

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.2850, -5.9570,  
-18.7010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(143.2850, -5.9570,  
-18.7010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7E9D76
RGB	126, 157, 118
RGB Percent	49%, 62%, 46%
CMY	0.5060, 0.3842, 0.5372
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.25, 0.38
HSL	108°, 17%, 54%
HSV	108°, 25%, 62%
XYZ	23.9298, 29.8601, 21.6424
YIQ	143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

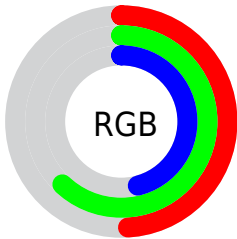
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 157, 149
Decimal	8297846
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.53, -18.47, 16.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 25.078, 137.450
Yxy	29.8601, 0.3172, 0.3959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286487926 (0xFF7E9D76)
YUV	143.2850, -12.4655, -15.1589
Hunter-Lab	54.6444, -17.4593, 14.7687

# Details

The YIQ color  $143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669966$ . A complement of this color would be  $131.7150, 5.9570, 18.7010$ , and the grayscale version is  $143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $197.3450, -6.1860, -20.0580$ , and  $92.8120, -6.0030, -17.8670$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $137.5740, -8.5690, -26.4330$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $148.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810$ .

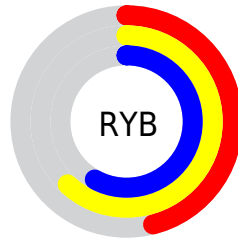
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (62%)

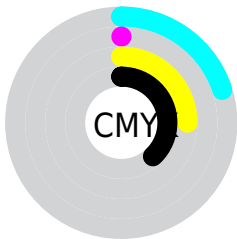
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (58%)

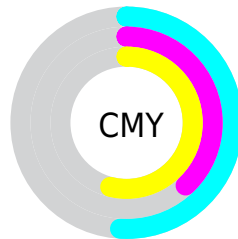


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010 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 143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 143.2850, -5.9570,  
-18.7010

■ 143.2850, -5.9570,  
-18.7010

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 117.6980, -5.6820,  
-18.1780

■ 197.3450, -6.1860,  
-20.0580

■ 92.8120, -6.0030,  
-17.8670

■ 225.3450, -6.1860,  
-20.0580

■ 68.7520, -5.7740,  
-16.5100

■ 245.7140, -2.6110,  
-13.2590

■ 45.8660, -6.0950,  
-16.1990

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 24.1220, -3.9400,  
-16.7080

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 143.2850, -5.9570,  
-18.7010

■ 143.2850, -5.9570,  
-18.7010

■ 137.5740, -8.5690,  
-26.4330

■ 148.6970, -3.9410,  
-11.1810

■ 132.2760,  
-10.9060, -33.6420

■ 154.2940, -1.0080,  
-3.7600

■ 126.5650,  
-13.5180, -41.3740

■ 159.7060, 1.0080,  
3.7600

■ 121.1530,  
-15.5340, -48.8940

■ 165.4170, 3.6200,  
11.4920

■ 115.7410,  
-17.5500, -56.4140

■ 170.8290, 5.6360,  
19.0120

■ 110.1440,  
-20.4830, -63.8350

■ 176.4260, 8.5690,  
26.4330

■ 104.7320,  
-22.4990, -71.3550

■ 181.8380, 10.5850,  
33.9530

■ 101.7270,  
-24.1030, -75.3270

■ 187.5490, 13.1970,  
41.6850

■ 192.3910, 16.8180,  
47.6500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.8700, 14.4450, -13.9950



143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010



139.8510, -28.1020, -19.3500

# Triad

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



143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010



143.5780, -39.6140, 2.0660



151.5810, 35.3930, 13.8650

# Complementary

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



143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010



131.7150, 5.9570, 18.7010

# 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.



152.1100, 23.8380, 19.5340



143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010



149.0370, -18.6170, 12.5110

# Square

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



143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010



139.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



152.2310, 4.4440, 18.5880



149.9690, 36.8160, 4.5920



# Rectangle

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



143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010



138.0760, -41.8570, -17.8650



152.2310, 4.4440, 18.5880



151.6070, 32.5040, 16.6640

# Sweetspot

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



143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010



199.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



147.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450



99.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



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.



143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010



182.3950, -9.6230, -29.3590



142.1470, -14.2560, -16.9760



76.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



92.6120, -22.0410, -68.6410



9.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



# Inverse Universe

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



131.7150, 5.9570, 18.7010



164.3060, 9.0270, 29.1470



132.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



73.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



50.3880, 22.0410, 68.6410



5.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010 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 143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

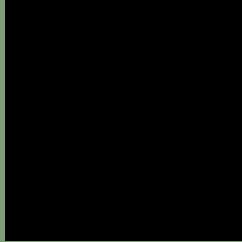
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.2850, -5.9570,

-18.7010.

# 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

143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010

### Protanopia

147.1140, 16.8740, -8.4540

### Deuteranopia

148.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710



## Tritanopia

146.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010

## Protanomaly

145.4010, 8.5760, -12.2560

## Deuteranomaly

146.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010

## Tritanomaly

145.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010

## Achromatopsia

143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

143.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010 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(126, 157, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 157, 118)  
}
```

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(126, 157, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 157, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010 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(126, 157, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 157, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 157, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 157, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 157, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 157,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.2850, -5.9570, -18.7010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 157, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
157, 118) }
```

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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