

# Converting Colors

YIQ(141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640)</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(141.6340, 80.6000,  
15.0640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E46E4E
RGB	228, 110, 78
RGB Percent	89%, 43%, 31%
CMY	0.1056, 0.5688, 0.6938
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.66, 0.11
HSL	13°, 74%, 60%
HSV	13°, 66%, 89%
XYZ	38.9649, 28.1973, 10.6132
YIQ	141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

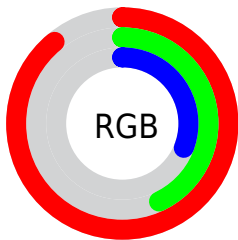
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 119, 78
Decimal	14970446
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.07, 43.56, 39.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 58.539, 41.915
Yxy	28.1973, 0.5010, 0.3625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293160526 (0xFFE46E4E)
YUV	141.6340, -31.3716, 75.7430
Hunter-Lab	53.1012, 38.0538, 25.3206

# Details

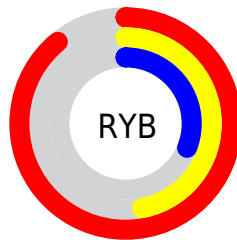
The YIQ color **141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **164.3660, -80.6000, -15.0640**, and the grayscale version is **142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187.1050, 65.7920, 8.0960**, and **87.6270, 73.3100, 15.0220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128.4460, 92.9330, 17.3250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.8220, 68.2670, 12.8030**.

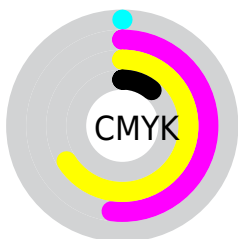
# Distribution



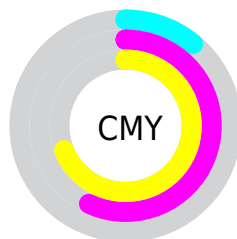
- Red (89%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (69%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640 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 141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 141.6340, 80.6000,  
15.0640


 141.6340, 80.6000,  
15.0640


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 114.3670, 76.9780,  
14.6260


 187.1050, 65.7920,  
8.0960


 87.6270, 73.3100,  
15.0220


 206.5050, 49.7460,  
1.5380


 59.5990, 70.5130,  
16.1530


 226.0190, 33.3790,  
-4.7090

 31.9930, 63.7720,  
22.6840

 246.2340, 16.4160,  
-11.1680

 23.3220, 46.4880,  
16.5360

 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

 16.0750, 30.9460,  
11.8580

 0.5980, 1.1920,

0.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 141.6340, 80.6000,  
15.0640

■ 141.6340, 80.6000,  
15.0640

■ 128.4460, 92.9330,  
17.3250

■ 154.8220, 68.2670,  
12.8030

■ 115.2580,  
105.2660, 19.5860

■ 168.0100, 55.9340,  
10.5420

■ 102.1840,  
117.2780, 22.1580

■ 181.1980, 43.6010,  
8.2810

■ 96.3480, 122.6880,  
23.2320

■ 194.2720, 31.5890,  
5.7090

■ 207.4600, 19.2560,  
3.4480

■ 220.6480, 6.9230,  
1.1870

■ 233.8360, -5.4100,  
-1.0740

■ 246.3400,  
-15.8170, -5.2010

■ 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.1770, 75.5980, 39.6460



141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640



140.4740, 68.2260, -13.9980

# Triad

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



141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640



110.6830, -81.5560, -52.8200



136.4920, -70.8860, 18.1540

# Complementary

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



141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640



164.3660, -80.6000, -15.0640

# 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.



121.0350, -121.7280, -7.5840



141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640



118.4860, -99.3940, -37.9060

# Square

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



141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640



130.0940, -7.8780, -44.4700



122.3110, -114.2980, -21.0980



148.9480, -1.1080, 42.1240



# Rectangle

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



141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640



137.4790, 51.4940, -30.1540



122.3110, -114.2980, -21.0980



116.3220, -120.8580, -1.3220

# Sweetspot

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



141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640



225.7060, 27.3710, 5.0590



136.5300, 50.8800, 69.1200



109.7910, 16.8260, 3.4340



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.



141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640



138.7530, 108.2460, 20.6460



184.4850, 60.5250, -23.1150



108.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



75.8270, 96.2340, 18.0740



21.7060, 27.3710, 5.0590



# Inverse Universe

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



164.3660, -80.6000, -15.0640



169.6600, -107.9710, -20.1230



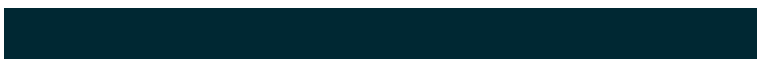
121.5150, -60.5250, 23.1150



109.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



103.1730, -96.2340, -18.0740



29.2940, -27.3710, -5.0590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640 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 141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640 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 141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.6340, 80.6000,



# 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

141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640

### Protanopia

142.7310, 25.0820, -14.0380

### Deuteranopia

142.7350, 45.6220, -11.8340



## Tritanopia

143.2870, 71.9320, 28.9880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640

## Protanomaly

142.0050, 45.1620, -3.4940

## Deuteranomaly

142.4750, 58.4580, -2.1660

## Tritanomaly

142.6800, 74.9590, 23.6870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.6030, 29.1590, 5.6950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640 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(228, 110, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 110, 78)  
}
```

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(228, 110, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 110, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640 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(228, 110, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 110, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 110, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 110, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 110, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 110,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 110, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
110, 78) }
```

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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