

# Converting Colors

YIQ(141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(141.0390, 74.1850,  
-6.3510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D07D30
RGB	208, 125, 48
RGB Percent	82%, 49%, 19%
CMY	0.1842, 0.5099, 0.8114
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.77, 0.18
HSL	29°, 63%, 50%
HSV	29°, 77%, 82%
XYZ	33.8877, 28.2879, 6.4801
YIQ	141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

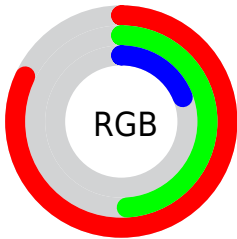
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	208, 196, 48
Decimal	13663536
CIE Lab	60.15, 26.32, 53.20
CIE LCh	60, 59.359, 63.678
Yxy	28.2879, 0.4936, 0.4120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291853616 (0xFFD07D30)
YUV	141.0390, -45.8682, 58.7248
Hunter-Lab	53.1864, 20.6550, 30.0067

# Details

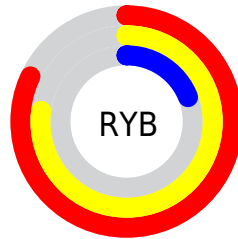
The YIQ color **141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **114.9610, -74.1850, 6.3510**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.0170, 71.2510, -8.2450**, and **88.2770, 67.5830, -7.8490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.1880, 83.9510, -7.1290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.8900, 64.4190, -5.5730**.

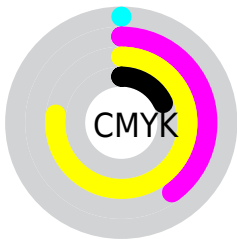
# Distribution



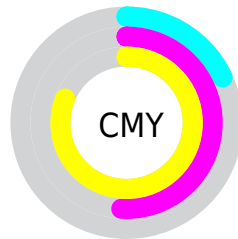
- Red (82%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (81%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510 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 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 141.0390, 74.1850,  
-6.3510


 141.0390, 74.1850,  
-6.3510


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 114.3160, 71.8470,  
-8.0330


 192.0170, 71.2510,  
-8.2450

 88.2770, 67.5830,  
-7.8490


 211.4170, 55.2050,  
-14.8030


 66.1050, 56.6240,  
-1.9680


 230.9310, 38.8380,  
-21.0500

 43.9330, 45.6650,  
3.9130

 246.4500, 24.0750,  
-23.3250

 22.0600, 35.3020,  
10.0060

 249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170

 12.0740, 23.5190,  
8.7910

 252.8340, 6.0990,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-5.9090

0.0000

■ 141.0390, 74.1850,  
-6.3510

■ 141.0390, 74.1850,  
-6.3510

■ 132.1880, 83.9510,  
-7.1290

■ 149.8900, 64.4190,  
-5.5730

■ 123.3370, 93.7170,  
-7.9070

■ 158.7410, 54.6530,  
-4.7950

■ 120.8920, 96.4680,  
-8.2040

■ 167.0050, 45.1620,  
-3.4940

■ 175.7420, 35.7170,  
-3.0270

■ 184.5930, 25.9510,  
-2.2490

■ 193.4440, 16.1850,  
-1.4710

■ 202.2950, 6.4190,  
-0.6930

■ 210.5590, -3.0720,  
0.6080

■ 219.2960,  
-12.5170, 1.0750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141.5730, 82.5700, 23.4180



141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510



137.7130, 50.7150, -32.5570

# Triad

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



141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510



116.8900, -94.9000, -42.2600



147.6300, -17.8880, 37.8560

# Complementary

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



141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510



114.9610, -74.1850, 6.3510

# 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.



115.9630, -121.2250, -0.1770



141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510



122.2310, -111.3170, -25.5650

# Square

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



141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510



108.9730, -76.7410, -57.4850



122.2260, -120.9480, -10.7080



147.7970, 36.1660, 49.4300



# Rectangle

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



141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510



134.1980, 24.1240, -40.7400



122.2260, -120.9480, -10.7080



144.6810, -40.2610, 30.3230

# Sweetspot

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



141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510



230.6640, 27.1890, -2.6590



105.5300, 68.0750, 60.3550



112.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510



156.5960, 108.9850, -9.2790



186.8250, 52.7350, -47.1450



100.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



97.7790, 77.8530, -6.7470



23.9990, 18.9360, -1.7680



# Inverse Universe

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



114.9610, -74.1850, 6.3510



118.4040, -108.9850, 9.2790



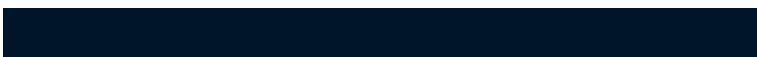
69.1750, -52.7350, 47.1450



98.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



70.2210, -77.8530, 6.7470



17.0010, -18.9360, 1.7680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510 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 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510 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 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510.

-6.3510.

# 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

141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510

### Protanopia

140.2960, 39.0680, -25.2200

### Deuteranopia

140.4400, 56.3980, -19.9060



## Tritanopia

146.4310, 53.7310, 22.9390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510

## Protanomaly

140.4550, 52.0420, -18.0540

## Deuteranomaly

140.3100, 62.8160, -15.0720

## Tritanomaly

144.7010, 61.2980, 12.4500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.7780, 26.8680, -2.3480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510 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(208, 125, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 125, 48)  
}
```

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(208, 125, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 125, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510 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(208, 125, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 125, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 125, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 125, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 125, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 125,  
48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.0390, 74.1850, -6.3510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 125, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
125, 48) }
```

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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