

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.2490, -14.3030,  
-10.6150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150)</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(140.2490, -14.3030,  
-10.6150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	78978A
RGB	120, 151, 138
RGB Percent	47%, 59%, 54%
CMY	0.5295, 0.4078, 0.4589
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.09, 0.41
HSL	155°, 13%, 53%
HSV	155°, 21%, 59%
XYZ	23.3981, 27.9636, 28.2045
YIQ	140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

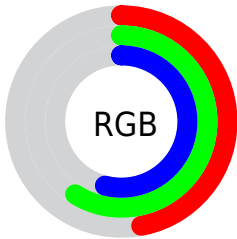
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 140, 151
Decimal	7903114
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.86, -13.60, 3.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 13.993, 166.385
Yxy	27.9636, 0.2941, 0.3515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286093194 (0xFF78978A)
YUV	140.2490, -1.1088, -17.7584
Hunter-Lab	52.8806, -13.5601, 5.3934

# Details

The YIQ color  $140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669999$ . A complement of this color would be  $130.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150$ , and the grayscale version is  $140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $193.8360, -14.5780, -11.1380$ , and  $89.9610, -13.4320, -9.8800$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $135.0800, -21.3170, -15.6610$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $145.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690$ .

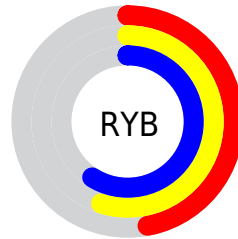
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (59%)

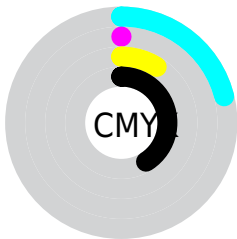
Blue (54%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (59%)

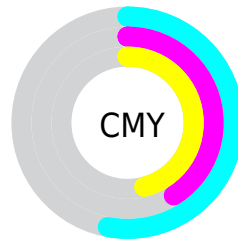


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 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 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 140.2490,  
-14.3030, -10.6150

■ 140.2490,  
-14.3030, -10.6150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 114.6620,  
-14.0280, -10.0920

■ 193.8360,  
-14.5780, -11.1380

■ 89.9610, -13.4320,  
-9.8800

■ 222.1240,  
-15.4490, -11.8730

■ 66.3740, -13.1570,  
-9.3570

■ 246.1290,  
-13.8450, -7.9010

■ 43.4880, -13.4780,  
-9.0460

■ 22.1890, -14.0740,  
-9.2580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.2490,  
-14.3030, -10.6150

■ 140.2490,  
-14.3030, -10.6150

■ 135.0800,  
-21.3170, -15.6610

■ 145.4180, -7.2890,  
-5.5690

■ 129.7970,  
-28.0100, -21.0180

■ 150.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 124.6280,  
-35.0240, -26.0640

■ 155.8700, 6.4180,  
4.8340

■ 119.4590,  
-42.0380, -31.1100

■ 161.0390, 13.4320,  
9.8800

■ 113.8770,  
-49.3270, -36.6790

■ 166.3220, 20.1250,  
15.2370

■ 108.7080,  
-56.3410, -41.7250

■ 171.7900, 27.7350,  
20.4950

■ 103.5390,  
-63.3550, -46.7710

■ 176.9590, 34.7490,  
25.5410

■ 98.6690, -69.7730,

■ 182.2420, 41.4420,

-51.6050

30.8980

■ 187.1120, 47.8600,  
35.7320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.7080, -2.4740, -10.2340



140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



139.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560

# Triad

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



140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



144.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270



145.7160, 21.4110, 2.9390

# Complementary

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



140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



130.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150

# 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.



146.3940, 19.6220, 7.8300



140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



146.2920, 2.4740, 10.2340

# Square

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



140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



142.5170, -20.4490, 1.6550



146.5660, 13.3860, 10.7140



144.1020, 17.1480, -2.4040



# Rectangle

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



140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



140.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910



146.5660, 13.3860, 10.7140



145.7700, 21.3190, 4.6070

# Sweetspot

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



140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



192.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



142.0840, -0.7770, -13.4570



96.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



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.



140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



179.0690, -22.7840, -16.6080



140.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



74.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



91.4140, -64.5010, -48.0290



8.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220



# Inverse Universe

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



130.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



164.0450, 22.4630, 16.9190



130.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



48.5860, 64.5010, 48.0290



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

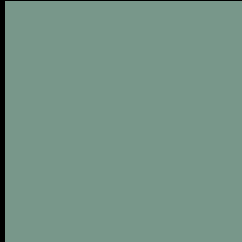
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

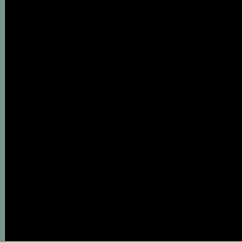
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

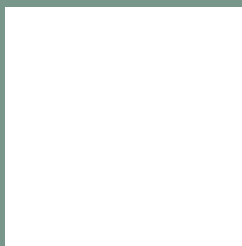
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150.



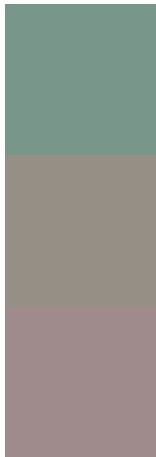
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150.

-10.6150.

# 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

140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

### Protanopia

143.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

### Deuteranopia

145.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



## Tritanopia

142.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

## Protanomaly

142.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170

## Deuteranomaly

143.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

## Tritanomaly

141.5680, -16.4590, -4.5790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 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(120, 151, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 151, 138)  
}
```

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(120, 151, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 151, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 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".

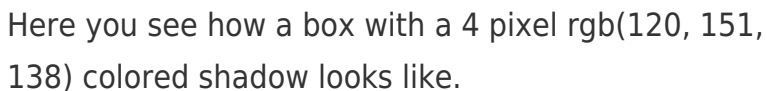
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(120, 151, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 151, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 151, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 151, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 151, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 151, 138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 151, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
151, 138) }
```

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