

# Converting Colors

YIQ(141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(141.3450, 38.5130,  
1.3690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B38265
RGB	179, 130, 101
RGB Percent	70%, 51%, 40%
CMY	0.2979, 0.4903, 0.6037
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.44, 0.30
HSL	22°, 34%, 55%
HSV	22°, 44%, 70%
XYZ	28.9273, 26.4869, 15.9113
YIQ	141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

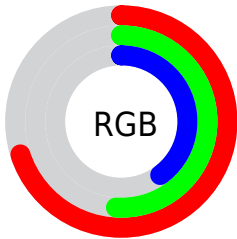
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	179, 147, 101
Decimal	11764325
CIE Lab	58.50, 15.22, 23.10
CIE LCh	58, 27.661, 56.617
Yxy	26.4869, 0.4056, 0.3714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289954405 (0xFFB38265)
YUV	141.3450, -19.8901, 33.0234
Hunter-Lab	51.4655, 10.2652, 17.6955

# Details

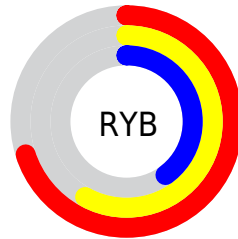
The YIQ color **141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **138.6550, -38.5130, -1.3690**, and the grayscale version is **142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.3130, 41.5390, 1.5950**, and **90.7790, 34.2950, 0.7190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.8360, 47.3160, 1.5240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.8540, 29.7100, 1.2140**.

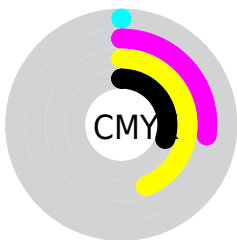
# Distribution



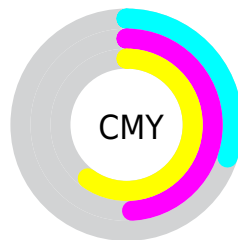
- Red (70%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690 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 141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 141.3450, 38.5130,  
1.3690


 141.3450, 38.5130,  
1.3690


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 115.5620, 36.4040,  
1.0440


 195.3130, 41.5390,  
1.5950


 90.1920, 34.5700,  
1.2420


 220.5080, 36.4960,  
-0.6240


 66.4090, 32.4610,  
0.9170

 240.1360, 19.8080,  
-6.5600

 43.2130, 30.0770,  
0.0690

 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

 22.8580, 23.8870,  
2.1190

 5.9800, 11.9200,  
4.2400

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 141.3450, 38.5130,  
1.3690

■ 141.3450, 38.5130,  
1.3690

■ 132.8360, 47.3160,  
1.5240

■ 149.8540, 29.7100,  
1.2140

■ 123.7400, 56.3940,  
2.2020

■ 158.9500, 20.6320,  
0.5360

■ 115.2310, 65.1970,  
2.3570

■ 167.4590, 11.8290,  
0.3810

■ 106.7220, 74.0000,  
2.5120

■ 175.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

■ 98.3270, 82.4820,  
2.9780

■ 184.4770, -5.7770,  
0.0710

■ 92.2630, 88.5340,  
3.4300

■ 193.4590,  
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 201.9680,  
-23.3370, -1.0730

■ 210.4770,  
-32.1400, -1.2280

■ 218.1880,  
-38.6960, -3.5600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.9790, 40.0240, 12.5360



141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690



139.3340, 27.8780, -9.6420

# Triad

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



141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690



129.6370, -39.2430, -21.1870



142.0810, -12.7490, 16.2990

# Complementary

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



141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690



138.6550, -38.5130, -1.3690

# 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.



137.1700, -38.2850, 5.5150



141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690



126.2190, -58.3170, -16.9170

# Square

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



141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690



133.5120, -14.0260, -21.1460



129.5000, -57.3100, -7.6300



144.2320, 11.8710, 21.6550



# Rectangle

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



141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690



137.7130, 16.3250, -15.0270



129.5000, -57.3100, -7.6300



140.8950, -21.0930, 13.3310

# Sweetspot

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



141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690



217.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070



129.9080, 30.7590, 31.7750



107.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690



173.5940, 59.7410, 2.1170



164.2380, 27.7880, -19.0280



85.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



79.2060, 75.5130, 2.6250



13.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



# Inverse Universe

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



138.6550, -38.5130, -1.3690



169.4060, -59.7410, -2.1170



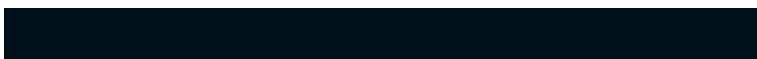
115.7620, -27.7880, 19.0280



84.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



73.7940, -75.5130, -2.6250



12.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690 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 141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

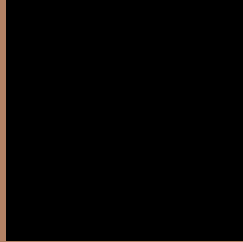
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.3450, 38.5130,



# 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

141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690

### Protanopia

140.0000, 17.1950, -8.7650

### Deuteranopia

140.8770, 30.9030, -3.8890



## Tritanopia

143.1830, 30.7620, 15.1940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690

## Protanomaly

140.4140, 24.8970, -5.1750

## Deuteranomaly

140.8990, 33.8370, -1.9950

## Tritanomaly

142.6900, 33.4680, 10.2040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690 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(179, 130, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 130, 101)  
}
```

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(179, 130, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 130, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690 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(179, 130, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 130, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 130, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 130, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 130, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 130,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.3450, 38.5130, 1.3690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 130, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
130, 101) }
```

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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