

# Converting Colors

YIQ(134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(134.5280, 77.3020,  
-2.2660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CF732D
RGB	207, 115, 45
RGB Percent	81%, 45%, 18%
CMY	0.1881, 0.5491, 0.8232
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.78, 0.19
HSL	26°, 64%, 49%
HSV	26°, 78%, 81%
XYZ	32.3464, 25.7146, 5.7505
YIQ	134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

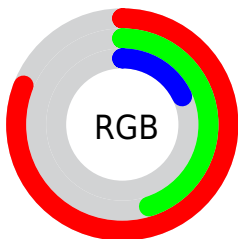
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	207, 168, 45
Decimal	13595437
CIE Lab	57.77, 31.13, 52.14
CIE LCh	58, 60.731, 59.161
Yxy	25.7146, 0.5069, 0.4030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291785517 (0xFFCF732D)
YUV	134.5280, -44.1373, 63.5579
Hunter-Lab	50.7096, 25.1188, 28.7732

# Details

The YIQ color **134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **117.4720, -77.3020, 2.2660**, and the grayscale version is **135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.8050, 74.9640, -3.9480**, and **82.1080, 69.7370, -2.8310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.0900, 87.3430, -2.5210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143.9660, 67.2610, -2.0110**.

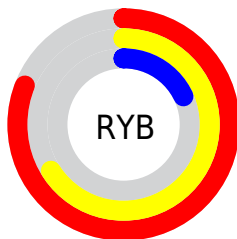
# Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (45%)

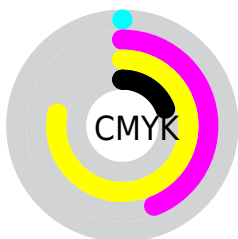
Blue (18%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (18%)

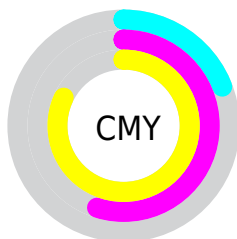


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (82%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660 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 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 134.5280, 77.3020,  
-2.2660


 134.5280, 77.3020,  
-2.2660


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 107.8050, 74.9640,  
-3.9480


 185.8050, 74.9640,  
-3.9480


 82.1080, 69.7370,  
-2.8310


 204.6180, 59.1930,  
-9.9830


 59.0500, 58.4570,  
3.3610


 224.0180, 43.1470,  
-16.5410

 36.2910, 47.7730,  
9.7650

 244.2330, 26.1840,  
-23.0000

 17.9400, 35.7600,  
12.7200

 249.0720, 16.6920,  
-16.1720

 10.5790, 20.5390,  
7.7310

 252.3780, 7.3830,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-7.1530

0.0000

■ 134.5280, 77.3020,  
-2.2660

■ 134.5280, 77.3020,  
-2.2660

■ 125.0900, 87.3430,  
-2.5210

■ 143.9660, 67.2610,  
-2.0110

■ 115.7660, 97.0630,  
-2.4650

■ 153.4040, 57.2200,  
-1.7560

■ 114.1360, 98.8970,  
-2.6630

■ 162.1410, 47.7750,  
-1.2890

■ 171.5790, 37.7340,  
-1.0340

■ 181.0170, 27.6930,  
-0.7790

■ 190.3410, 17.9730,  
-0.8350

■ 199.1920, 8.2070,  
-0.0570

■ 208.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 217.9540,  
-11.5540, 0.1420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134.5070, 82.9360, 27.8000



134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660



130.7200, 58.0050, -32.5150

# Triad

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



134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660



111.1850, -88.4810, -42.9530



140.1880, -28.3870, 35.3970

# Complementary

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



134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660



117.4720, -77.3020, 2.2660

# 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.



113.0450, -118.5200, 0.3600



134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660



117.2270, -105.4940, -26.4700

# Square

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



134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660



108.8460, -57.2100, -53.5140



118.8520, -116.9590, -11.4150



141.5020, 29.7470, 50.1230



# Rectangle

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



134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660



127.8630, 32.3770, -41.6310



118.8520, -116.9590, -11.4150



135.3310, -54.0150, 26.2810

# Sweetspot

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



134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660



228.9030, 28.0140, -1.0900



104.2680, 66.0570, 63.8890



111.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130



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.



134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660



147.8080, 114.4400, -3.5120



180.9010, 55.5770, -43.5830



100.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



93.0830, 80.0530, -2.5630



22.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



# Inverse Universe

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



117.4720, -77.3020, 2.2660



122.7790, -114.7150, 2.9890



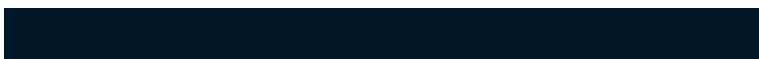
71.6860, -55.8520, 43.0600



98.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



75.5040, -80.3280, 2.0400



18.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660 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 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660 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 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660.

-2.2660.

# 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

134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660

### Protanopia

134.4530, 37.1880, -24.1880

### Deuteranopia

134.2550, 55.4810, -19.8070



## Tritanopia

139.5950, 59.1410, 24.0130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660

## Protanomaly

134.5090, 51.9500, -16.3860

## Deuteranomaly

134.5490, 63.6410, -13.5030

## Tritanomaly

138.2070, 65.7450, 14.4570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660

## Achromatopsia

135.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

134.9030, 28.0140, -1.0900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660 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(207, 115, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 115, 45)  
}
```

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(207, 115, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 115, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660 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(207, 115, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 115, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 115, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 115, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 115, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 115,  
45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 134.5280, 77.3020, -2.2660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 115, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
115, 45) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor