

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.7190, 50.5780,  
-35.5820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(140.7190, 50.5780,  
-35.5820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A79618
RGB	167, 150, 24
RGB Percent	65%, 59%, 9%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4118, 0.9056
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.86, 0.35
HSL	53°, 75%, 37%
HSV	53°, 86%, 65%
XYZ	27.0051, 30.0910, 5.2531
YIQ	140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

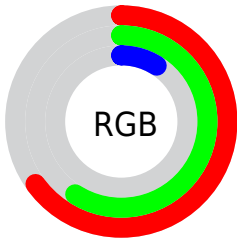
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	43, 167, 24
Decimal	10982936
CIELab	61.73, -6.35, 61.21
CIELCh	62, 61.542, 95.922
Yxy	30.0910, 0.4331, 0.4826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289173016 (0xFFA79618)
YUV	140.7190, -57.5425, 23.0484
Hunter-Lab	54.8553, -8.1216, 32.7209

# Details

The YIQ color **140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **50.2810, -50.5780, 35.5820**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196.7840, 51.9530, -32.9670**, and **91.8890, 38.6560, -28.7680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137.6070, 56.5850, -39.8230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.8310, 44.5710, -31.3410**.

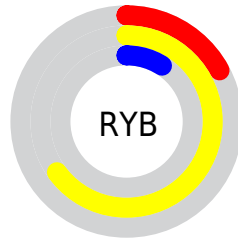
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (59%)

Blue (9%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (9%)

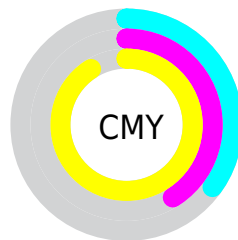


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820 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 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 140.7190, 50.5780,  
-35.5820

■ 140.7190, 50.5780,  
-35.5820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 114.3490, 48.7440,  
-35.3840

■ 196.7840, 51.9530,  
-32.9670

■ 91.8890, 38.6560,  
-28.7680

■ 224.9690, 52.8700,  
-33.0660

■ 69.7280, 29.1640,  
-21.9400

■ 241.5480, 37.8780,  
-36.6980

■ 48.7410, 19.1220,  
-16.1580

■ 244.7400, 28.8900,  
-27.9900

■ 28.9390, 9.9970,  
-10.4750

■ 247.9320, 19.9020,  
-19.2820

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,  
-5.7530

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.2630

0.0000

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

■ 140.7190, 50.5780,  
-35.5820

■ 140.7190, 50.5780,  
-35.5820

■ 137.6070, 56.5850,  
-39.8230

■ 143.8310, 44.5710,  
-31.3410

■ 136.2220, 59.1070,  
-41.4770

■ 146.8290, 38.8850,  
-27.4110

■ 149.9410, 32.8780,  
-23.1700

■ 153.0530, 26.8710,  
-18.9290

■ 156.1650, 20.8640,  
-14.6880

■ 159.1630, 15.1780,  
-10.7580

■ 162.2750, 9.1710,  
-6.5170

■ 165.3870, 3.1640,  
-2.2760

■ 168.3850, -2.5220,  
1.6540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144.8280, 76.1570, -9.0510



140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820



135.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690

# Triad

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



140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820



126.3060, -115.9020, -25.0700



151.7160, 40.8880, 51.9600

# Complementary

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



140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820



50.2810, -50.5780, 35.5820

# 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.



152.7770, -13.8080, 41.0080



140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820



126.3010, -125.5330, -10.2130

# Square

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



140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820



120.8510, -99.1640, -42.0760



127.2640, -105.7750, 6.1690



146.2790, 75.5510, 46.0070



# Rectangle

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



140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820



125.3270, -42.4470, -51.2390



127.2640, -105.7750, 6.1690



153.1640, 24.8870, 50.0950

# Sweetspot

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



140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820



206.3930, 20.2220, -14.0660



68.9230, 79.1290, 36.2250



103.7760, 12.0140, -8.4820



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820



177.0000, 76.8070, -53.8890



135.1500, 14.9110, -55.4970



82.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



120.5620, 52.4580, -36.6140



16.5460, 6.9700, -5.1740



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2810, -50.5780, 35.5820



40.0000, -76.8070, 53.8890



55.8500, -14.9110, 55.4970



77.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



27.4380, -52.4580, 36.6140

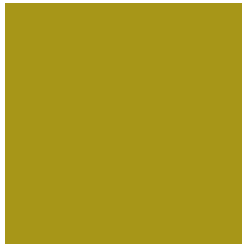


3.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820.

-35.5820.

# 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

140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820

### Protanopia

141.0180, 51.1740, -35.3700

### Deuteranopia

142.9860, 63.3680, -25.0800



## Tritanopia

151.9040, 18.2460, 10.7420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820

## Protanomaly

141.0180, 51.1740, -35.3700

## Deuteranomaly

142.1270, 58.4170, -28.9670

## Tritanomaly

148.1110, 30.1240, -6.2920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820 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(167, 150, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 150, 24)  
}
```

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(167, 150, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 150, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820 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(167, 150, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 150, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 150, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 150, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 150, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 150,  
24) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.7190, 50.5780, -35.5820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 150, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
150, 24) }
```

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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