

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.8060, 108.7540,  
0.4180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E86208
RGB	232, 98, 8
RGB Percent	91%, 38%, 3%
CMY	0.0899, 0.6159, 0.9681
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.96, 0.09
HSL	24°, 93%, 47%
HSV	24°, 96%, 91%
XYZ	37.7074, 25.9096, 3.2471
YIQ	127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

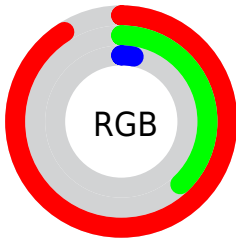
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 158, 8
Decimal	15229448
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.95, 48.64, 65.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 81.569, 53.395
Yxy	25.9096, 0.5639, 0.3875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293419528 (0xFFE86208)
YUV	127.8060, -59.0644, 91.3781
Hunter-Lab	50.9015, 43.1537, 31.8489

# Details

The YIQ color **127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **112.1940, -108.7540, -0.4180**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.3350, 88.0310, -3.9770**, and **76.0600, 88.0280, 12.6040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.9590, 112.6970, 0.5450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138.6460, 97.5210, 0.2490**.

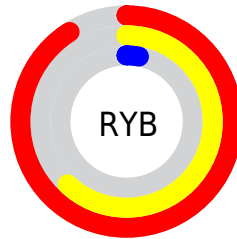
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (38%)

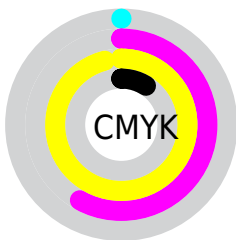
Blue (3%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (3%)

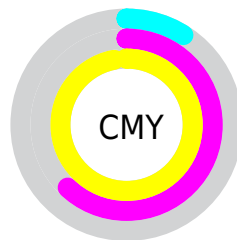


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180 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 127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



127.8060,  
108.7540, 0.4180

127.8060,  
108.7540, 0.4180

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

101.4770, 99.6750,  
5.2670

173.4490, 87.7100,  
-3.6660

76.0600, 88.0280,  
12.6040

192.8490, 71.6640,  
-10.2240

46.2460, 79.1770,  
24.3370

212.3630, 55.2970,  
-16.4710

31.6940, 63.1760,  
22.4720

232.4640, 38.6550,  
-23.2410

22.7240, 45.2960,  
16.1120

246.1080, 25.0380,  
-24.2580

15.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

249.4140, 15.7290,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-15.2390

0.0000

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

■ 127.8060,  
108.7540, 0.4180

■ 127.8060,  
108.7540, 0.4180

■ 123.9590,  
112.6970, 0.5450

■ 138.6460, 97.5210,  
0.2490

■ 149.6000, 85.9670,  
0.3910

■ 160.4400, 74.7340,  
0.2220

■ 171.2800, 63.5010,  
0.0530

■ 181.5330, 52.5430,  
0.4070

■ 192.3730, 41.3100,  
0.2380

■ 203.3270, 29.7560,  
0.3800

■ 214.1670, 18.5230,  
0.2110

■ 225.0070, 7.2900,  
0.0420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.7360, 108.0570, 51.6170



127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180



131.3150, 72.4470, -29.9290

# Triad

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



127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180



112.9970, -85.3160, -50.7560



131.1270, -61.9480, 32.3880

# Complementary

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



127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180



112.1940, -108.7540, -0.4180

# 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.



118.8810, -123.9300, -0.7140



127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180



121.9060, -109.0240, -28.5760

# Square

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



127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180



101.1700, -58.9030, -72.3990



126.3980, -127.1840, -7.8240



140.1990, 26.9470, 67.8350



# Rectangle

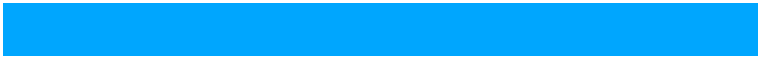
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180



127.2630, 42.6940, -46.8900



126.3980, -127.1840, -7.8240



110.0760, -119.8050, 7.1310

# Sweetspot

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



127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180



220.7360, 35.8540, -0.0020



90.2520, 90.4900, 89.1620



107.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260



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.



127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180



136.1190, 123.9300, 0.7140



193.5500, 77.9540, -58.1580



111.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



96.9700, 87.8010, 0.1930



28.4730, 26.4090, 0.4650

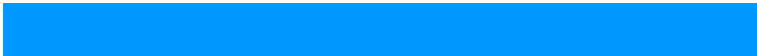


# Inverse Universe

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



112.1940, -108.7540, -0.4180



118.8810, -123.9300, -0.7140



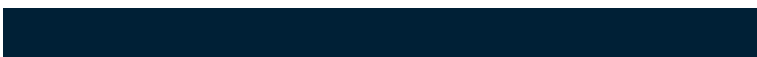
47.0370, -78.2290, 57.6350



111.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



84.0300, -87.8010, -0.1930



24.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180 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 127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180 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 127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.8060, 108.7540,



# 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

127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180

### Protanopia

131.8590, 47.3680, -32.4720

### Deuteranopia

130.6950, 68.3210, -32.2470



## Tritanopia

134.4410, 83.3020, 32.1820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180

## Protanomaly

130.4430, 69.5110, -20.7690

## Deuteranomaly

129.3860, 82.8530, -20.2750

## Tritanomaly

132.2550, 92.1530, 20.4490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180

## Achromatopsia

128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.8890, 39.7970, 0.1250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180 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(232, 98, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 98, 8)  
}
```

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(232, 98, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 98, 8) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180 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(232, 98, 8) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 98, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(232, 98, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 98, 8); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 98, 8);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 98, 8)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 98, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232, 98,  
8) }
```

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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