

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(140.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AB7F7F
RGB	171, 127, 127
RGB Percent	67%, 50%, 50%
CMY	0.3293, 0.5020, 0.5019
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.26, 0.33
HSL	360°, 21%, 58%
HSV	360°, 26%, 67%
XYZ	28.2199, 25.3679, 23.4969
YIQ	140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

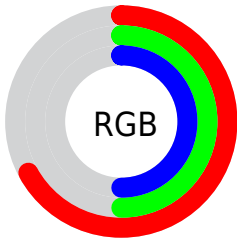
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 127, 127
Decimal	11239295
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.43, 17.04, 6.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 18.293, 21.298
Yxy	25.3679, 0.3661, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289429375 (0xFFAB7F7F)
YUV	140.1560, -6.4859, 27.0502
Hunter-Lab	50.3665, 11.8703, 7.5967

# Details

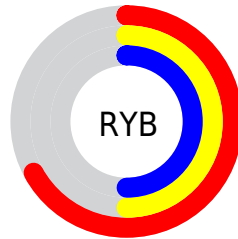
The YIQ color **140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **157.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.0530, 28.0120, 9.9640**, and **89.9600, 23.8400, 8.4800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152.0730, 16.0920, 5.7240**.

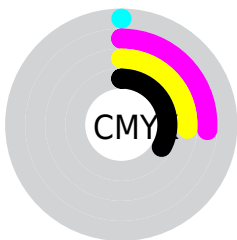
# Distribution



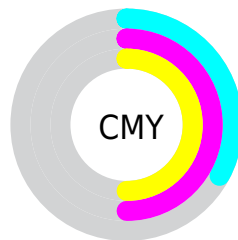
- Red (67%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (50%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280 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 140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 140.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280


 140.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 114.5580, 25.0320,  
8.9040


 194.0530, 28.0120,  
9.9640


 89.9600, 23.8400,  
8.4800


 221.9390, 28.3330,  
9.6530

 65.4760, 22.3270,  
8.3670

 241.5670, 11.6450,  
3.7170

 43.5790, 20.5390,  
7.7310

 21.2800, 19.9430,  
7.5190

 4.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

140.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280

140.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280

128.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320

152.0730, 16.0920,  
5.7240

116.3220, 46.4880,  
16.5360

163.9900, 5.9600,  
2.1200

104.4050, 56.6200,  
20.1400

175.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

92.4880, 66.7520,  
23.7440

187.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880

79.9840, 77.1590,  
27.8710

199.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920

68.0670, 87.2910,  
31.4750

212.3590,  
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 56.0360, 97.7440,  
34.7680

■ 224.2760,  
-45.2960, -16.1120

■ 51.1290, 101.9160,  
36.2520

■ 229.8840,  
-50.0640, -17.8080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560



140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



138.9400, 26.5920, 2.6560

# Triad

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



140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



134.4470, -6.2330, -13.6970



135.8200, -25.6760, 2.7720

# Complementary

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



140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



157.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280

# 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.



132.5860, -34.0650, -4.8890



140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



132.2480, -21.7300, -13.6820

# Square

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



140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



135.7540, 9.0800, -10.3760



131.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



138.6480, -10.2720, 9.9520



# Rectangle

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



140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



137.9240, 23.5210, -2.2630



131.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



134.4990, -29.2060, 0.6660

# Sweetspot

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



140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



209.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160



144.8730, 11.5040, 22.8000



104.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



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.



140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



173.6310, 41.1240, 14.6280



152.4830, 20.4490, -1.6550



80.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



44.8500, 89.4000, 31.8000



6.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760



# Inverse Universe

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



140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



173.6310, 41.1240, 14.6280



145.5170, -20.4490, 1.6550



80.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



44.8500, 89.4000, 31.8000

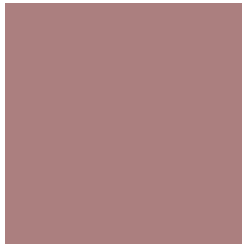


6.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

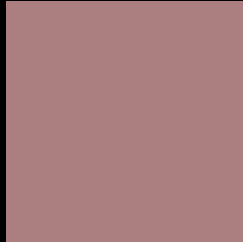
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280 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 140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.1560, 26.2240,



# 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

140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280

### Protanopia

138.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

### Deuteranopia

139.0790, 15.9550, 2.6990



## Tritanopia

140.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280

## Protanomaly

139.3390, 12.2870, 3.0950

## Deuteranomaly

139.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050

## Tritanomaly

140.4380, 25.4900, 11.6180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

139.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280 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(171, 127, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 127, 127)  
}
```

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(171, 127, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 127, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280 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(171, 127, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 127, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 127, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 127, 127); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 127, 127); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 127, 127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 127, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
127, 127) }
```

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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