

Converting Colors

YIQ(143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(143.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F8C79
RGB	159, 140, 121
RGB Percent	62%, 55%, 47%
CMY	0.3764, 0.4510, 0.5254
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.24, 0.38
HSL	30°, 17%, 55%
HSV	30°, 24%, 62%
XYZ	27.1292, 27.5066, 21.9755
YIQ	143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

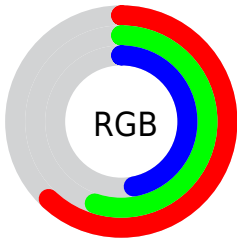
Format	Color
RYB	159, 159, 121
Decimal	10456185
CIELab	59.44, 4.03, 12.75
CIELCh	59, 13.376, 72.451
Yxy	27.5066, 0.3541, 0.3590
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288646265 (0xFF9F8C79)
YUV	143.5150, -11.0999, 13.5803
Hunter-Lab	52.4468, 0.5510, 11.8699

Details

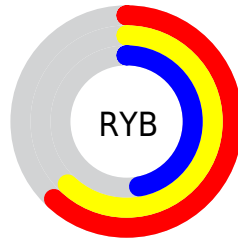
The YIQ color **143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136.4850, -17.4230, 1.8810**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197.5860, 18.6610, -2.2910**, and **93.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136.9950, 24.7590, -2.6730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890**.

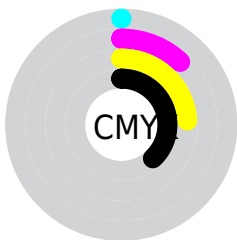
Distribution



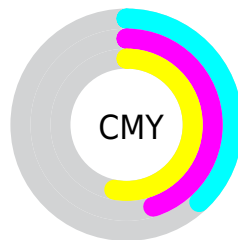
- Red (62%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810 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 143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

■ 143.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 118.2160, 16.8270,
-2.0930

■ 196.9990, 18.9360,
-1.7680

■ 93.0310, 15.9100,
-1.9940

■ 225.2980, 19.5320,
-1.5560

■ 69.5470, 14.3970,
-2.1070

■ 249.1010, 9.7210,
-5.4710

■ 47.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

■ 25.6070, 14.1680,
-3.4640

■ 1.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 143.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

■ 143.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

■ 136.9950, 24.7590,
-2.6730

■ 150.0350, 10.0870,
-1.0890

■ 130.4750, 32.0950,
-3.4650

■ 156.5550, 2.7510,
-0.2970

■ 123.9550, 39.4310,
-4.2570

■ 163.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 117.4350, 46.7670,
-5.0490

■ 169.5950,
-11.9210, 1.2870

■ 111.0290, 53.7820,
-5.5300

■ 176.1150,
-19.2570, 2.0790

■ 104.5090, 61.1180,
-6.3220

■ 182.5210,
-26.2720, 2.5600

■ 97.9890, 68.4540,
-7.1140

■ 189.0410,
-33.6080, 3.3520

■ 93.9140, 73.0390,
-7.6090

■ 195.5610,
-40.9440, 4.1440

■ 201.0550,
-45.3910, 2.1370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490



143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



142.1610, 9.4920, -6.8280

Triad

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



143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



139.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



144.9820, 0.4110, 9.0750

Complementary

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



143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



136.4850, -17.4230, 1.8810

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.



142.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920



143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



139.6750, -24.0700, -4.3100

Square

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



143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



139.1460, -12.5150, -9.9790



140.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



145.6690, 11.5980, 10.0780

Rectangle

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



143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



140.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



140.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



144.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370

Sweetspot

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



143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



200.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



134.6420, 16.2280, 14.2760



101.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



182.5500, 27.5100, -2.9700



154.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950



75.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



84.4340, 65.7030, -6.8170



9.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Inverse Universe

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



136.4850, -17.4230, 1.8810



171.4500, -27.5100, 2.9700



125.9190, -12.4730, 11.2950



74.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



57.9790, -65.4280, 7.3400



6.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810 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 143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

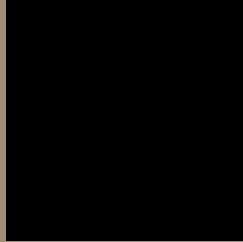
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.5150, 17.4230,

-1.8810.

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

143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810

Protanopia

142.9980, 11.5090, -4.8350

Deuteranopia

144.1350, 21.5490, 0.4370



Tritanopia

145.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

Trichromacy



Original Color

143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810

Protanomaly

143.3080, 13.5720, -3.6760

Deuteranomaly

144.1240, 20.0820, -0.5100

Tritanomaly

144.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

Monochromacy



Original Color

143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810

Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

143.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810 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(159, 140, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 140, 121)  
}
```

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(159, 140, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 140, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810 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(159, 140, 121) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 140, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 140, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 140, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 140, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 140,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 140, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
140, 121) }
```

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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