

Converting Colors

YIQ(133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(133.1510, 120.9040,
0.4880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F96400
RGB	249, 100, 0
RGB Percent	98%, 39%, 0%
CMY	0.0232, 0.6081, 0.9994
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 1.00, 0.02
HSL	24°, 100%, 49%
HSV	24°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	43.6454, 29.2560, 3.3507
YIQ	133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

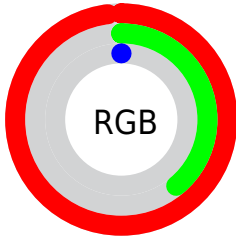
Format	Color
R_{YB}	249, 167, 0
Decimal	16344064
CIE _{Lab}	61.01, 53.82, 70.10
CIE _{LCh}	61, 88.376, 52.482
Yxy	29.2560, 0.5724, 0.3837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294534144 (0xFFFF96400)
YUV	133.1510, -65.6434, 101.5996
Hunter-Lab	54.0888, 49.3799, 34.1893

Details

The YIQ color **133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6600**. The color can be described as dark saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **115.8490, -120.9040, -0.4880**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174.9820, 87.5270, -5.8570**, and **80.8440, 97.5640, 15.9960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180**.

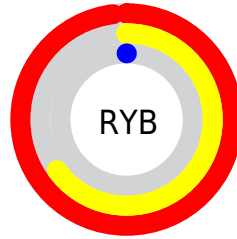
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (39%)

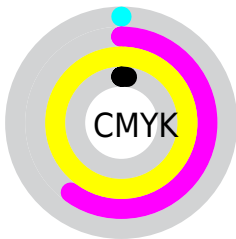
Blue (0%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (0%)

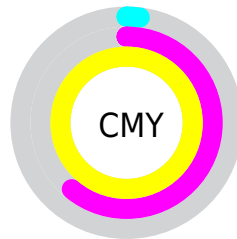


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880 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 133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

133.1510,
120.9040, 0.4880

133.1510,
120.9040, 0.4880

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

106.8480,
108.9360, 8.1360

174.9820, 87.5270,
-5.8570

80.2570, 97.8390,
16.5190

194.3820, 71.4810,
-12.4150

46.6220, 90.0420,
31.1780

214.4830, 54.8390,
-19.1850

35.8800, 71.5200,
25.4400

234.6980, 37.8760,
-25.6440

26.9100, 53.6400,
19.0800

245.9940, 25.3590,
-24.5690


18.7660, 36.3100,
13.7660


249.3000, 16.0500,


8.4860, 16.3670,

-15.5500


6.2470


 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 133.1510,
120.9040, 0.4880

 144.8060,
108.7540, 0.4180

 156.4610, 96.6040,
0.3480

 168.1160, 84.4540,
0.2780

 179.7710, 72.3040,
0.2080

 191.4260, 60.1540,
0.1380

■ 202.4940, 48.2790,
0.5910

■ 214.0350, 36.4500,
0.2100

■ 225.6900, 24.3000,
0.1400

■ 237.3450, 12.1500,
0.0700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116.7840, 108.1020, 56.3100



133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880



138.7240, 78.5450, -30.3110

Triad

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



133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880



119.2090, -89.0290, -55.0530



133.1320, -69.5120, 26.2960

Complementary

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



133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880



115.8490, -120.9040, -0.4880

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.



124.7510, -126.6800, -5.9440



133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880



129.6170, -115.5800, -30.9080

Square

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



133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880



105.7690, -59.4520, -78.9720



132.9690, -130.5300, -13.2660



147.3010, 26.9000, 74.1960

Rectangle

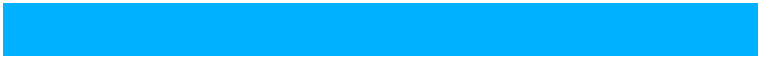
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880



134.6500, 45.8580, -49.1660



132.9690, -130.5300, -13.2660



114.7720, -122.0050, 2.9470

Sweetspot

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



133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880



219.3340, 37.0460, 0.4220



91.5510, 100.2540, 99.4380



106.3200, 22.4660, 0.3380



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.



133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880



136.1190, 123.9300, 0.7140



205.9390, 86.8040, -64.3640



118.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



101.1230, 91.7440, 0.3200



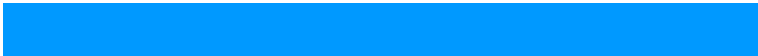
32.9140, 29.4810, -0.1430

Inverse Universe

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



118.8490, -120.9040, -0.4880



118.8810, -123.9300, -0.7140



43.0610, -86.8040, 64.3640



118.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410



87.8770, -91.7440, -0.3200



28.6730, -29.7560, -0.3800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880 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 133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880 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 133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.1510, 120.9040,

0.4880.

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

133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880

Protanopia

139.2460, 50.5320, -34.7480

Deuteranopia

137.7940, 72.3560, -33.7880



Tritanopia

140.9260, 92.2420, 35.3620

Trichromacy



Original Color

133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880

Protanomaly

137.2110, 75.9760, -22.2960

Deuteranomaly

135.8660, 90.1890, -21.0670

Tritanomaly

138.2840, 102.3770, 22.3850

Monochromacy



Original Color

133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880

Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

133.0420, 43.7400, 0.2520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880 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(249, 100, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 100, 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(249, 100, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 100, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880 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(249, 100, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 100, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 100, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 100, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 100, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 100,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.1510, 120.9040, 0.4880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 100, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
100, 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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