

# Converting Colors

YIQ(143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280)</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(143.8160, 68.4040,  
15.8280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DB735F
RGB	219, 115, 95
RGB Percent	86%, 45%, 37%
CMY	0.1409, 0.5492, 0.6272
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.57, 0.14
HSL	10°, 63%, 62%
HSV	10°, 57%, 86%
XYZ	37.4261, 28.1484, 14.3045
YIQ	143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

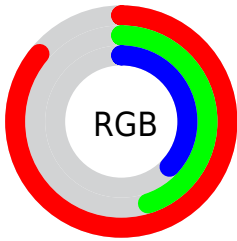
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	219, 119, 95
Decimal	14381919
CIELab	60.02, 38.80, 29.40
CIElCh	60, 48.678, 37.157
Yxy	28.1484, 0.4685, 0.3524
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292571999 (0xFFDB735F)
YUV	143.8160, -24.0663, 65.9364
Hunter-Lab	53.0551, 33.0710, 21.1530

# Details

The YIQ color **143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **170.1840, -68.4040, -15.8280**, and the grayscale version is **144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.0920, 58.6390, 11.0790**, and **90.5810, 61.7560, 15.1640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.7420, 80.4160, 18.4000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156.8900, 56.3920, 13.2560**.

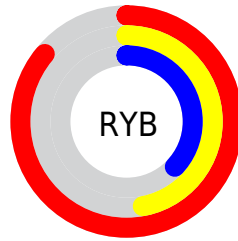
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (45%)

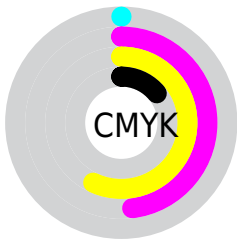
Blue (37%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (37%)

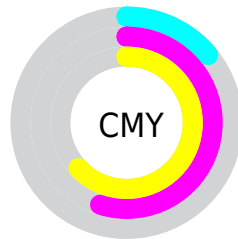


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (63%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280 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 143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 143.8160, 68.4040,  
15.8280


 143.8160, 68.4040,  
15.8280


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 116.8480, 65.3780,  
15.6020


 192.0920, 58.6390,  
11.0790


 90.5810, 61.7560,  
15.1640


 210.9050, 42.8680,  
5.0440


 64.2540, 58.3630,  
16.0830

 231.1200, 25.9050,  
-1.4150

 35.5360, 57.6290,  
18.3730

 251.3350, 8.9420,  
-7.8740

 21.8270, 43.5080,  
15.4760

 14.8790, 28.5620,  
11.0100

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 143.8160, 68.4040,  
15.8280

■ 143.8160, 68.4040,  
15.8280

■ 130.7420, 80.4160,  
18.4000

■ 156.8900, 56.3920,  
13.2560

■ 117.0810, 92.7030,  
21.4950

■ 170.5510, 44.1050,  
10.1610

■ 104.0070,  
104.7150, 24.0670

■ 183.6250, 32.0930,  
7.5890

■ 90.3460, 117.0020,  
27.1620

■ 197.2860, 19.8060,  
4.4940

■ 86.0260, 120.8990,  
28.1230

■ 210.3600, 7.7940,  
1.9220

■ 223.4340, -4.2180,  
-0.6500

■ 236.9810,  
-16.1840, -4.0560

■ 244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145.2890, 60.4230, 33.8230



143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280



142.3240, 60.2010, -6.2230

# Triad

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



143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280



122.8610, -52.3980, -41.5980



137.3370, -63.3200, 13.1920

# Complementary

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



143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280



170.1840, -68.4040, -15.8280

# 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.



118.1680, -115.0330, -13.2810



143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280



114.9980, -95.0840, -38.9240

# Square

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



143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280



134.5670, 1.3360, -35.2400



118.4980, -107.6950, -25.1270



148.1440, -7.8920, 32.9080



# Rectangle

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



143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280



140.7640, 46.6780, -19.9620



118.4980, -107.6950, -25.1270



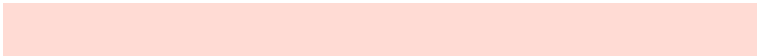
126.8170, -91.5150, 1.0370

# Sweetspot

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



143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280



228.9660, 23.7030, 5.4550



144.0460, 40.1990, 58.9430



112.1220, 14.3960, 3.4200



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.



143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280



149.5760, 95.6830, 22.5550



179.6230, 51.6290, -16.0750



102.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



68.1630, 95.4080, 22.0320



17.8630, 25.4910, 6.0910

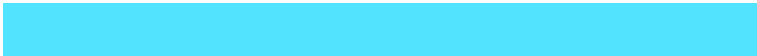


# Inverse Universe

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



170.1840, -68.4040, -15.8280



186.8370, -95.4080, -22.0320



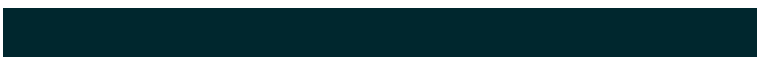
134.3770, -51.6290, 16.0750



105.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



105.4240, -95.6830, -22.5550



28.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280 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 143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280 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 143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 143.8160, 68.4040,

15.8280.

# 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

143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280

### Protanopia

144.0710, 18.4330, -9.1750

### Deuteranopia

144.2920, 36.8640, -7.2960



## Tritanopia

145.3890, 62.7170, 25.2850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280

## Protanomaly

143.9210, 36.7710, -0.1010

## Deuteranomaly

143.9070, 48.5540, 1.1140

## Tritanomaly

144.6510, 64.7350, 21.7510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280

## Achromatopsia

144.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

143.5640, 24.8950, 5.8790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280 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(219, 115, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 115, 95)  
}
```

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(219, 115, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 115, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280 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(219, 115, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 115, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 115, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 115, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 115, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 115,  
95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 143.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 115, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
115, 95) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor