

# Converting Colors

YIQ(142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(142.0770, 27.4640,  
-2.1360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A7886C
RGB	167, 136, 108
RGB Percent	65%, 53%, 42%
CMY	0.3450, 0.4667, 0.5763
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.35, 0.35
HSL	28°, 25%, 54%
HSV	28°, 35%, 65%
XYZ	27.4502, 26.9051, 17.9431
YIQ	142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

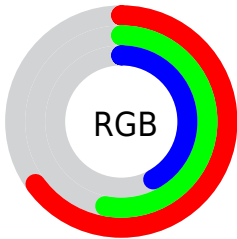
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 161, 108
Decimal	10979436
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.89, 7.71, 19.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 20.938, 68.379
Yxy	26.9051, 0.3797, 0.3721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289169516 (0xFFA7886C)
YUV	142.0770, -16.8000, 21.8575
Hunter-Lab	51.8701, 3.6915, 15.7993

# Details

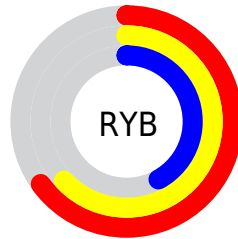
The YIQ color  $142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC9966$ . A complement of this color would be  $132.9230, -27.4640, 2.1360$ , and the grayscale version is  $142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $195.8600, 29.5730, -1.8110$ , and  $91.4080, 25.0340, -2.1500$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $134.8560, 35.3960, -2.7160$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $149.2980, 19.5320, -1.5560$ .

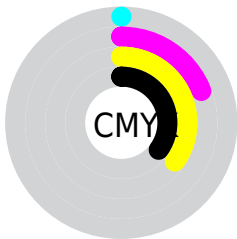
# Distribution



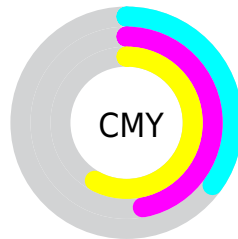
- Red (65%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360 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 142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 142.0770, 27.4640,  
-2.1360


 142.0770, 27.4640,  
-2.1360


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 116.5930, 25.9510,  
-2.2490


 195.8600, 29.5730,  
-1.8110

 91.4080, 25.0340,  
-2.1500


 224.0450, 30.4900,  
-1.9100


 67.6250, 22.9250,  
-2.4750

 245.0430, 15.6360,  
-8.0440

 45.1410, 21.4120,  
-2.5880

 253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

 24.5860, 18.6610,  
-2.2910

 2.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 142.0770, 27.4640,  
-2.1360

■ 142.0770, 27.4640,  
-2.1360

■ 134.8560, 35.3960,  
-2.7160

■ 149.2980, 19.5320,  
-1.5560

■ 127.7490, 43.0070,  
-2.9850

■ 156.4050, 11.9210,  
-1.2870

■ 121.1150, 50.6640,  
-4.0880

■ 163.0390, 4.2640,  
-0.1840

■ 113.8940, 58.5960,  
-4.6680

■ 170.2600, -3.6680,  
0.3960

■ 106.7870, 66.2070,  
-4.9370

■ 177.4810,  
-11.6000, 0.9760

■ 99.5660, 74.1390,  
-5.5170

■ 184.5880,  
-19.2110, 1.2450

■ 96.3060, 77.8070,  
-5.9130

■ 191.2220,  
-26.8680, 2.3480

■ 198.4430,  
-34.8000, 2.9280

■ 205.2080,  
-41.4480, 2.2640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.5000, 30.9470, 6.3310



142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



140.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

# Triad

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



142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



133.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740



143.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770

# Complementary

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



142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



132.9230, -27.4640, 2.1360

# 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.



141.6190, -20.4960, 8.0160



142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



133.9440, -41.1250, -9.1010

# Square

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



142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



135.8200, -17.6490, -16.0570



137.0360, -35.2120, -0.6200



144.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660



# Rectangle

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



142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



139.0910, 6.5130, -13.4150



137.0360, -35.2120, -0.6200



143.0120, -8.3010, 12.7790

# Sweetspot

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



142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



206.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650



129.1750, 25.2130, 22.1490



103.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



178.4500, 42.4110, -3.1970



159.1000, 19.4890, -17.3030



80.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



85.3420, 68.9580, -5.2340



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



# Inverse Universe

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



132.9230, -27.4640, 2.1360



164.5500, -42.4110, 3.1970



115.9000, -19.4890, 17.3030



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



62.6580, -68.9580, 5.2340

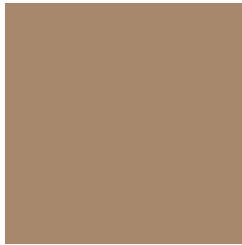


8.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

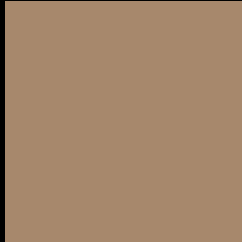
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

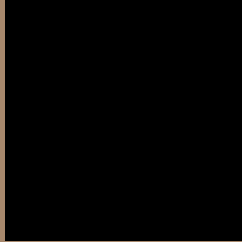
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.0770, 27.4640,

-2.1360.

# 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

142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360

### Protanopia

141.1570, 15.3150, -7.7330

### Deuteranopia

142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360



## Tritanopia

144.2140, 20.3090, 11.9010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360

## Protanomaly

141.6630, 19.7620, -5.7260

## Deuteranomaly

142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360

## Tritanomaly

143.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

142.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360 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(167, 136, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 136, 108)  
}
```

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(167, 136, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 136, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360 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(167, 136, 108) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 136, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 136, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 136, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 136, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 136,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 142.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 136, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
136, 108) }
```

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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