

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(143.7140, 85.6460,  
0.7020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E27832
RGB	226, 120, 50
RGB Percent	89%, 47%, 20%
CMY	0.1135, 0.5296, 0.8035
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.78, 0.11
HSL	24°, 75%, 54%
HSV	24°, 78%, 89%
XYZ	38.6697, 29.8307, 6.7488
YIQ	143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

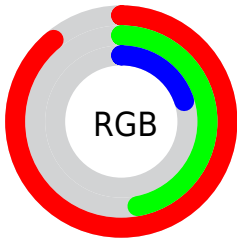
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	226, 166, 50
Decimal	14841906
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.51, 36.41, 54.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 65.529, 56.248
Yxy	29.8307, 0.5139, 0.3964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293031986 (0xFFE27832)
YUV	143.7140, -46.2010, 72.1648
Hunter-Lab	54.6175, 30.7991, 30.9061

# Details

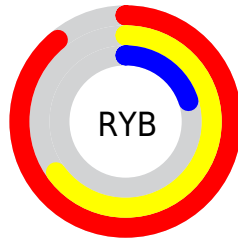
The YIQ color **143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **132.2860, -85.6460, -0.7020**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.8970, 71.7090, -5.5310**, and **89.5390, 78.7690, -1.3190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.8740, 96.8790, 0.8710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154.5540, 74.4130, 0.5330**.

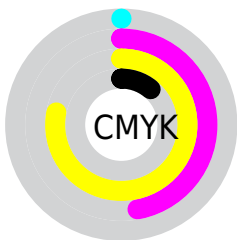
# Distribution



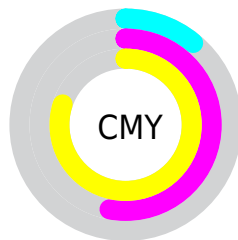
- Red (89%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020 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 143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 143.7140, 85.6460,  
0.7020


 143.7140, 85.6460,  
0.7020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 116.1050, 82.9870,  
-0.6690


 189.8970, 71.7090,  
-5.5310

 89.5390, 78.7690,  
-1.3190


 208.7100, 55.9380,  
-11.5660


 65.8940, 67.7640,  
5.3960


 228.8110, 39.2960,  
-18.3360

 41.6620, 57.0340,  
12.6340

 246.5640, 23.7540,  
-23.0140

 22.4250, 44.7000,  
15.9000

 249.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

 15.0640, 29.4790,  
10.9110

 253.0620, 5.4570,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-5.2870

0.0000

■ 143.7140, 85.6460,  
0.7020

■ 143.7140, 85.6460,  
0.7020

■ 132.8740, 96.8790,  
0.8710

■ 154.5540, 74.4130,  
0.5330

■ 122.7350,  
107.5160, 0.8280

■ 164.6930, 63.7760,  
0.5760

■ 120.4040,  
109.9460, 0.8420

■ 175.5330, 52.5430,  
0.4070

■ 185.7860, 41.5850,  
0.7610

■ 196.5120, 30.6730,  
0.2810

■ 207.3520, 19.4400,  
0.1120

■ 217.4910, 8.8030,  
0.1550

■ 228.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

■ 239.1710,  
-13.6630, -0.1830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143.2030, 89.9040, 33.6800



143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



139.1140, 68.4590, -34.7490

# Triad

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



143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



118.5710, -92.7440, -48.2960



148.7400, -38.7490, 35.9630

# Complementary

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



143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



132.2860, -85.6460, -0.7020

# 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.



121.8160, -125.3050, -3.3290



143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



125.2970, -111.6830, -29.9470

# Square

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



143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



119.6740, -50.9740, -56.3980



127.6060, -125.0740, -13.0260



152.0550, 26.8120, 53.7560



# Rectangle

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



143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



136.1920, 41.4560, -46.4800



127.6060, -125.0740, -13.0260



140.8070, -67.2190, 23.2850

# Sweetspot

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



143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



227.7290, 28.5640, -0.0440



115.0500, 69.9070, 71.2110



110.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



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.



143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



144.0410, 115.4020, 1.0820



194.1960, 61.9960, -44.2760



106.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



93.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



25.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390



# Inverse Universe

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



132.2860, -85.6460, -0.7020



128.9590, -115.4020, -1.0820



82.3910, -62.2710, 43.7530



106.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



82.2860, -85.6460, -0.7020



22.4950, -23.3830, -0.2390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020 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 143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020 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 143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.7140, 85.6460,

0.7020.

# 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

143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020

### Protanopia

143.7090, 39.3430, -24.6970

### Deuteranopia

143.5820, 58.8740, -20.7260



## Tritanopia

148.5960, 66.5680, 27.0800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020

## Protanomaly

143.4880, 56.4430, -15.2130

## Deuteranomaly

143.4140, 68.4550, -12.6410

## Tritanomaly

147.0940, 73.4930, 17.2130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020

## Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

143.8110, 31.2690, 0.4930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020 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(226, 120, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 120, 50)  
}
```

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(226, 120, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 120, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020 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(226, 120, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 120, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 120, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 120, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 120, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 120,  
50) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 120, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
120, 50) }
```

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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