

# Converting Colors

YIQ(146.4310, 43.4220,  
-16.0180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(146.4310, 43.4220,  
-16.0180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B29147
RGB	178, 145, 71
RGB Percent	70%, 57%, 28%
CMY	0.3019, 0.4314, 0.7213
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.60, 0.30
HSL	41°, 43%, 49%
HSV	41°, 60%, 70%
XYZ	29.6245, 30.1681, 10.2328
YIQ	146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

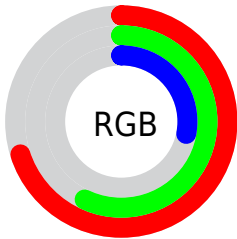
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	119, 178, 71
Decimal	11702599
CIELab	61.80, 3.67, 43.21
CIELCh	62, 43.361, 85.151
Yxy	30.1681, 0.4231, 0.4308
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289892679 (0xFFB29147)
YUV	146.4310, -37.1875, 27.6860
Hunter-Lab	54.9255, 0.1555, 27.4020

# Details

The YIQ color **146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **102.5690, -43.4220, 16.0180**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201.2850, 46.7690, -16.1030**, and **94.6370, 39.8460, -17.2900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140.8570, 50.8500, -18.4780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151.4180, 36.2690, -13.0350**.

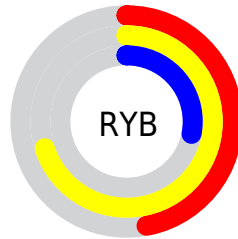
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (57%)

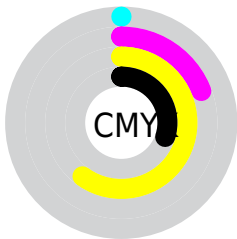
Blue (28%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (28%)

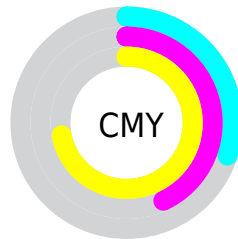


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180 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 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 146.4310, 43.4220,  
-16.0180

■ 146.4310, 43.4220,  
-16.0180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 119.9470, 41.9090,  
-16.1310

■ 201.2850, 46.7690,  
-16.1030

■ 94.6370, 39.8460,  
-17.2900

■ 226.3660, 42.0470,  
-18.6330

■ 70.0820, 37.0950,  
-16.9930

■ 245.8800, 25.6800,  
-24.8800

■ 49.6930, 28.2450,  
-10.7870

■ 249.0720, 16.6920,  
-16.1720

■ 29.5920, 18.5240,  
-5.3160

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

■ 7.1430, 9.9030,  
2.2470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 146.4310, 43.4220,  
-16.0180

■ 146.4310, 43.4220,  
-16.0180

■ 140.8570, 50.8500,  
-18.4780

■ 151.4180, 36.2690,  
-13.0350

■ 135.8700, 58.0030,  
-21.4610

■ 156.9920, 28.8410,  
-10.5750

■ 130.9970, 64.8350,  
-24.1330

■ 161.8650, 22.0090,  
-7.9030

■ 125.4230, 72.2630,  
-26.5930

■ 167.4390, 14.5810,  
-5.4430

■ 172.4260, 7.4280,  
-2.4600

■ 178.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 182.9870, -7.1530,  
2.9830

■ 188.4470,  
-14.2600, 5.1320

■ 193.4340,  
-21.4130, 8.1150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148.7080, 59.4200, 2.4280



146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180



142.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840

# Triad

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



146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180



119.8370, -104.5760, -32.0960



153.7740, 16.6370, 34.4050

# Complementary

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



146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180



102.5690, -43.4220, 16.0180

# 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.



151.0770, -24.1210, 24.1590



146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180



120.3220, -112.8310, -20.1510

# Square

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



146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180



115.3910, -92.0570, -44.2250



136.6680, -74.9180, 3.1140



152.0470, 46.4850, 33.1170



# Rectangle

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



146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180



139.1730, -9.1180, -33.0060



136.6680, -74.9180, 3.1140



153.6630, 3.7080, 31.9320

# Sweetspot

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



146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180



219.5810, 17.0570, -6.2630



106.8690, 52.8580, 33.2580



109.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180



182.4380, 67.9070, -24.7410



159.8220, 22.4270, -37.5170



86.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



107.9690, 62.0380, -23.0020



18.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020



# Inverse Universe

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



102.5690, -43.4220, 16.0180



114.5620, -67.9070, 24.7410



89.1780, -22.4270, 37.5170



82.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



45.0310, -62.0380, 23.0020



7.6600, -10.5460, 3.9020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

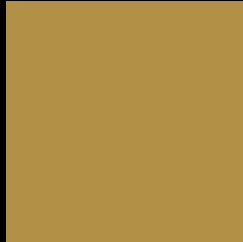
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180 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 ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180.

-16.0180.

# 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

146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180

### Protanopia

145.7070, 33.6570, -20.7670

### Deuteranopia

146.5780, 47.5020, -12.8660



## Tritanopia

152.1930, 24.8020, 13.0740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180

## Protanomaly

145.9140, 37.5080, -18.9720

## Deuteranomaly

146.5670, 46.0350, -13.8130

## Tritanomaly

150.1640, 31.7730, 2.3730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180

## Achromatopsia

146.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

146.5100, 15.8190, -5.8530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180 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(178, 145, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 145, 71)  
}
```

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(178, 145, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 145, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180 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(178, 145, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 145, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 145, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 145, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 145, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 145,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 146.4310, 43.4220, -16.0180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 145, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
145, 71) }
```

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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