

# Converting Colors

YIQ(140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460)</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(140.9900, 49.5180,  
-5.3460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B9834D
RGB	185, 131, 77
RGB Percent	73%, 51%, 30%
CMY	0.2744, 0.4863, 0.6978
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.58, 0.27
HSL	30°, 44%, 51%
HSV	30°, 58%, 73%
XYZ	29.4684, 27.0804, 10.7063
YIQ	140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

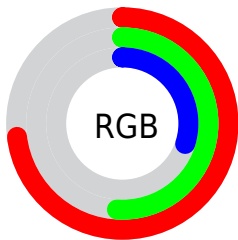
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	185, 185, 77
Decimal	12157773
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.05, 14.92, 37.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 39.973, 68.078
Yxy	27.0804, 0.4382, 0.4027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290347853 (0xFFB9834D)
YUV	140.9900, -31.5471, 38.5968
Hunter-Lab	52.0389, 10.0122, 24.2290

# Details

The YIQ color **140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **121.0100, -49.5180, 5.3460**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.4420, 54.0570, -5.0070**, and **90.1250, 44.7040, -6.2080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.6550, 57.7710, -6.2370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148.4390, 40.9440, -4.1440**.

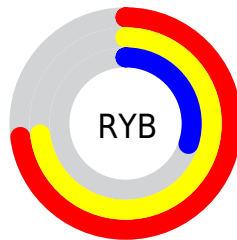
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (51%)

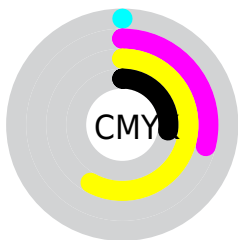
Blue (30%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (30%)

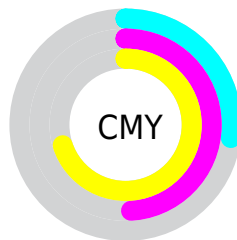


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (70%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 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 140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 140.9900, 49.5180,  
-5.3460


 140.9900, 49.5180,  
-5.3460


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 114.9080, 46.8130,  
-5.8830


 195.4420, 54.0570,  
-5.0070

 90.1250, 44.7040,  
-6.2080


 218.2450, 44.2460,  
-8.9220


 64.8150, 42.6410,  
-7.3670


 237.7590, 27.8790,  
-15.1690

 43.5570, 34.8000,  
-2.9280

 249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

 24.0430, 24.8040,  
2.0200

 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

 6.8770, 13.7080,  
4.8760

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 140.9900, 49.5180,  
-5.3460

■ 140.9900, 49.5180,  
-5.3460

■ 133.6550, 57.7710,  
-6.2370

■ 148.4390, 40.9440,  
-4.1440

■ 125.6190, 66.6200,  
-6.9160

■ 156.3610, 32.4160,  
-3.7760

■ 118.2840, 74.8730,  
-7.8070

■ 163.8100, 23.8420,  
-2.5740

■ 110.8350, 83.4470,  
-9.0090

■ 171.1450, 15.5890,  
-1.6830

■ 109.3190, 84.9600,  
-8.8960

■ 178.5940, 7.0150,  
-0.4810

■ 186.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 193.9650,  
-10.0870, 1.0890

■ 201.3000,  
-18.3400, 1.9800

■ 208.7490,  
-26.9140, 3.1820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.6620, 57.0340, 12.6340



140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



138.3800, 30.2640, -19.8480

# Triad

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



140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



111.1340, -92.4710, -36.7190



145.4230, -4.5440, 27.2960

# Complementary

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



140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



121.0100, -49.5180, 5.3460

# 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.



138.7920, -45.6680, 12.6680



140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



114.3090, -102.7890, -25.9330

# Square

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



140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



126.7860, -38.6450, -32.0290



113.4090, -108.5220, -15.6420



146.2390, 28.3290, 31.7610



# Rectangle

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



140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



135.8120, 11.1920, -26.6320



113.4090, -108.5220, -15.6420



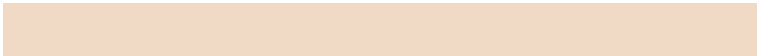
144.3720, -17.7020, 23.4660

# Sweetspot

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



140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



222.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670



115.6760, 46.3920, 40.3120



109.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460



171.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



171.5140, 35.2180, -32.5420



88.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



92.4300, 71.5260, -7.7220



16.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



# Inverse Universe

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



121.0100, -49.5180, 5.3460



140.4600, -77.0280, 8.3160



90.4860, -35.2180, 32.5420



86.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



63.5700, -71.5260, 7.7220



11.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 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 140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 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 140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 140.9900, 49.5180,

-5.3460.

# 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

140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

### Protanopia

139.8190, 27.6500, -16.5260

### Deuteranopia

140.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920



## Tritanopia

144.5750, 35.5300, 16.8900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

## Protanomaly

140.6460, 35.6270, -12.4130

## Deuteranomaly

140.8430, 45.4380, -8.4980

## Tritanomaly

143.6430, 40.8500, 8.5780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 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(185, 131, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 131, 77)  
}
```

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(185, 131, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 131, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 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(185, 131, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 131, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 131, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 131, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 131, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 131,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 140.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 131, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
131, 77) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor