

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690)</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(140.4510, 76.2010,  
1.1690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D6773A
RGB	214, 119, 58
RGB Percent	84%, 47%, 23%
CMY	0.1606, 0.5335, 0.7722
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.73, 0.16
HSL	23°, 66%, 53%
HSV	23°, 73%, 84%
XYZ	35.1036, 27.7939, 7.5295
YIQ	140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

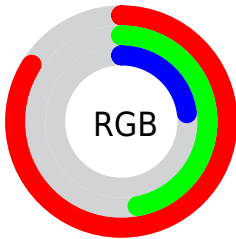
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	214, 158, 58
Decimal	14055226
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.70, 32.43, 48.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 58.287, 56.189
Yxy	27.7939, 0.4984, 0.3946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292245306 (0xFFD6773A)
YUV	140.4510, -40.6483, 64.5025
Hunter-Lab	52.7199, 26.5947, 28.4361

# Details

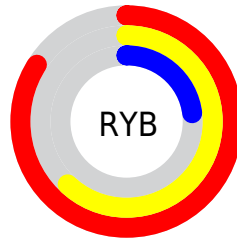
The YIQ color **140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **131.5490, -76.2010, -1.1690**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.5210, 70.0120, -2.3080**, and **87.1190, 71.2040, -1.8840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.4260, 86.5170, 1.4370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.4760, 65.8850, 0.9010**.

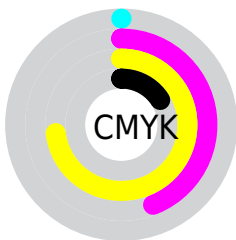
# Distribution



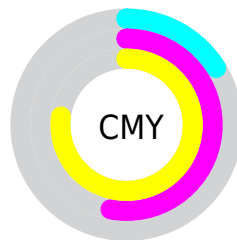
- Red (84%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690 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 140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



140.4510, 76.2010,  
1.1690

140.4510, 76.2010,  
1.1690

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

113.9560, 73.2210,  
0.1090

189.5210, 70.0120,  
-2.3080

87.1190, 71.2040,  
-1.8840

208.9210, 53.9660,  
-8.8660

63.4910, 61.5290,  
2.7530

228.4350, 37.5990,  
-15.1130

40.1450, 51.1200,  
9.6800

247.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

20.0330, 39.9320,  
14.2040

250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

253.9740, 2.8890,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.7990

0.0000

■ 140.4510, 76.2010,  
1.1690

■ 140.4510, 76.2010,  
1.1690

■ 130.4260, 86.5170,  
1.4370

■ 150.4760, 65.8850,  
0.9010

■ 120.2870, 97.1540,  
1.3940

■ 160.6150, 55.2480,  
0.9440

■ 113.2940,  
104.4440, 1.4360

■ 170.6400, 44.9320,  
0.6760

■ 180.7790, 34.2950,  
0.7190

■ 190.8040, 23.9790,  
0.4510

■ 200.9430, 13.3420,  
0.4940

■ 210.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

■ 220.9930, -7.2900,  
-0.0420

■ 231.1320,  
-17.9270, 0.0010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140.5930, 79.8180, 29.2420



140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690



137.6370, 57.0410, -26.0550

# Triad

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



140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690



114.0060, -89.5350, -45.8790



144.7420, -33.0630, 32.0330

# Complementary

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



140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690



131.5490, -76.2010, -1.1690

# 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.



117.2680, -120.7660, -2.9900



140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690



120.0480, -106.5480, -29.3960

# Square

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



140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690



121.4030, -39.6050, -47.6770



121.6730, -118.0130, -14.3410



147.9850, 23.8330, 47.1690



# Rectangle

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



140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690



134.8680, 33.9810, -37.6590



121.6730, -118.0130, -14.3410



139.1840, -58.0950, 23.1290

# Sweetspot

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



140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690



228.6580, 27.3260, 0.3660



115.5880, 62.1600, 62.9280



111.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090



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.



140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690



150.4470, 108.3870, 1.5630



185.6500, 55.0260, -39.1020



102.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



90.4580, 83.4910, 1.2110



22.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250



# Inverse Universe

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



131.5490, -76.2010, -1.1690



137.5530, -108.3870, -1.5630



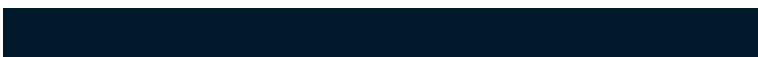
86.3500, -55.0260, 39.1020



101.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



80.5420, -83.4910, -1.2110



20.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690 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 140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690 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 140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4510, 76.2010,

1.1690.

# 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

140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690

### Protanopia

139.8920, 34.5740, -20.8660

### Deuteranopia

140.2810, 52.5920, -17.0080



## Tritanopia

144.3070, 60.0120, 24.7480

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690

## Protanomaly

140.2470, 49.9320, -12.8520

## Deuteranomaly

139.9880, 61.0270, -10.1810

## Tritanomaly

143.1470, 65.9740, 15.8140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

139.9570, 27.9220, 0.5780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690 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(214, 119, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 119, 58)  
}
```

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(214, 119, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 119, 58) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690 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(214, 119, 58) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 119, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 119, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 119, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 119, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 119,  
58) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.4510, 76.2010, 1.1690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 119, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
119, 58) }
```

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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