

Converting Colors

YIQ(140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(140.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97878B
RGB	151, 135, 139
RGB Percent	59%, 53%, 55%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4706, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.08, 0.41
HSL	345°, 7%, 56%
HSV	345°, 11%, 59%
XYZ	26.0882, 25.7707, 28.0282
YIQ	140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

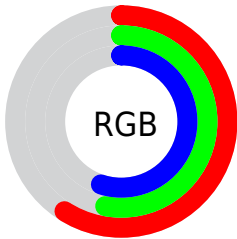
Format	Color
R _Y B	151, 135, 139
Decimal	9930635
CIE Lab	57.82, 6.76, 0.05
CIE LCh	58, 6.758, 0.406
Yxy	25.7707, 0.3266, 0.3226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288120715 (0xFF97878B)
YUV	140.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365
Hunter-Lab	50.7648, 2.8933, 2.8002

Details

The YIQ color **140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480**, and **89.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120**.

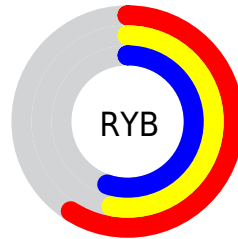
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (53%)

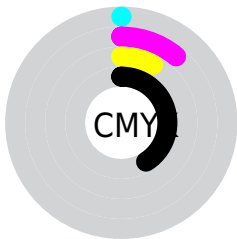
Blue (55%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (55%)

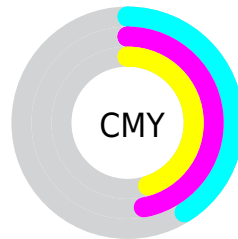


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 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 140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 140.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 140.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 114.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 193.5390, 8.8480,
4.8480

■ 89.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 221.5390, 8.8480,
4.8480

■ 66.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 247.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 44.3430, 6.4640,
4.0000

■ 23.9300, 6.1890,
3.4770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 140.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 140.2400, 8.2520,
4.6360

■ 130.1810, 15.9080,
9.0600

■ 150.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 120.0080, 23.8850,
13.1730

■ 160.4720, -7.3810,
-3.9010

■ 109.9490, 31.5410,
17.5970

■ 170.5310,
-15.0370, -8.3250

■ 99.8900, 39.1970,
22.0210

■ 180.5900,
-22.6930, -12.7490

■ 89.1300, 47.4490,
26.6570

■ 191.3500,
-30.9450, -17.3850

■ 79.0710, 55.1050,
31.0810

■ 201.4090,
-38.6010, -21.8090

■ 69.0120, 62.7610,
35.5050


■ 211.4680,
-46.2570, -26.2330


■ 58.8390, 70.7380,

■ 221.0540,

39.6180

-53.9590, -29.8230

 49.4810, 77.7980,
43.8300

 222.3080,
-57.4900, -26.4020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



139.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820

Triad

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



140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



137.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



137.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

Complementary

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



140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



145.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360

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.



136.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830



140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



137.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310

Square

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



140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



138.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490



136.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



138.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

Rectangle

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



140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



139.5020, 10.2700, 1.1020



136.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



137.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Sweetspot

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



140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



192.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



140.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



96.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



179.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



142.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



45.8500, 72.2050, 40.5650



4.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Inverse Universe

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



140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



179.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



143.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



45.8500, 72.2050, 40.5650



4.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

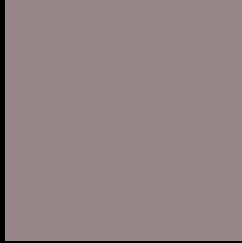
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 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 140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.2400, 8.2520,

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

140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Protanopia

139.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Deuteranopia

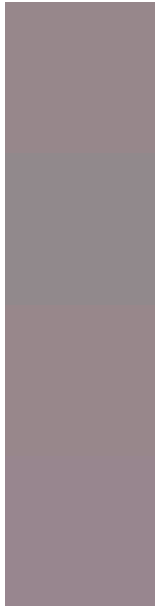
140.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



Tritanopia

140.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

Trichromacy



Original Color

140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Protanomaly

139.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Deuteranomaly

140.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480

Tritanomaly

140.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Monochromacy



Original Color

140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

140.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 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(151, 135, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 135, 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(151, 135, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 135, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 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(151, 135, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 135, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 135, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 135, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 135, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 135, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 135, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
135, 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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