

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(140.9600, 58.2300,  
-9.0500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF833D
RGB	191, 131, 61
RGB Percent	75%, 51%, 24%
CMY	0.2509, 0.4864, 0.7605
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.68, 0.25
HSL	32°, 52%, 49%
HSV	32°, 68%, 75%
XYZ	30.4494, 27.6431, 8.1560
YIQ	140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

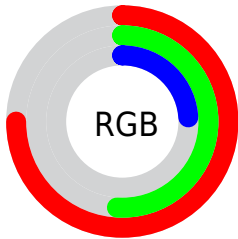
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	172, 191, 61
Decimal	12550973
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.56, 16.41, 45.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 48.818, 70.354
Yxy	27.6431, 0.4596, 0.4173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290741053 (0xFFBF833D)
YUV	140.9600, -39.4203, 43.8851
Hunter-Lab	52.5767, 11.3675, 27.6064

# Details

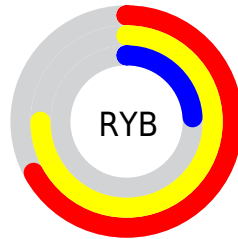
The YIQ color **140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **111.0400, -58.2300, 9.0500**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.7110, 63.3650, -8.4990**, and **88.8130, 54.1500, -12.2020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.5110, 66.8040, -10.2520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.4090, 49.6560, -7.8480**.

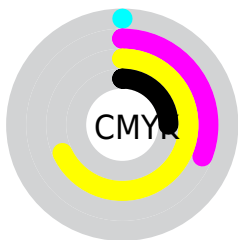
# Distribution



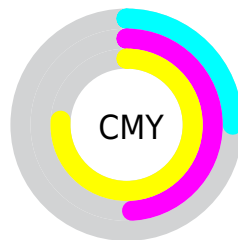
- Red (75%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (76%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500 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 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 140.9600, 58.2300,  
-9.0500


 140.9600, 58.2300,  
-9.0500


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 114.7640, 55.8460,  
-9.8980


 195.7110, 63.3650,  
-8.4990


 88.8130, 54.1500,  
-12.2020


 216.4210, 49.3820,  
-13.8980


 65.4410, 46.6300,  
-8.0740


 235.9350, 33.0150,  
-20.1450

 44.4540, 36.5880,  
-2.2920

 247.8180, 20.2230,  
-19.5930

 24.6410, 25.9960,  
2.4440

 251.0100, 11.2350,  
-10.8850

 8.4860, 16.3670,  
6.2470

 254.3160, 1.9260,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.8660

0.0000

■ 140.9600, 58.2300,  
-9.0500

■ 140.9600, 58.2300,  
-9.0500

■ 133.5110, 66.8040,  
-10.2520

■ 148.4090, 49.6560,  
-7.8480

■ 126.0620, 75.3780,  
-11.4540

■ 155.8580, 41.0820,  
-6.6460

■ 119.2000, 83.6770,  
-13.1790

■ 162.7200, 32.7830,  
-4.9210

■ 117.5700, 85.5110,  
-13.3770

■ 170.1690, 24.2090,  
-3.7190

■ 177.7320, 15.3140,  
-2.2060

■ 185.1810, 6.7400,  
-1.0040

■ 192.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 200.0790,  
-10.4080, 1.4000

■ 206.9410,  
-18.7070, 3.1250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.3490, 68.2210, 13.6370



140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500



137.9040, 34.3000, -26.9160

# Triad

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



140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500



114.7530, -95.7720, -37.4680



147.4220, -2.8030, 34.2930

# Complementary

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



140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500



111.0400, -58.2300, 9.0500

# 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.



138.0390, -56.4890, 16.0470



140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500



118.2530, -108.3830, -23.6710

# Square

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



140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500



118.1310, -62.0260, -43.3220



117.1080, -114.8040, -11.9240



146.7720, 37.3140, 39.6340



# Rectangle

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



140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500



134.9980, 10.3680, -33.7280



117.1080, -114.8040, -11.9240



145.9900, -19.2620, 29.7140

# Sweetspot

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



140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500



227.9130, 22.0540, -3.2100



106.8240, 57.8990, 46.5310



113.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500



169.3810, 90.4170, -14.1830



174.9840, 39.3460, -41.2780



90.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



97.1370, 70.7930, -10.9590



18.6610, 14.0760, -1.7960



# Inverse Universe

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



111.0400, -58.2300, 9.0500



122.6190, -90.4170, 14.1830



77.0160, -39.3460, 41.2780



88.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



60.8630, -70.7930, 10.9590

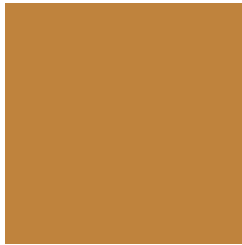


11.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500 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 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500 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 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500.

-9.0500.

# 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

140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500

### Protanopia

139.7780, 34.8950, -21.1770

### Deuteranopia

140.7800, 49.7490, -15.0430



## Tritanopia

145.9670, 40.2980, 18.5860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500

## Protanomaly

140.0180, 43.1470, -16.5410

## Deuteranomaly

140.8020, 52.6830, -13.1490

## Tritanomaly

144.1660, 46.6270, 8.5070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.7280, 21.1370, -3.1110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500 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(191, 131, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 131, 61)  
}
```

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(191, 131, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 131, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500 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(191, 131, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 131, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 131, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 131, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 131, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 131,  
61) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.9600, 58.2300, -9.0500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 131, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
131, 61) }
```

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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