

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220)</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(140.2600, 67.3940,  
23.1220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DB6B69
RGB	219, 107, 105
RGB Percent	86%, 42%, 41%
CMY	0.1409, 0.5805, 0.5880
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.52, 0.14
HSL	1°, 61%, 64%
HSV	1°, 52%, 86%
XYZ	37.0399, 26.5975, 16.5647
YIQ	140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

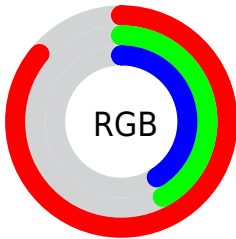
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	219, 107, 105
Decimal	14379881
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.60, 43.66, 21.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 48.826, 26.588
Yxy	26.5975, 0.4618, 0.3316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292569961 (0xFFDB6B69)
YUV	140.2600, -17.3832, 69.0550
Hunter-Lab	51.5727, 37.9476, 17.0575

# Details

The YIQ color **140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **183.7400, -67.3940, -23.1220**, and the grayscale version is **140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188.5360, 57.6290, 18.3730**, and **86.4380, 61.0210, 22.9810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.8380, 80.5060, 27.7860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.6820, 54.2820, 18.4580**.

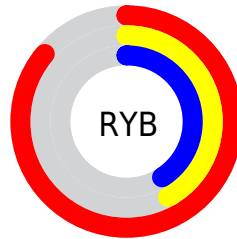
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (42%)

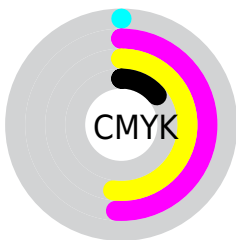
Blue (41%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (41%)

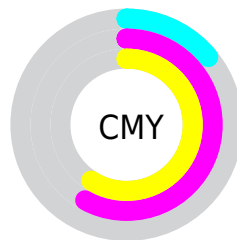


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220 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 140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 140.2600, 67.3940,  
23.1220


 140.2600, 67.3940,  
23.1220


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 113.2920, 64.3680,  
22.8960


 188.5360, 57.6290,  
18.3730


 86.7370, 61.6170,  
23.1930


 208.0500, 41.2620,  
12.1260


 58.8230, 58.4990,  
24.6350

 227.6780, 24.5740,  
6.1900

 32.3220, 55.6560,  
26.6000

 247.8930, 7.6110,  
-0.2690

 22.1260, 44.1040,  
15.6880

 14.5800, 27.9660,  
10.7980

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 140.2600, 67.3940,  
23.1220

■ 140.2600, 67.3940,  
23.1220

■ 124.8380, 80.5060,  
27.7860

■ 155.6820, 54.2820,  
18.4580

■ 110.0030, 93.3430,  
31.9270

■ 170.5170, 41.4450,  
14.3170

■ 94.5810, 106.4550,  
36.5910

■ 185.9390, 28.3330,  
9.6530

■ 79.7460, 119.2920,  
40.7320

■ 200.7740, 15.4960,  
5.5120

■ 67.8290, 129.4240,  
44.3360

■ 216.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 231.0310,  
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.5040, 52.6280, 37.4280



140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220



139.4050, 64.6470, 1.3110

# Triad

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



140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220



124.7620, -30.0700, -38.7580



119.5280, -98.0710, -1.2950

# Complementary

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



140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220



183.7400, -67.3940, -23.1220

# 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.



116.3270, -111.2270, -16.1790



140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220



110.3700, -87.5640, -43.0520

# Square

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



140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220



132.8630, 15.1820, -32.8660



115.3860, -101.6880, -29.3680



142.7010, -25.8180, 27.3820



# Rectangle

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



140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220



137.8730, 53.9210, -13.5590



115.3860, -101.6880, -29.3680



114.1730, -113.4290, -9.3090

# Sweetspot

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



140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220



226.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690



152.0820, 31.3500, 59.6220



111.0620, 14.6250, 4.7770



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220



146.0030, 93.3430, 31.9270



172.5450, 52.2690, -5.6430



102.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



53.4880, 102.2830, 35.1070



14.3410, 27.1410, 9.2290



# Inverse Universe

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



183.7400, -67.3940, -23.1220



205.9970, -93.3430, -31.9270



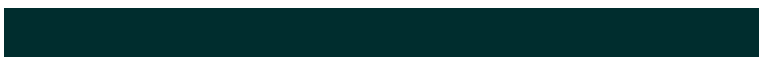
151.4550, -52.2690, 5.6430



106.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



120.0990, -102.5580, -35.6300



31.6590, -27.1410, -9.2290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

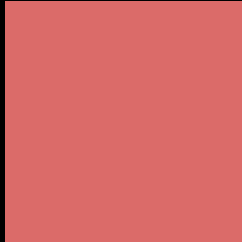
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

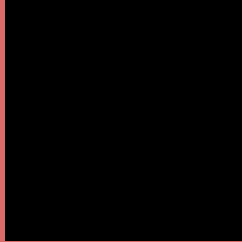
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.2600, 67.3940,



# 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

140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220

### Protanopia

141.1120, 11.1880, -4.5240

### Deuteranopia

140.8770, 30.9030, -3.8890



## Tritanopia

140.8840, 65.6970, 26.3450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220

## Protanomaly

140.8590, 31.3140, 5.1860

## Deuteranomaly

140.9160, 44.3350, 5.9910

## Tritanomaly

140.5420, 66.6600, 25.4120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.1450, 24.7570, 8.3810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220 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(219, 107, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 107, 105)  
}
```

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(219, 107, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 107, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220 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(219, 107, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 107, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 107, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 107, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 107, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 107,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 107, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
107, 105) }
```

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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