8890,  
-8.9350

■ 130.4310, 43.4220,  
-16.0180

■ 149.4670, 17.3780,  
-6.5740

■ 125.5580, 50.2540,  
-18.6900

■ 154.3400, 10.5460,  
-3.9020

■ 120.7990, 56.7650,  
-21.0510

■ 159.0990, 4.0350,  
-1.5410

■ 116.0400, 63.2760,  
-23.4120

■ 163.8580, -2.4760,  
0.8200

■ 114.1820, 65.7520,  
-24.2320

■ 168.6170, -8.9870,  
3.1810

■ 173.3760,  
-15.4980, 5.5420

■ 178.2490,

-22.3300, 8.2140

■ 183.0080,  
-28.8410, 10.5750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.0850, 42.1810, 0.9730



139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960



136.8430, 9.9070, -19.8610

# Triad

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



139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960



122.3420, -72.0250, -21.7930



145.4820, 14.1630, 24.1710

# Complementary

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



139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960



109.0510, -30.4000, 11.2960

# 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.



143.0640, -14.0790, 18.3770



139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960



127.1720, -68.1300, -9.7780

# Square

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



139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960



127.6360, -46.6700, -24.2540



136.9460, -43.4660, 5.7980



144.9650, 34.6120, 22.5160



# Rectangle

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



139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960



134.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



136.9460, -43.4660, 5.7980



145.1650, 4.8100, 22.9700

# Sweetspot

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



139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960



203.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230



112.1610, 36.9960, 23.3640



102.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960



176.7150, 48.3740, -17.6580



149.2640, 15.7310, -26.2930



79.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



102.6420, 58.6450, -22.0830



12.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600



# Inverse Universe

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



109.0510, -30.4000, 11.2960



128.2850, -48.3740, 17.6580



99.7360, -15.7310, 26.2930



75.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



42.9450, -58.9200, 21.5600



4.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960 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 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960 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 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960.

-11.2960.

# 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

139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960

### Protanopia

139.7310, 25.0820, -14.0380

### Deuteranopia

140.4060, 36.5430, -6.9850



## Tritanopia

143.6050, 17.6500, 10.5300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960

## Protanomaly

140.0410, 27.1450, -12.8790

## Deuteranomaly

140.0960, 34.4800, -8.1440

## Tritanomaly

142.4880, 22.0530, 2.3170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960 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(162, 139, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 139, 87)  
}
```

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(162, 139, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 139, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960 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(162, 139, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 139, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 139, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 139, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 139, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 139,  
87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.9490, 30.4000, -11.2960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 139, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
139, 87) }
```

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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