

# Converting Colors

YIQ(141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(141.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	88918A
RGB	136, 145, 138
RGB Percent	53%, 57%, 54%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4313, 0.4588
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.05, 0.43
HSL	133°, 4%, 55%
HSV	133°, 6%, 57%
XYZ	24.8656, 27.3206, 28.0069
YIQ	141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

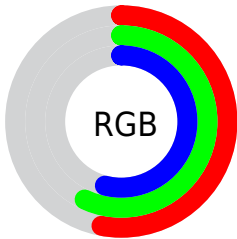
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 143, 145
Decimal	8950154
CIE Lab	59.27, -4.66, 2.58
CIE LCh	59, 5.323, 150.984
Yxy	27.3206, 0.3101, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287140234 (0xFF88918A)
YUV	141.5110, -1.7309, -4.8331
Hunter-Lab	52.2691, -6.5545, 4.8195

# Details

The YIQ color  $[141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[139.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[195.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080]$ , and  $[91.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[135.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[146.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040]$ .

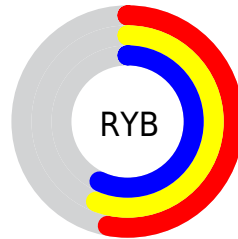
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (57%)

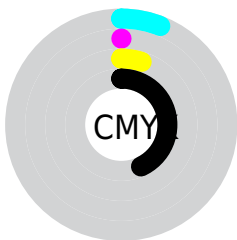
Blue (54%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (57%)

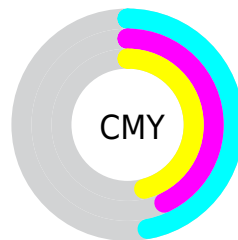


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 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 141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 141.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 141.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 115.9240, -2.8420,  
-3.5620

■ 195.0980, -3.3920,  
-4.6080

■ 91.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 223.0980, -3.3920,  
-4.6080

■ 67.9240, -2.8420,  
-3.5620

■ 251.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 45.9240, -2.8420,  
-3.5620

■ 25.2230, -2.2460,  
-3.3500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 141.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 141.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 135.7720, -8.5260,  
-10.6860

■ 146.9510, 1.6960,  
2.3040

■ 130.2180,  
-13.0180, -17.3860

■ 152.8040, 6.7840,  
9.2160

■ 124.4790,  
-18.4270, -23.9870

■ 158.2440, 11.5970,  
15.6050

■ 119.0390,  
-23.2400, -30.3760

■ 163.9830, 17.0060,  
22.2060

■ 113.3000,  
-28.6490, -36.9770

■ 169.4230, 21.8190,  
28.5950

■ 107.7460,  
-33.1410, -43.6770

■ 175.2760, 26.9070,  
35.5070

■ 102.0070,  
-38.5500, -50.2780


■ 180.7160, 31.7200,  
41.8960


■ 96.5670, -43.3630,

■ 186.4550, 37.1290,

-56.6670

48.4970

 90.8280, -48.7720,  
-63.2680

 188.6060, 35.3860,  
52.5540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



141.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010

# Triad

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



141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



142.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390



143.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340

# Complementary

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



141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



139.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850

# 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.



143.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



143.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

# Square

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



141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



141.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570



143.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



143.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540



# Rectangle

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



141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



140.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570



143.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



143.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450

# Sweetspot

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



141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



187.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



143.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230



93.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



183.5600, -4.8130, -6.3890



141.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



69.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



82.6650, -46.7550, -61.2750



4.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620



# Inverse Universe

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



139.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



180.4400, 4.8130, 6.3890



139.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



67.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



52.3350, 46.7550, 61.2750



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

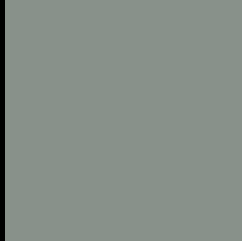
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

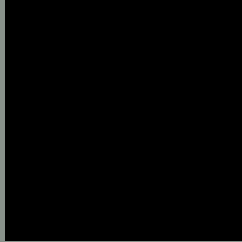
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

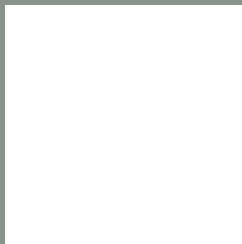
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.5110, -3.1170,

-4.0850.

# 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

141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

### Protanopia

142.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

### Deuteranopia

143.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390



## Tritanopia

143.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

## Protanomaly

142.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

## Deuteranomaly

143.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740

## Tritanomaly

142.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 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(136, 145, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 145, 138)  
}
```

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(136, 145, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 145, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 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(136, 145, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 145, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 145, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 145, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 145, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 145,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 145, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
145, 138) }
```

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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