

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.1410, 38.6070,  
-11.3530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(140.1410, 38.6070,  
-11.3530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AA894E
RGB	170, 137, 78
RGB Percent	67%, 54%, 31%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4628, 0.6939
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.54, 0.33
HSL	38°, 37%, 49%
HSV	38°, 54%, 67%
XYZ	26.9005, 26.9854, 11.0082
YIQ	140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

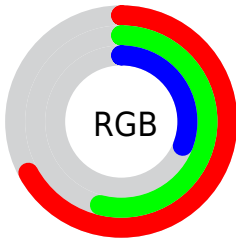
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	129, 170, 78
Decimal	11176270
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.96, 5.17, 36.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 36.441, 81.839
Yxy	26.9854, 0.4145, 0.4158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289366350 (0xFFAA894E)
YUV	140.1410, -30.6355, 26.1863
Hunter-Lab	51.9474, 1.5266, 23.7991

# Details

The YIQ color  $140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC9966$ . A complement of this color would be  $107.8590, -38.6070, 11.3530$ , and the grayscale version is  $140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $193.9950, 41.9540, -11.4380$ , and  $88.9880, 34.6640, -11.4800$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $134.6810, 45.7140, -13.5020$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $145.6010, 31.5000, -9.2040$ .

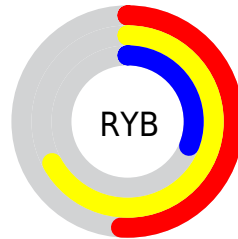
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (54%)

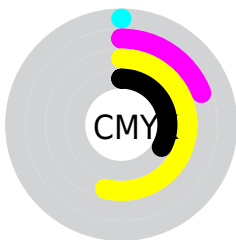
Blue (31%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (31%)

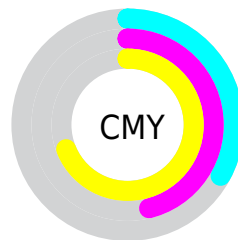


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530 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 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 140.1410, 38.6070,  
-11.3530

■ 140.1410, 38.6070,  
-11.3530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 114.3580, 36.4980,  
-11.6780

■ 193.9950, 41.9540,  
-11.4380

■ 88.9880, 34.6640,  
-11.4800

■ 221.8810, 42.2750,  
-11.7490

■ 64.8630, 33.5180,  
-12.7380

■ 241.3950, 25.9080,  
-17.9960

■ 43.7900, 26.5940,  
-8.3980

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

■ 24.5750, 17.1940,  
-3.2380

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

■ 0.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 140.1410, 38.6070,  
-11.3530

■ 140.1410, 38.6070,  
-11.3530

■ 134.6810, 45.7140,  
-13.5020

■ 145.6010, 31.5000,  
-9.2040

■ 129.2210, 52.8210,  
-15.6510

■ 151.0610, 24.3930,  
-7.0550

■ 123.7610, 59.9280,  
-17.8000

■ 156.5210, 17.2860,  
-4.9060

■ 118.3010, 67.0350,  
-19.9490

■ 161.9810, 10.1790,  
-2.7570

■ 114.8130, 71.3450,  
-20.9670

■ 168.0280, 2.7970,  
-1.1310

■ 173.4880, -4.3100,  
1.0180

■ 178.9480,  
-11.4170, 3.1670

■ 184.4080,  
-18.5240, 5.3160

■ 189.8680,  
-25.6310, 7.4650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.2710, 50.5250, 3.9410



140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



137.0840, 16.4180, -22.2220

# Triad

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



140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



111.5560, -96.4150, -31.3190



145.8500, 10.3110, 27.9030

# Complementary

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



140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



107.8590, -38.6070, 11.3530

# 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.



142.8010, -23.5240, 18.8440



140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



112.7590, -103.9360, -21.6640

# Square

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



140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



124.2390, -53.0420, -29.9220



132.6710, -61.8050, 2.2510



145.2090, 37.0410, 28.0570



# Rectangle

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



140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



134.2110, -3.1130, -26.1930



132.6710, -61.8050, 2.2510



145.5220, -0.5090, 25.7550

# Sweetspot

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



140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



210.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970



109.3840, 43.9180, 30.0780



105.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530



175.0600, 60.5240, -17.5880



155.9240, 22.3800, -31.1560



81.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



100.0170, 62.0830, -18.3090



13.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590



# Inverse Universe

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



107.8590, -38.6070, 11.3530



124.3530, -60.2490, 18.1110



92.0760, -22.3800, 31.1560



78.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



47.9830, -62.0830, 18.3090



6.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

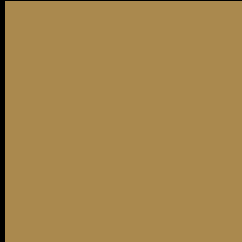
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530 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 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530.

-11.3530.

# 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

140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530

### Protanopia

139.1180, 28.2460, -16.3140

### Deuteranopia

140.1630, 41.5410, -9.4590



## Tritanopia

144.5950, 23.6100, 12.6500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530

## Protanomaly

139.3250, 32.0970, -14.5190

## Deuteranomaly

140.4510, 40.6700, -10.1940

## Tritanomaly

143.1360, 28.9760, 3.5040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.0800, 14.2140, -4.2980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530 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(170, 137, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 137, 78)  
}
```

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(170, 137, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 137, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530 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(170, 137, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 137, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 137, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 137, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 137, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 137,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 137, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
137, 78) }
```

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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