

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920)</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(143.1380, 78.2200,  
-7.8920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D57F2B
RGB	213, 127, 43
RGB Percent	84%, 50%, 17%
CMY	0.1646, 0.5021, 0.8310
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.80, 0.16
HSL	30°, 67%, 50%
HSV	30°, 80%, 84%
XYZ	35.4743, 29.4964, 6.1184
YIQ	143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

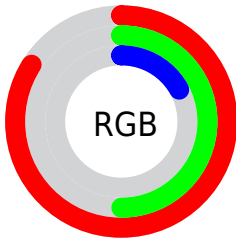
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	213, 209, 43
Decimal	13991723
CIE Lab	61.22, 27.16, 56.53
CIE LCh	61, 62.715, 64.337
Yxy	29.4964, 0.4990, 0.4149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292181803 (0xFFD57F2B)
YUV	143.1380, -49.3680, 61.2690
Hunter-Lab	54.3106, 21.5482, 31.3381

# Details

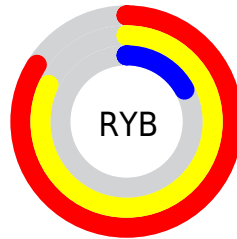
The YIQ color **143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **112.8620, -78.2200, 7.8920**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.7350, 71.9850, -10.5350**, and **90.6470, 69.4170, -8.0470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134.2870, 87.9860, -8.6700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.9890, 68.4540, -7.1140**.

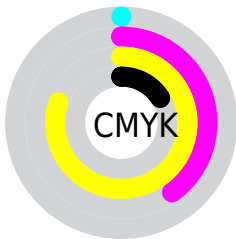
# Distribution



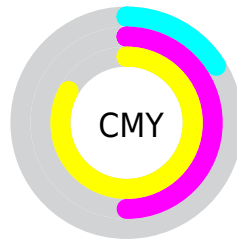
- Red (84%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (83%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920 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 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 143.1380, 78.2200,  
-7.8920


 143.1380, 78.2200,  
-7.8920


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 116.0730, 76.8450,  
-10.5070


 192.7350, 71.9850,  
-10.5350


 90.6470, 69.4170,  
-8.0470


 212.1350, 55.9390,  
-17.0930


 67.8880, 58.7330,  
-1.6430


 231.6490, 39.5720,  
-23.3400

 45.7160, 47.7740,  
4.2380

 245.9940, 25.3590,  
-24.5690

 23.8430, 37.4110,  
10.3310

 249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610

 12.6720, 24.7110,  
9.2150

 252.3780, 7.3830,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-7.1530

0.0000

■ 143.1380, 78.2200,  
-7.8920

■ 143.1380, 78.2200,  
-7.8920

■ 134.2870, 87.9860,  
-8.6700

■ 151.9890, 68.4540,  
-7.1140

■ 125.3220, 98.0730,  
-9.7590

■ 160.9540, 58.3670,  
-6.0250

■ 169.2180, 48.8760,  
-4.7240

■ 178.0690, 39.1100,  
-3.9460

■ 187.0340, 29.0230,  
-2.8570

■ 195.8850, 19.2570,  
-2.0790

■ 204.1490, 9.7660,  
-0.7780

■ 213.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 221.9650,  
-10.0870, 1.0890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.4380, 87.3840, 24.2800



143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920



139.0460, 53.9710, -36.5010

# Triad

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



143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920



119.6940, -97.2840, -43.1080



150.6240, -17.7510, 40.8810

# Complementary

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



143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920



112.8620, -78.2200, 7.8920

# 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.



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920



125.3770, -114.6640, -25.4800

# Square

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



143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920



111.4350, -78.1620, -59.2660



125.6000, -124.9370, -10.0010



150.1720, 39.6040, 53.2040



# Rectangle

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



143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920



135.9760, 24.6290, -44.3870



125.6000, -124.9370, -10.0010



147.6640, -41.5910, 32.4010

# Sweetspot

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



143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920



229.8490, 28.1060, -2.7580



103.8620, 73.0720, 63.4080



112.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700



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.



143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920



154.2820, 112.7450, -11.3430



191.8590, 55.3950, -51.3010



102.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



100.4370, 78.8160, -7.6800



25.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670



# Inverse Universe

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



112.8620, -78.2200, 7.8920



110.7180, -112.7450, 11.3430



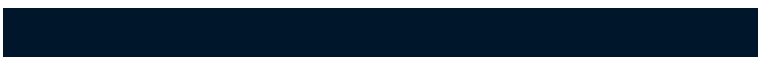
64.1410, -55.3950, 51.3010



100.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



70.5630, -78.8160, 7.6800



17.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920 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 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920 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 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920.

-7.8920.

# 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

143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920

### Protanopia

142.6830, 42.2320, -27.4960

### Deuteranopia

142.7130, 59.8830, -22.4930



## Tritanopia

149.2140, 55.8400, 23.2640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920

## Protanomaly

142.8420, 55.2060, -20.3300

## Deuteranomaly

142.9960, 66.5760, -17.1360

## Tritanomaly

147.1420, 64.3700, 11.8420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920

## Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

142.8490, 28.1060, -2.7580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920 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(213, 127, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 127, 43)  
}
```

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(213, 127, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 127, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920 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(213, 127, 43) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 127, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(213, 127, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 127, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 127, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 127,  
43) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.1380, 78.2200, -7.8920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 127, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
127, 43) }
```

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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