

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080)</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(140.4150, 32.3240,  
-2.1080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AA8565
RGB	170, 133, 101
RGB Percent	67%, 52%, 40%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4785, 0.6038
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.41, 0.33
HSL	28°, 29%, 53%
HSV	28°, 41%, 67%
XYZ	27.3176, 26.2591, 15.9507
YIQ	140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

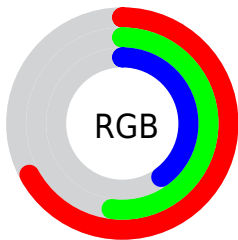
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	170, 161, 101
Decimal	11175269
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.28, 9.79, 22.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 24.666, 66.626
Yxy	26.2591, 0.3929, 0.3777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289365349 (0xFFAA8565)
YUV	140.4150, -19.4316, 25.9460
Hunter-Lab	51.2436, 5.4806, 17.4153

# Details

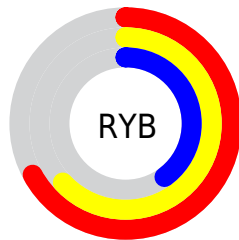
The YIQ color **140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **130.5850, -32.3240, 2.1080**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.3830, 35.3500, -1.8820**, and **89.5610, 28.9770, -2.0230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.1940, 40.2560, -2.6880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147.6360, 24.3920, -1.5280**.

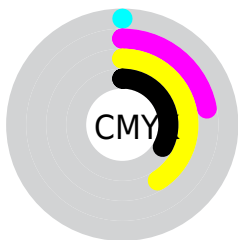
# Distribution



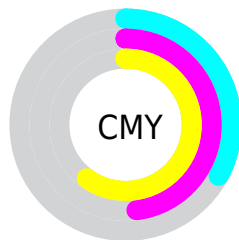
- Red (67%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080 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 140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 140.4150, 32.3240,  
-2.1080


 140.4150, 32.3240,  
-2.1080


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 114.9310, 30.8110,  
-2.2210


 194.3830, 35.3500,  
-1.8820


 89.5610, 28.9770,  
-2.0230


 222.2690, 35.6710,  
-2.1930


 65.7780, 26.8680,  
-2.3480

 241.8970, 18.9830,  
-8.1290

 43.4680, 24.8050,  
-3.5070

 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

 23.1240, 20.0820,  
-0.5100

 1.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 140.4150, 32.3240,  
-2.1080

■ 140.4150, 32.3240,  
-2.1080

■ 133.1940, 40.2560,  
-2.6880

■ 147.6360, 24.3920,  
-1.5280

■ 125.9730, 48.1880,  
-3.2680

■ 154.8570, 16.4600,  
-0.9480

■ 118.7520, 56.1200,  
-3.8480

■ 162.0780, 8.5280,  
-0.3680

■ 110.9440, 64.3270,  
-3.9050

■ 169.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 103.7230, 72.2590,  
-4.4850

■ 177.1070, -7.6110,  
0.2690

■ 97.2030, 79.5950,  
-5.2770

■ 184.3280,  
-15.5430, 0.8490

■ 191.5490,  
-23.4750, 1.4290

■ 198.7700,  
-31.4070, 2.0090

■ 205.9910,  
-39.3390, 2.5890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.0770, 36.6320, 7.9280



140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080



138.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410

# Triad

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



140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080



129.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520



142.5720, -3.9460, 16.4540

# Complementary

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



140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080



130.5850, -32.3240, 2.1080

# 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.



139.2100, -26.5940, 8.3980



140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080



129.2740, -50.9820, -12.1820

# Square

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



140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080



133.0430, -19.8950, -19.4070



133.3060, -44.8400, -2.3440



143.9890, 16.8690, 19.1810



# Rectangle

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



140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080



136.9940, 8.1640, -15.8040



133.3060, -44.8400, -2.3440



141.5110, -11.1440, 14.7440

# Sweetspot

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



140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080



210.7040, 12.5170, -1.0750



125.9630, 28.9260, 26.4460



105.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920



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.



140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080



174.9410, 51.2140, -3.0420



160.3730, 22.9740, -19.8900



80.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



84.7550, 69.2330, -4.7110



11.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670



# Inverse Universe

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



130.5850, -32.3240, 2.1080



159.4720, -50.9390, 3.5650



110.6270, -22.9740, 19.8900



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



63.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110

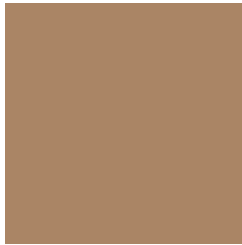


8.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080 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 140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

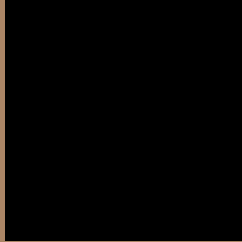
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4150, 32.3240,

-2.1080.

# 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

140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080

### Protanopia

139.1850, 18.1120, -8.8640

### Deuteranopia

140.1050, 30.2610, -3.2670



## Tritanopia

142.8940, 24.2060, 12.8620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080

## Protanomaly

139.4030, 23.4300, -6.1220

## Deuteranomaly

140.4040, 30.8570, -3.0550

## Tritanomaly

142.2870, 27.2330, 7.5610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

139.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080 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, 133, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 133, 101)  
}
```

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, 133, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 133, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080 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, 133, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 133, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 133, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 133, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 133, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 133,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 133, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
133, 101) }
```

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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