

Converting Colors

YIQ(120.6370, 101.7400,
-4.6280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(120.6370, 101.7400,
-4.6280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D76000
RGB	215, 96, 0
RGB Percent	84%, 38%, 0%
CMY	0.1566, 0.6237, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 1.00, 0.16
HSL	27°, 100%, 42%
HSV	27°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	32.2200, 22.8125, 2.7086
YIQ	120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

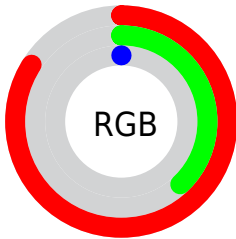
Format	Color
RYB	215, 173, 0
Decimal	14114816
CIELab	54.88, 43.12, 63.82
CIElCh	55, 77.022, 55.956
Yxy	22.8125, 0.5580, 0.3951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292304896 (0xFFD76000)
YUV	120.6370, -59.4740, 82.7564
Hunter-Lab	47.7625, 36.8297, 30.0714

Details

The YIQ color **120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **94.3630, -101.7400, 4.6280**, and the grayscale version is **121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.0040, 90.4610, -3.9630**, and **71.2760, 78.4920, 9.2120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.1890, 91.3780, -4.0620**.

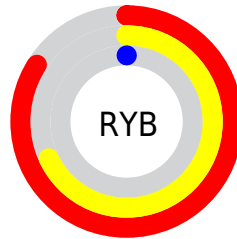
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (38%)

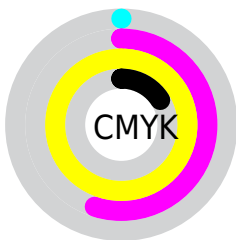
Blue (0%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (0%)

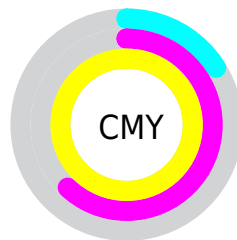


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280 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 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

120.6370,
101.7400, -4.6280

120.6370,
101.7400, -4.6280

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

95.8070, 89.8180,
2.1860

171.0040, 90.4610,
-3.9630

71.2760, 78.4920,
9.2120

190.5180, 74.0940,
-10.2100

44.3970, 68.2660,
18.3300

209.9180, 58.0480,
-16.7680

27.5080, 54.8320,
19.5040

229.4320, 41.6810,
-23.0150

18.8370, 37.5480,
13.3560

245.5380, 26.6430,
-25.8130

10.5790, 20.5390,
7.7310

248.7300, 17.6550,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-17.1050

0.0000

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 120.6370,
101.7400, -4.6280

■ 130.1890, 91.3780,
-4.0620

■ 139.6270, 81.3370,
-3.8070

■ 149.1790, 70.9750,
-3.2410

■ 158.6170, 60.9340,
-2.9860

■ 168.1690, 50.5720,
-2.4200

■ 177.0200, 40.8060,
-1.6420

■ 186.5720, 30.4440,
-1.0760

■ 196.0100, 20.4030,
-0.8210

■ 205.5620, 10.0410,
-0.2550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116.1820, 103.5650, 44.9170



120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280



123.5960, 64.2860, -30.7060

Triad

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



120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280



107.0130, -82.2450, -45.8370



128.9050, -52.2750, 38.8050

Complementary

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



120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280



94.3630, -101.7400, 4.6280

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.



113.0110, -121.1800, 4.5160



120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280



115.3520, -104.3480, -25.2120

Square

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



120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280



96.5710, -58.3540, -65.8260



119.1600, -120.5820, -6.3260



131.2440, 31.0740, 64.6260

Rectangle

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



120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280



119.2670, 36.8710, -45.9850



119.1600, -120.5820, -6.3260



103.6190, -116.7800, 12.8840

Sweetspot

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



120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280



221.6820, 35.9460, -1.6700



78.1930, 88.9780, 83.5220



107.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080



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.



120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280



143.1630, 120.6300, -5.5620



182.2720, 72.8650, -59.5430



102.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



95.7410, 81.0160, -3.4960



24.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210

Inverse Universe

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



94.3630, -101.7400, 4.6280



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620



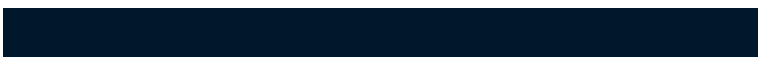
32.7280, -72.8650, 59.5430



100.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



75.2590, -81.0160, 3.4960



18.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280 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 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280 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 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280.

-4.6280.

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

120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280

Protanopia

124.3150, 46.0840, -31.2280

Deuteranopia

123.3080, 65.1570, -29.9710



Tritanopia

128.2550, 74.9580, 29.2140

Trichromacy



Original Color

120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280

Protanomaly

123.0620, 66.2100, -21.5180

Deuteranomaly

121.9340, 78.3140, -20.6140

Tritanomaly

125.7270, 84.7720, 16.5480

Monochromacy



Original Color

120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280

Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

120.8670, 36.8630, -1.7690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280 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(215, 96, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 96, 0)  
}
```

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(215, 96, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 96, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280 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(215, 96, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 96, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 96, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 96, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 96, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 96, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.6370, 101.7400, -4.6280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 96, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215, 96,  
0) }
```

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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