

Converting Colors

YIQ(133.8500, 96.2860,
-15.9220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220)
contains.

YIQ(133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(133.8500, 96.2860,
-15.9220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D87600
RGB	216, 118, 0
RGB Percent	85%, 46%, 0%
CMY	0.1528, 0.5374, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 1.00, 0.15
HSL	33°, 100%, 42%
HSV	33°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	34.8051, 27.5525, 3.4872
YIQ	133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

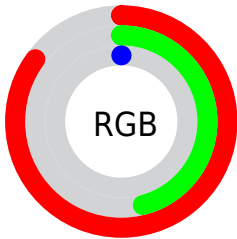
Format	Color
R_{YB}	179, 216, 0
Decimal	14185984
CIE Lab	59.48, 32.36, 66.63
CIE LCh	59, 74.071, 64.094
Yxy	27.5525, 0.5286, 0.4184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292376064 (0xFFD87600)
YUV	133.8500, -65.9881, 72.0456
Hunter-Lab	52.4905, 26.5007, 32.8044

Details

The YIQ color **133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220** 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 **82.1500, -96.2860, 15.9220**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184.3740, 83.1270, -14.2250**, and **85.9620, 73.0840, -2.9160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.2280, 86.4740, -14.3100**.

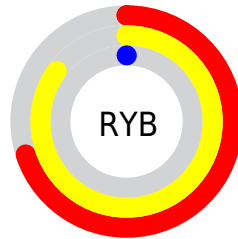
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (46%)

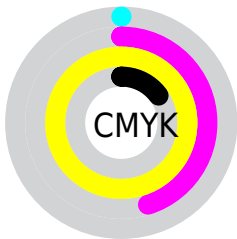
Blue (0%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (0%)

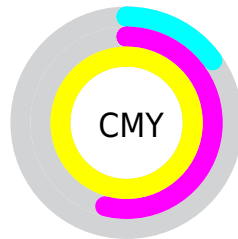


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220 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 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

133.8500, 96.2860,
-15.9220

133.8500, 96.2860,
-15.9220

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

109.9060, 84.6850,
-9.4190

184.4880, 82.8060,
-13.9140

85.9620, 73.0840,
-2.9160

203.8880, 66.7600,
-20.4720

62.9040, 61.8040,
3.2760

223.4020, 50.3930,
-26.7190

39.8460, 50.5240,
9.4680

243.0300, 33.7050,
-32.6550

19.7340, 39.3360,
13.9920

246.2220, 24.7170,
-23.9470

12.9710, 25.3070,
9.4270

249.4140, 15.7290,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-15.2390

0.0000

252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

133.8500, 96.2860,
-15.9220

142.2280, 86.4740,
-14.3100

150.4920, 76.9830,
-13.0090

158.2830, 67.4460,
-10.8740

166.6610, 57.6340,
-9.2620

174.9250, 48.1430,
-7.9610

■ 183.3030, 38.3310,
-6.3490

■ 191.5670, 28.8400,
-5.0480

■ 199.3580, 19.3030,
-2.9130

■ 207.7360, 9.4910,
-1.3010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.2550, 101.3210, 30.5130



133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220



132.9770, 58.4190, -40.0210

Triad

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



133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220



118.1780, -95.7710, -42.9950



145.5020, -22.9790, 47.5250

Complementary

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



133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220



82.1500, -96.2860, 15.9220

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.



116.5330, -122.8300, 1.3780



133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220



124.8870, -116.0400, -22.5680

Square

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



133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220



108.6650, -73.1180, -62.5740



125.9250, -127.2300, -6.9900



142.4430, 46.5710, 64.6110

Rectangle

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



133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220



127.4630, 30.0870, -55.2010



125.9250, -127.2300, -6.9900



139.7430, -51.9990, 33.8010

Sweetspot

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



133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220



225.7910, 34.0210, -5.3310



76.0980, 96.3150, 77.2030



110.4290, 20.5410, -3.3230



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.



133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220



157.8380, 113.7550, -18.6370



189.2830, 65.1640, -68.6600



102.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



105.7200, 76.3410, -12.3870



26.9450, 19.0280, -3.4360

Inverse Universe

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



82.1500, -96.2860, 15.9220



97.1620, -113.7550, 18.6370



26.7170, -65.1640, 68.6600



100.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



65.2800, -76.3410, 12.3870



16.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220 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 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220 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 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220.

-15.9220.

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

133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220

Protanopia

135.0180, 51.1740, -35.3700

Deuteranopia

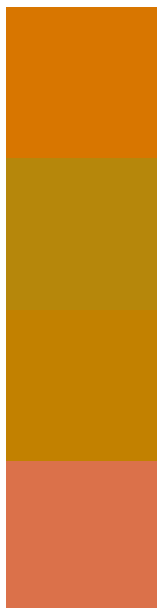
134.2500, 71.0720, -32.5440



Tritanopia

143.6880, 63.3130, 25.4970

Trichromacy



Original Color

133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220

Protanomaly

134.9170, 67.8160, -28.6000

Deuteranomaly

133.7290, 80.1490, -26.3390

Tritanomaly

140.2480, 75.6950, 10.3430

Monochromacy



Original Color

133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220

Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

133.8620, 35.2590, -5.7410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220 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(216, 118, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 118, 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(216, 118, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 118, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220 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(216, 118, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 118, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(216, 118, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 118, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 118, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 118,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.8500, 96.2860, -15.9220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 118, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
118, 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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