

# Converting Colors

YIQ(142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620)</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(142.1090, 24.4380,  
-2.3620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A4896F
RGB	164, 137, 111
RGB Percent	64%, 54%, 44%
CMY	0.3568, 0.4628, 0.5646
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.32, 0.36
HSL	29°, 23%, 54%
HSV	29°, 32%, 64%
XYZ	27.1273, 26.9302, 18.8158
YIQ	142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

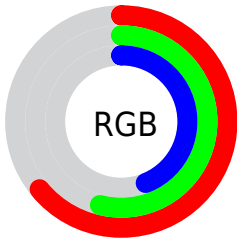
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 162, 111
Decimal	10783087
CIELab	58.91, 6.31, 17.75
CIELCh	59, 18.844, 70.426
Yxy	26.9302, 0.3723, 0.3695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288973167 (0xFFA4896F)
YUV	142.1090, -15.3367, 19.1984
Hunter-Lab	51.8944, 2.4941, 14.8287

# Details

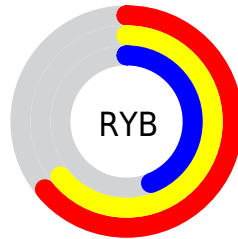
The YIQ color  $142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999966$ . A complement of this color would be  $132.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620$ , and the grayscale version is  $142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $195.8920, 26.5470, -2.0370$ , and  $91.4400, 22.0080, -2.3760$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $135.5890, 31.7740, -3.1540$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $148.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700$ .

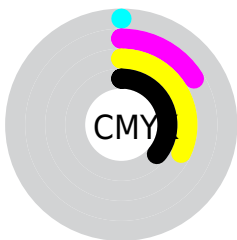
# Distribution



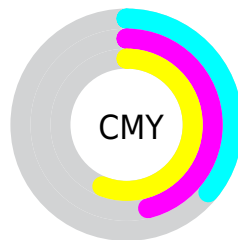
- Red (64%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 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 142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 142.1090, 24.4380,  
-2.3620


 142.1090, 24.4380,  
-2.3620


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 116.6250, 22.9250,  
-2.4750


 195.8920, 26.5470,  
-2.0370

 91.4400, 22.0080,  
-2.3760


 224.0770, 27.4640,  
-2.1360


 67.9560, 20.4950,  
-2.4890

 246.0860, 14.0770,  
-7.3230

 45.4720, 18.9820,  
-2.6020

 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

 24.2870, 18.0650,  
-2.5030

 1.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 142.1090, 24.4380,  
-2.3620

■ 142.1090, 24.4380,  
-2.3620

■ 135.5890, 31.7740,  
-3.1540

■ 148.6290, 17.1020,  
-1.5700

■ 128.3680, 39.7060,  
-3.7340

■ 155.8500, 9.1700,  
-0.9900

■ 121.8480, 47.0420,  
-4.5260

■ 162.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 115.2140, 54.6990,  
-5.6290

■ 169.0040, -5.8230,  
0.9050

■ 108.1070, 62.3100,  
-5.8980

■ 176.1110,  
-13.4340, 1.1740

■ 101.5870, 69.6460,  
-6.6900

■ 182.6310,  
-20.7700, 1.9660

■ 95.9960, 75.7440,  
-7.0720

■ 189.8520,  
-28.7020, 2.5460

■ 196.3720,  
-36.0380, 3.3380

■ 202.5500,  
-42.4110, 3.1970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.3040, 28.5630, 5.4830



142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



140.0320, 14.1690, -8.9910

# Triad

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



142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



134.6970, -30.3040, -12.4800



144.3180, -0.4150, 13.0330

# Complementary

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



142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



132.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620

# 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.



141.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



135.3360, -36.3570, -7.4050

# Square

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



142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



136.0590, -16.8240, -14.4880



137.9010, -30.3980, 0.2420



144.5710, 14.9900, 14.6860



# Rectangle

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



142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



139.2480, 4.6330, -12.3830



137.9010, -30.3980, 0.2420



143.1540, -5.8250, 11.9590

# Sweetspot

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



142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



205.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780



129.9250, 22.9210, 19.6330



101.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



179.8840, 38.1930, -3.8470



157.3710, 17.2880, -15.9600



78.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



85.0320, 66.8950, -6.3930



10.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



# Inverse Universe

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



132.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620



165.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470



117.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



76.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



59.9680, -66.8950, 6.3930

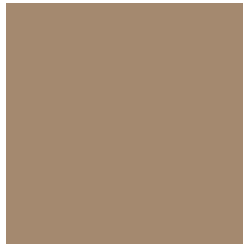


7.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

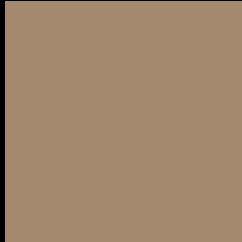
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 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 142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.1090, 24.4380,

-2.3620.

# 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

142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

### Protanopia

141.3850, 14.6730, -7.1110

### Deuteranopia

142.1200, 25.9050, -1.4150



## Tritanopia

144.3060, 17.0540, 10.3180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

## Protanomaly

141.5920, 18.5240, -5.3160

## Deuteranomaly

141.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270

## Tritanomaly

143.2260, 20.0350, 5.8510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.9640, 8.8490, -0.6790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 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(164, 137, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 137, 111)  
}
```

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(164, 137, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 137, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 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(164, 137, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 137, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 137, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 137, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 137, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 137,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 142.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 137, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
137, 111) }
```

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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