

# Converting Colors

YIQ(142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(142.3990, 55.6160,  
-5.7280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C08347
RGB	192, 131, 71
RGB Percent	75%, 51%, 28%
CMY	0.2470, 0.4864, 0.7213
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.63, 0.25
HSL	30°, 49%, 52%
HSV	30°, 63%, 75%
XYZ	30.9975, 27.8915, 9.7226
YIQ	142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

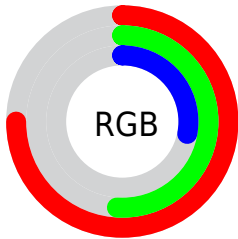
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	192, 190, 71
Decimal	12616519
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.79, 17.48, 41.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 44.829, 67.049
Yxy	27.8915, 0.4518, 0.4065
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290806599 (0xFFC08347)
YUV	142.3990, -35.1997, 43.5001
Hunter-Lab	52.8124, 12.3464, 26.0536

# Details

The YIQ color **142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **120.6010, -55.6160, 5.7280**, and the grayscale version is **143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.1500, 60.7510, -5.1770**, and **90.5340, 50.8020, -6.5900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.3630, 64.4650, -6.4070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.4350, 46.7670, -5.0490**.

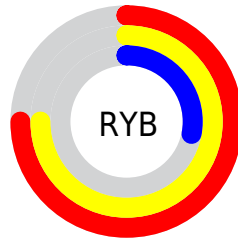
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (51%)

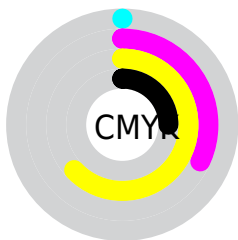
Blue (28%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (28%)

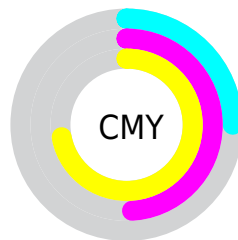


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (63%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280 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 142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 142.3990, 55.6160,  
-5.7280


 142.3990, 55.6160,  
-5.7280


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 116.3170, 52.9110,  
-6.2650


 197.1500, 60.7510,  
-5.1770


 90.5340, 50.8020,  
-6.5900


 217.5610, 46.1720,  
-10.7880


 66.0390, 47.8220,  
-7.6500


 237.0750, 29.8050,  
-17.0350

 45.0520, 37.7800,  
-1.8680

 248.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830

 24.6520, 27.4630,  
3.3910

 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

 9.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 142.3990, 55.6160,  
-5.7280

■ 142.3990, 55.6160,  
-5.7280

■ 134.3630, 64.4650,  
-6.4070

■ 150.4350, 46.7670,  
-5.0490

■ 126.9140, 73.0390,  
-7.6090

■ 157.8840, 38.1930,  
-3.8470

■ 118.7640, 82.2090,  
-8.5990

■ 166.0340, 29.0230,  
-2.8570

■ 113.1730, 88.3070,  
-8.9810

■ 174.0700, 20.1740,  
-2.1780

■ 181.5190, 11.6000,  
-0.9760

■ 189.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 197.5910, -6.0980,  
0.3820

■ 205.7410,  
-15.2680, 1.3720

■ 213.1900,  
-23.8420, 2.5740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.9510, 63.5900, 14.9660



142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280



139.5390, 34.0700, -22.7460

# Triad

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



142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280



113.5960, -93.8920, -38.5000



147.4490, -7.4330, 30.0950

# Complementary

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



142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280



120.6010, -55.6160, 5.7280

# 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.



138.2300, -55.7090, 12.9230



142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280



117.3410, -105.8150, -26.1590

# Square

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



142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280



125.8020, -44.7420, -37.1740



116.1960, -112.2360, -14.4120



147.9560, 30.8040, 36.4680



# Rectangle

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



142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280



136.4870, 13.4850, -29.6430



116.1960, -112.2360, -14.4120



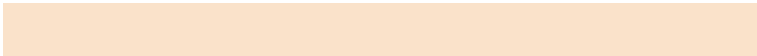
145.8000, -21.7830, 25.8410

# Sweetspot

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



142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280



230.4400, 22.0080, -2.3760



114.3610, 51.8930, 45.2450



112.8890, 13.4340, -1.1740



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280



171.9880, 87.3900, -8.8820



177.0320, 39.3910, -36.5850



92.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950



95.0990, 73.9560, -7.7080



19.2590, 15.2680, -1.3720



# Inverse Universe

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



120.6010, -55.6160, 5.7280



138.0120, -87.3900, 8.8820



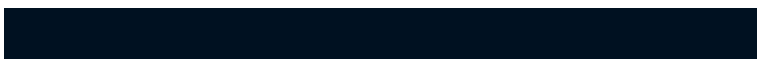
85.9680, -39.3910, 36.5850



91.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



65.9010, -73.9560, 7.7080

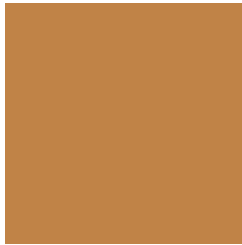


13.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

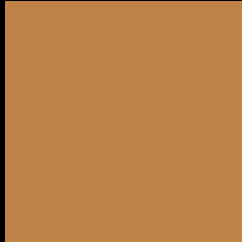
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280 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 142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.3990, 55.6160,

-5.7280.

# 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

142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280

### Protanopia

141.3200, 30.4930, -18.4910

### Deuteranopia

141.6210, 45.9430, -12.1450



## Tritanopia

146.5540, 40.0230, 18.0630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280

## Protanomaly

141.7450, 39.6620, -13.9540

## Deuteranomaly

141.9420, 49.4730, -10.0390

## Tritanomaly

145.3940, 45.9850, 9.1290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280

## Achromatopsia

142.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

142.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280 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(192, 131, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 131, 71)  
}
```

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(192, 131, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 131, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280 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(192, 131, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 131, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 131, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 131, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 131, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 131,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 142.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 131, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
131, 71) }
```

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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