

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.6480, 76.8440,  
-4.9800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CC7428
RGB	204, 116, 40
RGB Percent	80%, 45%, 16%
CMY	0.1998, 0.5452, 0.8428
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.80, 0.20
HSL	28°, 67%, 48%
HSV	28°, 80%, 80%
XYZ	31.5389, 25.4793, 5.2715
YIQ	133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

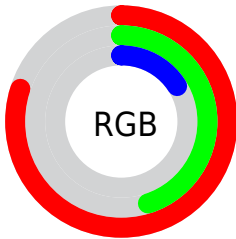
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 182, 40
Decimal	13399080
CIE Lab	57.54, 29.18, 53.90
CIE LCh	58, 61.289, 61.573
Yxy	25.4793, 0.5063, 0.4090
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291589160 (0xFFCC7428)
YUV	133.6480, -46.1685, 61.6987
Hunter-Lab	50.4770, 23.1951, 29.1420

# Details

The YIQ color **133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **110.3520, -76.8440, 4.9800**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.8220, 76.2940, -6.0260**, and **82.3850, 67.3990, -4.5130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.9110, 86.2890, -5.4470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.3850, 67.3990, -4.5130**.

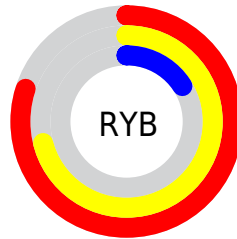
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (45%)

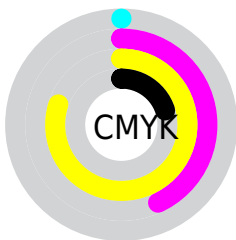
Blue (16%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (16%)

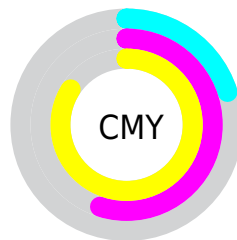


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800 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 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133.6480, 76.8440,  
-4.9800

133.6480, 76.8440,  
-4.9800

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

106.5830, 75.4690,  
-7.5950

185.8220, 76.2940,  
-6.0260

82.3850, 67.3990,  
-4.5130

204.6350, 60.5230,  
-12.0610

59.6260, 56.7150,  
1.8910

224.1490, 44.1560,  
-18.3080

36.8670, 46.0310,  
8.2950

244.2500, 27.5140,  
-25.0780

17.3420, 34.5680,  
12.2960

248.6160, 17.9760,  
-17.4160

9.6820, 18.7510,  
7.0950

251.9220, 8.6670,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-8.3970

0.0000

■ 133.6480, 76.8440,  
-4.9800

■ 133.6480, 76.8440,  
-4.9800

■ 124.9110, 86.2890,  
-5.4470

■ 142.3850, 67.3990,  
-4.5130

■ 116.1740, 95.7340,  
-5.9140

■ 151.2360, 57.6330,  
-3.7350

■ 159.9730, 48.1880,  
-3.2680

■ 168.8240, 38.4220,  
-2.4900

■ 177.5610, 28.9770,  
-2.0230

■ 186.4120, 19.2110,  
-1.2450

■ 195.1490, 9.7660,  
-0.7780

■ 203.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 212.7370, -9.4450,  
0.4670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.6380, 83.9450, 26.0330



133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800



129.5410, 56.9510, -35.4410

# Triad

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



133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800



111.5270, -89.4440, -42.0200



140.5800, -23.6190, 37.0930

# Complementary

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



133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800



110.3520, -76.8440, 4.9800

# 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.



112.5720, -118.5660, 1.1940



133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800



117.6830, -106.7780, -25.2260

# Square

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



133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800



102.9090, -70.6890, -57.0330



118.6070, -117.6470, -9.9590



141.0680, 33.9650, 50.7730



# Rectangle

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



133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800



126.9550, 29.1220, -43.2140



118.6070, -117.6470, -9.9590



135.7340, -47.7800, 28.9240

# Sweetspot

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



133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800



228.6750, 28.6560, -1.7120



99.2960, 68.8540, 62.7580



112.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



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.



133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800



149.5860, 114.9450, -7.1590



180.6080, 54.8440, -46.8200



97.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950



94.8330, 77.7610, -5.0790



21.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580

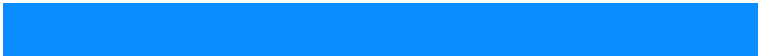


# Inverse Universe

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



110.3520, -76.8440, 4.9800



115.4140, -114.9450, 7.1590



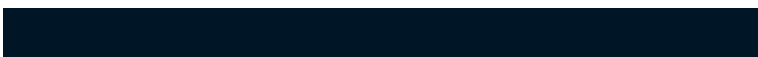
63.3920, -54.8440, 46.8200



96.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



71.1670, -77.7610, 5.0790



16.6590, -17.9730, 0.8350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800 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 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800 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 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800.

-4.9800.

# 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

133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800

### Protanopia

133.1820, 39.3890, -25.5310

### Deuteranopia

133.3860, 56.4900, -21.5740



## Tritanopia

139.3990, 56.7570, 23.1650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800

## Protanomaly

133.6400, 52.9590, -18.1530

## Deuteranomaly

133.3810, 64.0540, -15.4820

## Tritanomaly

137.6690, 64.3240, 12.6760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.4900, 27.7390, -1.6130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800 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(204, 116, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 116, 40)  
}
```

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(204, 116, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 116, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800 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(204, 116, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 116, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 116, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 116, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 116, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 116,  
40) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.6480, 76.8440, -4.9800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 116, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
116, 40) }
```

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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