

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810)</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(140.4360, 27.8310,  
-3.2810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A58768
RGB	165, 135, 104
RGB Percent	65%, 53%, 41%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4706, 0.5920
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.37, 0.35
HSL	30°, 25%, 53%
HSV	30°, 37%, 65%
XYZ	26.6824, 26.3253, 16.7808
YIQ	140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

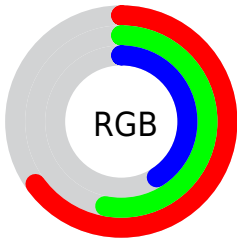
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 165, 104
Decimal	10848104
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.34, 6.94, 20.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 22.070, 71.674
Yxy	26.3253, 0.3823, 0.3772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289038184 (0xFFA58768)
YUV	140.4360, -17.9629, 21.5426
Hunter-Lab	51.3082, 3.0382, 16.5244

# Details

The YIQ color **140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **128.5640, -27.8310, 3.2810**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.1050, 30.2610, -3.2670**, and **89.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.9160, 35.1670, -4.0730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780**.

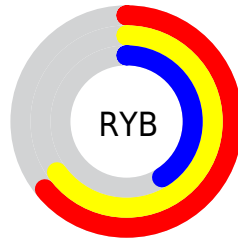
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (53%)

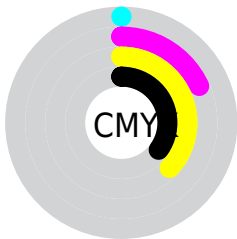
Blue (41%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (41%)

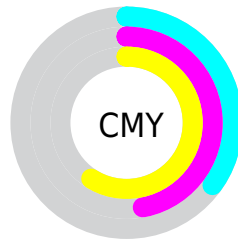


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (47%)


Yellow (59%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810 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 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 140.4360, 27.8310,  
-3.2810


 140.4360, 27.8310,  
-3.2810


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 114.9520, 26.3180,  
-3.3940


 194.1050, 30.2610,  
-3.2670


 89.8810, 25.0800,  
-2.9840


 222.2900, 31.1780,  
-3.3660


 66.0980, 22.9710,  
-3.3090

 243.4130, 17.4700,  
-8.2420

 43.5000, 21.7790,  
-3.7330

 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

 23.4010, 17.7440,  
-2.1920

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.4360, 27.8310,  
-3.2810

■ 140.4360, 27.8310,  
-3.2810

■ 133.9160, 35.1670,  
-4.0730

■ 147.0700, 20.1740,  
-2.1780

■ 127.2820, 42.8240,  
-5.1760

■ 153.5900, 12.8380,  
-1.3860

■ 120.7620, 50.1600,  
-5.9680

■ 160.2240, 5.1810,  
-0.2830

■ 113.5410, 58.0920,  
-6.5480

■ 166.7440, -2.1550,  
0.5090

■ 107.0210, 65.4280,  
-7.3400

■ 173.9650,  
-10.0870, 1.0890

■ 100.3870, 73.0850,  
-8.4430

■ 180.4850,  
-17.4230, 1.8810

■ 98.6430, 75.2400,  
-8.9520

■ 187.1190,  
-25.0800, 2.9840

■ 193.6390,

-32.4160, 3.7760

■ 200.2730,  
-40.0730, 4.8790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.7560, 33.1020, 5.8220



140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



138.3480, 16.0950, -10.8570

# Triad

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



140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



131.4080, -36.8600, -14.8120



143.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360

# Complementary

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



140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



128.5640, -27.8310, 3.2810

# 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.



139.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850



140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



131.9760, -44.1510, -9.3270

# Square

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



140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



133.4390, -20.9500, -16.8060



135.9650, -36.4500, -0.2100



143.7070, 17.6030, 16.8910



# Rectangle

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



140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



136.7810, 4.4500, -14.5740



135.9650, -36.4500, -0.2100



142.3220, -6.2380, 13.9380

# Sweetspot

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



140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



204.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



125.7730, 26.4050, 22.5730



101.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



176.2820, 42.8240, -5.1760



158.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



78.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



86.7930, 66.0700, -7.9620



10.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



# Inverse Universe

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



128.5640, -27.8310, 3.2810



157.7180, -42.8240, 5.1760



110.9540, -19.5810, 18.9710



76.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



58.7940, -66.3450, 7.4390

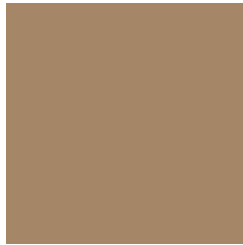


7.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810 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 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

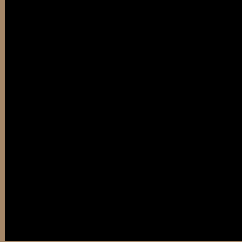
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810.

-3.2810.

# 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

140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810

### Protanopia

139.1140, 16.8740, -8.4540

### Deuteranopia

140.7350, 28.4270, -3.0690



## Tritanopia

142.8010, 20.0340, 11.3780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810

## Protanomaly

139.3210, 20.7250, -6.6590

## Deuteranomaly

140.7350, 28.4270, -3.0690

## Tritanomaly

142.1940, 23.0610, 6.0770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810 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(165, 135, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 135, 104)  
}
```

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(165, 135, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 135, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810 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(165, 135, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 135, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 135, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 135, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 135, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 135,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 135, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
135, 104) }
```

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