

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.4730, 77.9940,  
-25.8300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.4730, 77.9940,  
-25.8300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C08103
RGB	192, 129, 3
RGB Percent	75%, 51%, 1%
CMY	0.2470, 0.4942, 0.9878
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.98, 0.25
HSL	40°, 97%, 38%
HSV	40°, 98%, 75%
XYZ	29.6066, 26.9091, 3.7227
YIQ	133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

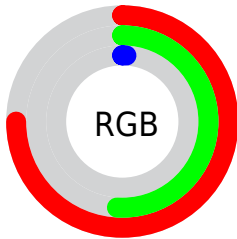
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 192, 3
Decimal	12615939
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.89, 16.14, 64.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 66.205, 75.894
Yxy	26.9091, 0.4915, 0.4467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290806019 (0xFFC08103)
YUV	133.4730, -64.3232, 51.3282
Hunter-Lab	51.8740, 11.0977, 32.0569

# Details

The YIQ color **133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **61.5270, -77.9940, 25.8300**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190.4610, 78.2680, -19.7800**, and **86.7270, 57.2680, -13.6440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132.5440, 79.2320, -26.2400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.1610, 70.2450, -23.0590**.

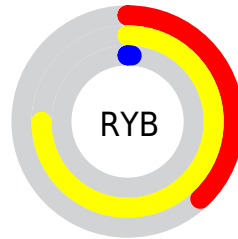
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (51%)

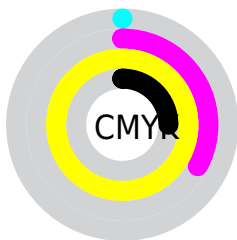
Blue (1%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (1%)

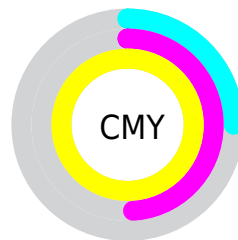


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300 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 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 133.4730, 77.9940,  
-25.8300


 133.4730, 77.9940,  
-25.8300


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 109.4860, 67.9520,  
-20.0480


 190.5750, 77.9470,  
-19.4690


 86.7270, 57.2680,  
-13.6440


 210.1000, 63.0470,  
-24.7690

 64.5550, 46.3090,  
-7.7630


 230.2010, 46.4050,  
-31.5390

 43.2690, 35.6710,  
-2.1930

 243.2580, 33.0630,  
-32.0330

 23.4560, 25.0790,  
2.5430

 246.4500, 24.0750,  
-23.3250

 7.2900, 13.9830,  
5.3990

 249.6420, 15.0870,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-14.6170

0.0000

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

■ 133.4730, 77.9940,  
-25.8300

■ 133.4730, 77.9940,  
-25.8300

■ 132.5440, 79.2320,  
-26.2400

■ 139.1610, 70.2450,  
-23.0590

■ 145.5500, 61.9000,  
-20.5000

■ 151.2380, 54.1510,  
-17.7290

■ 157.5130, 46.1270,  
-15.4810

■ 163.2010, 38.3780,  
-12.7100

■ 168.8890, 30.6290,  
-9.9390

■ 175.2780, 22.2840,  
-7.3800

■ 180.9660, 14.5350,  
-4.6090

■ 187.2410, 6.5110,  
-2.3610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.3590, 88.6240, 12.8160



133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300



128.7360, 42.7400, -47.7240

# Triad

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



133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300



118.8110, -101.6870, -34.8950



145.8830, 6.6850, 49.5730

# Complementary

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



133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300



61.5270, -77.9940, 25.8300

# 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.



133.2840, -72.9960, 23.3560



133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300



122.9780, -117.5540, -17.1540

# Square

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



133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300



110.6830, -81.5560, -52.8200



120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830



140.0450, 59.1350, 57.1750



# Rectangle

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



133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300



125.4510, 3.9980, -50.4500



120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830



144.9880, -15.7800, 43.7080

# Sweetspot

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



133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300



226.7750, 30.9500, -10.2500



67.0350, 91.4580, 60.5940



111.0650, 18.5700, -6.1500



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300



172.7790, 103.0750, -34.3410



162.0820, 43.9810, -64.7150



94.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410



110.9480, 66.5310, -21.8290



22.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100



# Inverse Universe

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



61.5270, -77.9940, 25.8300



77.2210, -103.0750, 34.3410



32.9180, -43.9810, 64.7150



89.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



50.0520, -66.5310, 21.8290

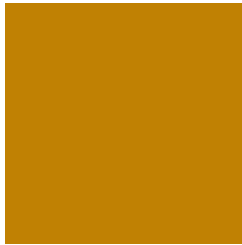


10.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300 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 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300 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 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300.

-25.8300.

# 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

133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300

### Protanopia

133.2630, 51.8620, -36.8260

### Deuteranopia

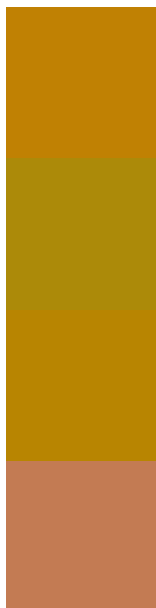
133.0650, 70.1550, -32.4450



## Tritanopia

144.0490, 43.0030, 19.1230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300

## Protanomaly

133.4600, 61.6730, -32.9110

## Deuteranomaly

133.2010, 72.7680, -30.2400

## Tritanomaly

139.9680, 55.7520, 2.8240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300

## Achromatopsia

133.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.3340, 27.8780, -9.6420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300 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(192, 129, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 129, 3)  
}
```

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(192, 129, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 129, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300 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(192, 129, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 129, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 129, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 129, 3); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 129, 3);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 129,  
3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.4730, 77.9940, -25.8300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 129, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
129, 3) }
```

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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