

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(140.4720, 10.9550,  
16.2270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A17F9C
RGB	161, 127, 156
RGB Percent	63%, 50%, 61%
CMY	0.3685, 0.5020, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.03, 0.37
HSL	309°, 15%, 56%
HSV	309°, 21%, 63%
XYZ	28.2918, 25.1552, 34.8192
YIQ	140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

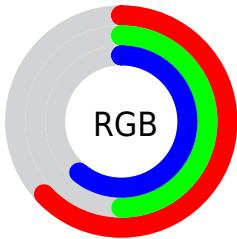
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	161, 127, 156
Decimal	10583964
CIE Lab	57.23, 18.21, -10.52
CIE LCh	57, 21.031, 330.001
Yxy	25.1552, 0.3205, 0.2850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288774044 (0xFFA17F9C)
YUV	140.4720, 7.6553, 18.0031
Hunter-Lab	50.1550, 12.9182, -6.0525

# Details

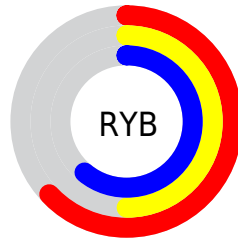
The YIQ color  $140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996699$ . A complement of this color would be  $147.5280, -10.9550, -16.2270$ , and the grayscale version is  $140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $194.2980, 11.5050, 17.2730$ , and  $90.3470, 9.8090, 14.9690$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $130.8520, 15.9970, 23.9730$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $150.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810$ .

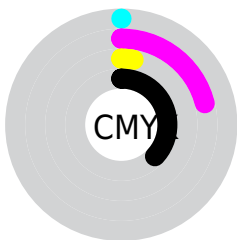
# Distribution



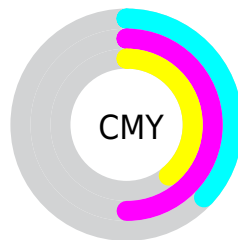
- Red (63%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270 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 140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 140.4720, 10.9550,  
16.2270

■ 140.4720, 10.9550,  
16.2270

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 115.0590, 10.6800,  
15.7040

■ 194.2980, 11.5050,  
17.2730

■ 90.3470, 9.8090,  
14.9690

■ 222.5970, 12.1010,  
17.4850

■ 66.0480, 9.2130,  
14.7570

■ 243.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370

■ 44.2220, 8.6630,  
13.7110

■ 22.5100, 7.7920,  
12.9760

■ 4.5860, 1.4660,  
6.4740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

140.4720, 10.9550,  
16.2270

140.4720, 10.9550,  
16.2270

130.8520, 15.9970,  
23.9730

150.0920, 5.9130,  
8.4810

121.1180, 21.3600,  
31.4080

159.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

111.4980, 26.4020,  
39.1540

169.4460, -4.4920,  
-6.7000

101.8780, 31.4440,  
46.9000

179.1800, -9.8550,  
-14.1350

91.5570, 37.0820,  
54.8580

189.3870,  
-15.1720, -22.4040

81.9370, 42.1240,  
62.6040

199.0070,  
-20.2140, -30.1500

■ 72.2030, 47.4870,  
70.0390

■ 208.7410,  
-25.5770, -37.5850

■ 63.7570, 51.9790,  
76.7390

■ 217.7740,  
-30.3440, -44.8080

■ 218.0020,  
-30.9860, -44.1860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139.1970, -7.3840, 12.6800



140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



140.2470, 24.7100, 14.7420

# Triad

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



140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



136.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050



129.0750, -40.1160, -10.8680

# Complementary

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



140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



147.5280, -10.9550, -16.2270

# 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.



130.0020, -29.8450, -15.2930



140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



134.4930, 5.3210, -13.8390

# Square

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



140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



138.0280, 29.1600, 0.1680



132.1580, -12.7890, -16.0290



131.6010, -38.4210, -3.0370



# Rectangle

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



140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



140.0640, 29.4790, 10.9110



132.1580, -12.7890, -16.0290



129.2770, -37.8690, -13.0450

# Sweetspot

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



140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



201.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



132.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



100.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



177.5640, 16.8680, 24.7080



138.5340, 16.4120, 10.9400



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



57.4910, 46.6160, 69.3040



7.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



# Inverse Universe

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



140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



177.5640, 16.8680, 24.7080



149.4660, -16.4120, -10.9400



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



57.4910, 46.6160, 69.3040

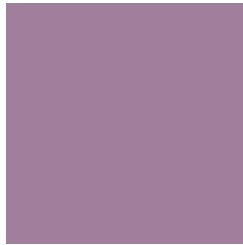


7.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

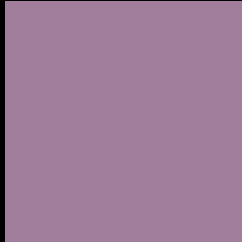
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

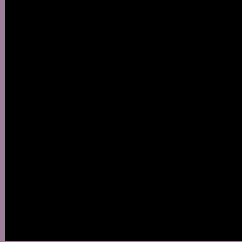
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.4720, 10.9550,



# 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

140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270

### Protanopia

137.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380

### Deuteranopia

139.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390



## Tritanopia

139.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270

## Protanomaly

139.0680, -2.7070, 10.5170

## Deuteranomaly

139.4170, 3.6200, 11.4920

## Tritanomaly

140.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270 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(161, 127, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 127, 156)  
}
```

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(161, 127, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 127, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270 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(161, 127, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 127, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 127, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 127, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 127, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 127,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 127, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
127, 156) }
```

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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