

# Converting Colors

YIQ(142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290)</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(142.5300, 13.0670,  
-0.0290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9B8B80
RGB	155, 139, 128
RGB Percent	61%, 55%, 50%
CMY	0.3921, 0.4549, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.17, 0.39
HSL	24°, 12%, 55%
HSV	24°, 17%, 61%
XYZ	26.6480, 26.9915, 24.2328
YIQ	142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

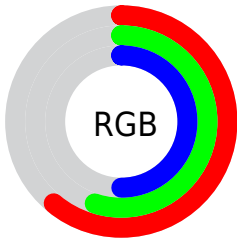
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	155, 147, 128
Decimal	10193792
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.97, 4.12, 8.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 9.042, 62.909
Yxy	26.9915, 0.3422, 0.3466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288383872 (0xFF9B8B80)
YUV	142.5300, -7.1633, 10.9362
Hunter-Lab	51.9534, 0.6381, 8.7126

# Details

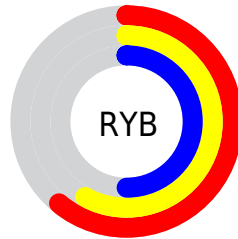
The YIQ color  $142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $140.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290$ , and the grayscale version is  $143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $196.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950$ , and  $92.3450, 12.1500, 0.0700$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $135.5370, 20.3570, 0.0130$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $149.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400$ .

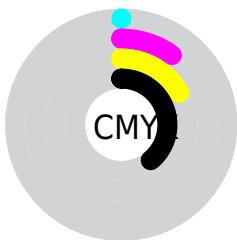
# Distribution



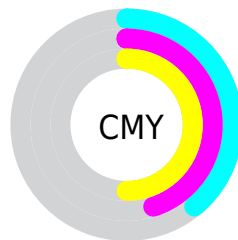
- Red (61%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (50%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290 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 142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 142.5300, 13.0670,  
-0.0290


 142.5300, 13.0670,  
-0.0290


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 117.2310, 12.4710,  
-0.2410


 196.1280, 14.2590,  
0.3950


 92.3450, 12.1500,  
0.0700


 224.0140, 14.5800,  
0.0840

 68.7470, 10.9580,  
-0.3540

 249.4260, 7.4280,  
-2.4600

 46.5620, 10.0410,  
-0.2550

 25.4480, 10.3620,  
-0.5660

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 142.5300, 13.0670,  
-0.0290

■ 142.5300, 13.0670,  
-0.0290

■ 135.5370, 20.3570,  
0.0130

■ 149.6370, 5.4560,  
0.2400

■ 128.4300, 27.9680,  
-0.2560

■ 156.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 120.8500, 35.5330,  
0.3090

■ 164.3240, -9.7200,  
-0.0560

■ 113.7430, 43.1440,  
0.0400

■ 171.3170,  
-17.0100, -0.0980

■ 106.7500, 50.4340,  
0.0820

■ 178.4240,  
-24.6210, 0.1710

■ 99.6430, 58.0450,  
-0.1870

■ 185.4170,  
-31.9110, 0.1290

■ 92.6500, 65.3350,  
-0.1450

■ 192.5240,  
-39.5220, 0.3980

■ 84.9560, 73.2210,

■ 200.1040,

0.1090

-47.0870, -0.1670

■ 83.3260, 75.0550,  
-0.0890

■ 205.7290,  
-50.5250, -3.9410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310



142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



141.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

# Triad

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



142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



139.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310



143.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250

# Complementary

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



142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



140.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290

# 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.



141.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920



142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



139.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

# Square

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



142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



139.8480, -5.6840, -7.1240



140.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



143.1520, 5.6840, 7.1240



# Rectangle

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



142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



140.8770, 4.5400, -5.1880



140.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



142.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

# Sweetspot

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



142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



196.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



137.8970, 10.9560, 10.7000



98.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



181.5370, 20.3570, 0.0130



150.1610, 9.4920, -6.8280



73.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



75.3190, 67.7650, -0.1310



6.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



# Inverse Universe

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



140.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290



178.4630, -20.3570, -0.0130



132.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



64.6810, -67.7650, 0.1310



6.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

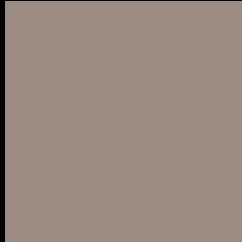
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290 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

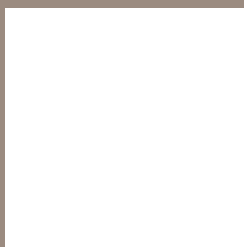
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 142.5300, 13.0670,

-0.0290.

# 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

142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290

### Protanopia

141.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

### Deuteranopia

143.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890



## Tritanopia

143.5330, 8.9850, 7.8730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290

## Protanomaly

141.7360, 9.4910, -1.3010

## Deuteranomaly

143.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420

## Tritanomaly

143.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290

## Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

143.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290 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(155, 139, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 139, 128)  
}
```

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(155, 139, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 139, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290 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(155, 139, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 139, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 139, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 139, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 139, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 139,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 142.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 139, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
139, 128) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor