

Converting Colors

YIQ(143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(143.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C9384
RGB	140, 147, 132
RGB Percent	55%, 58%, 52%
CMY	0.4510, 0.4235, 0.4823
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.10, 0.42
HSL	88°, 6%, 55%
HSV	88°, 10%, 58%
XYZ	25.4134, 28.1093, 25.9173
YIQ	143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

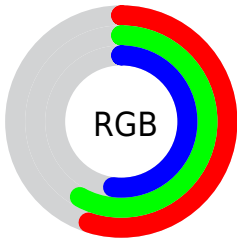
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 147, 139
Decimal	9212804
CIE _{Lab}	59.99, -5.42, 7.06
CIE _{LCh}	60, 8.902, 127.477
Yxy	28.1093, 0.3199, 0.3538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287402884 (0xFF8C9384)
YUV	143.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038
Hunter-Lab	53.0182, -7.2208, 8.1295

Details

The YIQ color $143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $135.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490$, and the grayscale version is $143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $197.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600$, and $92.7240, 0.5970, -5.3150$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $139.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

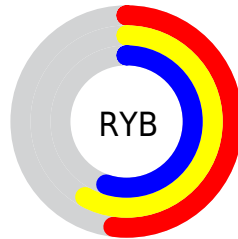
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (58%)

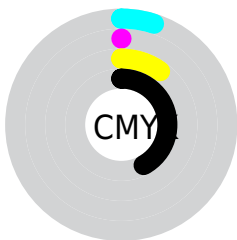
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (55%)

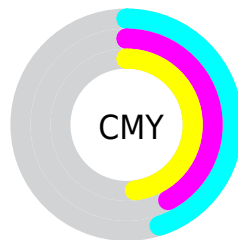


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490 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 143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 143.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 117.3110, 0.3220,
-5.8380

■ 197.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600

■ 92.7240, 0.5970,
-5.3150

■ 224.7840, 0.3680,
-6.6720

■ 69.4250, 0.0010,
-5.5270

■ 251.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

■ 46.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 26.1370, 0.8720,
-4.7920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 143.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 143.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 139.3940, 1.2860,
-12.2980

■ 147.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 135.7050, 1.6080,
-18.1360

■ 150.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

■ 131.9020, 2.2510,
-24.2850

■ 154.4920, -0.9650,
11.9870

■ 128.3980, 3.4900,
-30.2220

■ 157.9960, -2.2040,
17.9240

■ 124.7090, 3.8120,
-36.0600

■ 161.7990, -2.8470,
24.0730

■ 120.9060, 4.4550,
-42.2090

■ 165.4880, -3.1690,
29.9110

■ 117.1030, 5.0980,
-48.3580

■ 169.2910, -3.8120,
36.0600

■ 113.3000, 5.7410,

■ 173.0940, -4.4550,

-54.5070

42.2090

■ 109.6110, 6.0630,
-60.3450

■ 175.7570, -1.8880,
45.2480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280



143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



142.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

Triad

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



143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



143.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280



146.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080

Complementary

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



143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



135.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490

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.



146.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



144.9160, -8.3910, 3.3930

Square

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



143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



142.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



145.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



145.7090, 14.1210, 2.8970

Rectangle

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



143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



141.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



145.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



145.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180

Sweetspot

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



143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



189.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



140.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



95.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



185.3880, 1.4230, -9.2730



141.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



72.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



102.8330, 5.5580, -56.6980



7.3650, 0.2300, -4.1700

Inverse Universe

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



135.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



173.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



138.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450



68.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



34.8680, -6.1540, 56.4860



2.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

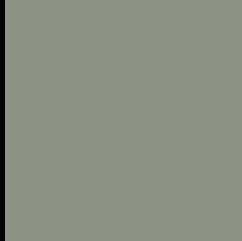
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

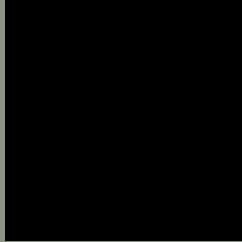
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.1970, 0.6430,

-6.1490.

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

143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

Protanopia

144.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820

Deuteranopia

145.3070, 15.3130, 3.3210



Tritanopia

144.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Trichromacy



Original Color

143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

Protanomaly

143.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420

Deuteranomaly

144.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550

Tritanomaly

144.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Monochromacy



Original Color

143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

142.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490 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(140, 147, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 147, 132)  
}
```

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(140, 147, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 147, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490 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(140, 147, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 147, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 147, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 147, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 147, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 147,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 147, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
147, 132) }
```

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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