

# Converting Colors

YIQ(130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(130.9450, 88.9490,  
-9.6030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D27110
RGB	210, 113, 16
RGB Percent	82%, 44%, 6%
CMY	0.1763, 0.5570, 0.9368
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.92, 0.18
HSL	30°, 86%, 44%
HSV	30°, 92%, 82%
XYZ	32.5856, 25.5469, 3.7081
YIQ	130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

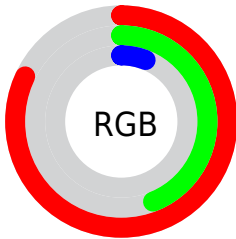
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 210, 16
Decimal	13791504
CIE Lab	57.60, 32.68, 62.08
CIE LCh	58, 70.155, 62.233
Yxy	25.5469, 0.5269, 0.4131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291981584 (0xFFD27110)
YUV	130.9450, -56.6679, 69.3312
Hunter-Lab	50.5439, 26.6270, 31.0310

# Details

The YIQ color **130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030** 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 **95.0550, -88.9490, 9.6030**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182.1230, 82.5760, -9.7440**, and **81.5320, 71.4790, -1.3610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.4250, 96.2850, -10.3950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.2090, 79.4580, -8.3020**.

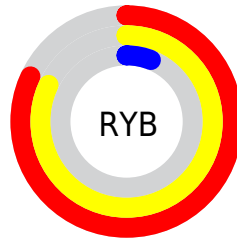
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (44%)

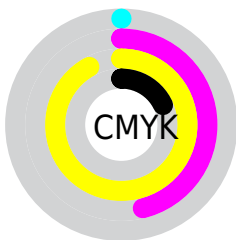
Blue (6%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (6%)

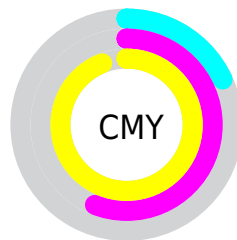


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (56%)


Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030 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 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 130.9450, 88.9490,  
-9.6030


 130.9450, 88.9490,  
-9.6030


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 105.1770, 82.4840,  
-8.0760


 182.1230, 82.5760,  
-9.7440


 81.5320, 71.4790,  
-1.3610


 201.0500, 66.4840,  
-15.4680


 58.4740, 60.1990,  
4.8310


 220.4500, 50.4380,  
-22.0260

 34.8290, 49.1940,  
11.5460

 240.5510, 33.7960,  
-28.7960

 18.2390, 36.3560,  
12.9320

 246.6780, 23.4330,  
-22.7030

 10.8780, 21.1350,  
7.9430

 249.9840, 14.1240,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-13.6840

0.0000

253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

130.9450, 88.9490,  
-9.6030

130.9450, 88.9490,  
-9.6030

124.4250, 96.2850,  
-10.3950

139.2090, 79.4580,  
-8.3020

148.0600, 69.6920,  
-7.5240

156.9110, 59.9260,  
-6.7460

165.1750, 50.4350,  
-5.4450

174.0260, 40.6690,  
-4.6670

■ 182.2900, 31.1780,  
-3.3660

■ 191.1410, 21.4120,  
-2.5880

■ 199.4050, 11.9210,  
-1.2870

■ 208.2560, 2.1550,  
-0.5090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.8460, 95.2230, 30.8950



130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030



128.8570, 58.8770, -37.3070

# Triad

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



130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030



113.5160, -90.9110, -42.9670



140.3010, -26.9670, 42.7050

# Complementary

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



130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030



95.0550, -88.9490, 9.6030

# 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.



113.5980, -121.4550, 3.9930



130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030



119.8830, -110.2170, -23.4730

# Square

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



130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030



103.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



121.4910, -123.0120, -6.3400



138.9860, 40.4280, 60.3000



# Rectangle

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



130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030



124.2400, 32.3330, -51.8510



121.4910, -123.0120, -6.3400



134.7640, -56.4920, 32.6280

# Sweetspot

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



130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030



225.7740, 32.6910, -3.2530



85.4060, 83.5240, 72.2280



110.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780



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.



130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030



150.7940, 117.0550, -12.3610



186.1230, 63.0990, -58.7650



100.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



99.5400, 77.0280, -8.3160



23.9990, 18.9360, -1.7680



# Inverse Universe

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



95.0550, -88.9490, 9.6030



104.2060, -117.0550, 12.3610



39.8770, -63.0990, 58.7650



98.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



68.4600, -77.0280, 8.3160



16.4140, -18.6610, 2.2910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030 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 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030 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 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030.

-9.6030.

# 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

130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030

### Protanopia

130.9730, 47.0470, -32.1610

### Deuteranopia

130.1080, 68.5960, -31.7240



## Tritanopia

138.5030, 62.3960, 25.5960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030

## Protanomaly

131.3280, 62.4050, -24.1470

## Deuteranomaly

130.2710, 75.7470, -23.6530

## Tritanomaly

135.9750, 72.2100, 12.9300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030

## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

130.7740, 32.6910, -3.2530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030 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(210, 113, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 113, 16)  
}
```

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(210, 113, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 113, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030 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(210, 113, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 113, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 113, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 113, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 113, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 113,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 130.9450, 88.9490, -9.6030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 113, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
113, 16) }
```

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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