

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(140.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	829389
RGB	130, 147, 137
RGB Percent	51%, 58%, 54%
CMY	0.4902, 0.4235, 0.4628
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.07, 0.42
HSL	145°, 7%, 54%
HSV	145°, 12%, 58%
XYZ	24.1539, 27.4205, 27.6847
YIQ	140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

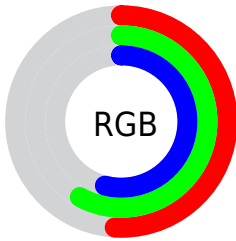
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 142, 147
Decimal	8557449
CIE Lab	59.36, -8.13, 3.23
CIE LCh	59, 8.749, 158.335
Yxy	27.4205, 0.3047, 0.3460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286747529 (0xFF829389)
YUV	140.7770, -1.8621, -9.4514
Hunter-Lab	52.3646, -9.3025, 5.3092

# Details

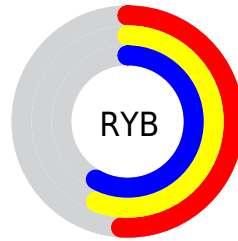
The YIQ color  $140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $136.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140$ , and the grayscale version is  $141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $194.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370$ , and  $90.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $135.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $146.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350$ .

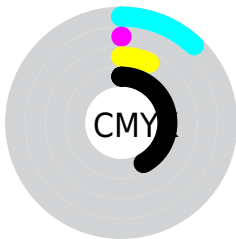
# Distribution



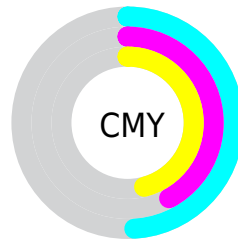
- Red (51%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 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 140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 140.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 140.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 115.1900, -6.6470,  
-6.1910

■ 194.3640, -7.1970,  
-7.2370

■ 90.4890, -6.0510,  
-5.9790

■ 222.3640, -7.1970,  
-7.2370

■ 67.4890, -6.0510,  
-5.9790

■ 249.3040, -6.9680,  
-5.8800

■ 44.9020, -5.7760,  
-5.4560

■ 24.0160, -6.0970,  
-5.1450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 140.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 135.2660,  
-12.9730, -12.6930

■ 146.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 130.1680,  
-18.7490, -18.1490

■ 151.3860, 4.9050,  
4.7210

■ 124.6570,  
-24.8000, -24.1280

■ 156.8970, 10.9560,  
10.7000

■ 119.1460,  
-30.8510, -30.1070

■ 162.4080, 17.0070,  
16.6790

■ 113.7490,  
-37.2230, -35.7750

■ 167.5060, 22.7830,  
22.1350

■ 108.5370,  
-42.6780, -41.5420

■ 173.0170, 28.8340,  
28.1140

■ 103.0260,  
-48.7290, -47.5210


■ 178.5280, 34.8850,  
34.0930

■ 97.6290, -55.1010,

■ 183.9250, 41.2570,

-53.1890

39.7610

 93.2430, -60.0060,  
-57.9100

 187.0440, 42.5400,  
44.0440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380



140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



140.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090

# Triad

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



140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



143.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050



144.4100, 13.5250, 2.6850

# Complementary

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



140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



136.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140

# 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.



144.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



143.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490

# Square

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



140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



141.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400



144.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



143.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640



# Rectangle

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



140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



140.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430



144.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



144.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

# Sweetspot

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



140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



189.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



142.9690, 1.2850, -6.7710



95.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



181.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



141.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260



71.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



87.5040, -56.2470, -54.4470



6.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860



# Inverse Universe

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



136.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140



173.8970, 10.9560, 10.7000



135.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



50.4960, 56.2470, 54.4470



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

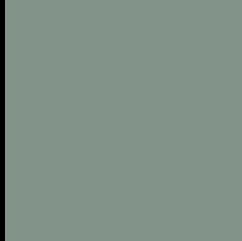
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

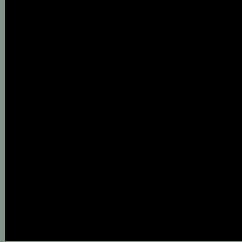
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.7770, -6.9220,

-6.7140.

# 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

140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

### Protanopia

142.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

### Deuteranopia

144.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



## Tritanopia

142.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

## Protanomaly

142.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

## Deuteranomaly

142.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510

## Tritanomaly

141.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 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(130, 147, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 147, 137)  
}
```

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(130, 147, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 147, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 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(130, 147, 137) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 147, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 147, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 147, 137); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 147, 137); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 147, 137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 147, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
147, 137) }
```

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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